

The British media, a 'strategy of tension,' and murder

by Scott Thompson

The British media, which are controlled from the top-down by the decadent House of Windsor, have pioneered the method of discrediting a targetted individual, through the use of character assassination that masks the real political and policy issues at stake. Often, this British media effort to brainwash the population against an individual, by using methods that one British psychological warfare expert, attached to the infamous Tavistock Clinic, identified as seeking "to out-Goebbels Goebbels," is more than just a "yellow journalist" tale. As we show here, British media character assassinations, such as of Princess Diana, President William Clinton, and statesman Lyndon LaRouche, are part of a "strategy of tension" that frequently includes efforts by Her Majesty's Secret Service to assassinate the individual who has been so targetted.

As Kitty Kelley shows in her current bestseller, *The Royals*, which was based on five years of investigation, including interviews with leading opponents of the House of Windsor, members of the House of Windsor themselves are not above instigating character assassination against their enemies. Kelley states that the favorite vehicle for such royal leaks has been the Telegraph PLC, which is owned by Conrad Black's Toronto-based Hollinger Corp. Writes Kelley: "The *Telegraph*, sometimes called the *Torygraph*, is the royal family's favorite newspaper, and its editor, Max Hastings, is a close friend of Prince Andrew," Queen Elizabeth's second son. This is a most important lead, because the Telegraph PLC, including its board members, has been central to the British-orchestrated "strategy of tension" played out against Diana, Clinton, and LaRouche.

Hollinger's international board of directors includes: Baroness Margaret Thatcher of Kesteven, who profited politically from the Hollinger takeover of Telegraph PLC in 1985; Lord Peter Rupert Carrington, the current chairman of the Bilderberg Society (which was founded by Prince Philip's friend and former Nazi SS officer, Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands), and who had been a founding member of the board of Kissinger Associates, Inc.; and the self-avowed British agent, Sir Henry Kissinger, who won his title for a lifetime of service to the British Empire.

The Hollinger Corp. is the reincarnation under Conrad Black of E.P. Taylor's Argus Corp., founded in Canada during World War II as an extension of the operations of British

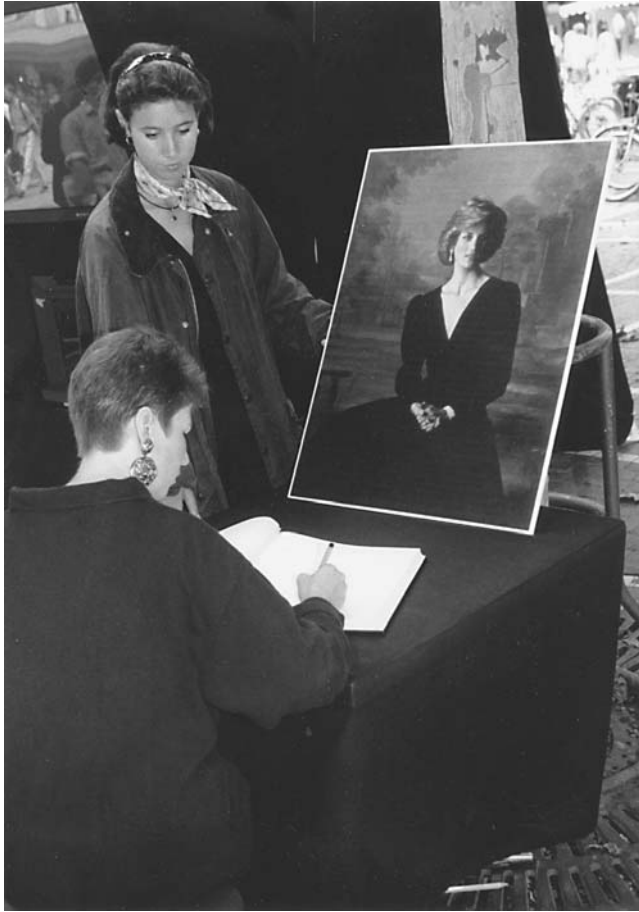
Security Coordinator Sir William Stephenson and of the Special Operations Executive. It is therefore no surprise that when the Telegraph PLC launches a campaign of character assassination against someone, it may involve much more than slanders.

A key figure who has targetted Diana, Clinton, and LaRouche, is the former editor of the London *Times*, William Rees-Mogg, who was made a baron for life by Queen Elizabeth II. Lord Rees-Mogg seems to be the chief case officer of Her Majesty's Secret Service for the destruction of President Clinton. Not only has he carried out wild character assassination against the President, but he has been caught fomenting a British "strategy of tension" against the United States. Through his U.S.-based newsletter, *Strategic Investment*, Rees-Mogg incited the militias by spreading wild rumors of an imminent crackdown against them by the Clinton administration, on the eve of the Oklahoma City Federal Office Building bombing, and he has promoted would-be Clinton assassins such as Larry Nichols in the London *Times*, even after *EIR* exposed Nichols's videotaped boast that he would shoot President Clinton.

The case of Princess Diana

From the moment that the "fairy tale" marriage of Princess Diana to Prince Charles began to crumble, the fight broke out in the media. The first major blow was Andrew Morton's book, *Diana, Her True Story*, which revealed that Prince Charles had engaged in a protracted adulterous relationship with a married woman, Camilla Parker Bowles. As is now known, Princess Diana and Morton worked out a way to give Diana plausible deniability that she was the source of the information on the royal family, by using a mutual friend as a cut-out; Diana would tape answers to Morton's questions. As soon as it appeared, the book was denounced by lackeys at Buckingham Palace, the prime minister, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and so forth. Although Diana escaped initial blame for the book, she was placed under surveillance from that period forward; her central role in the book was soon discovered and reported to the British royal family.

As Kelley notes in *The Royals*, the House of Windsor



Mourners sign a condolence book for Princess Diana, in Frankfurt, Germany on Sept. 6. The Queen Mother used one of her lackeys to begin the character assassination of Princess Diana. Once the Queen Mother “unleashed her dogs,” there was the beginning of a deluge of press denunciations.

quickly sought revenge. For example, the Queen Mother Queen Elizabeth, used one of her lackeys to begin the character assassination of Princess Diana, through statements reported in the *Sunday Times*. Once the Queen Mother “unleashed her dogs,” there was the beginning of a deluge of press denunciations.

A senior British intelligence officer informed *EIR* that some of the more damaging leaks to the press were arranged through Cheltenham GCHQ, which is the British electronic eavesdropping equivalent of the U.S. National Security Agency. GCHQ has a unit whose ostensible purpose is to monitor all phone calls by the royals, to keep them from being ensnared by bad eggs or terrorists. On at least two occasions, purportedly verbatim transcripts of telephone calls between Diana and an alleged lover were leaked to the press.

In 1995, Princess Diana counterattacked in a BBC “Panorama” TV interview, in which she said about her husband, from whom she had separated: “Because I know the character, I would think that [being King] would bring enormous limita-

tions to him, and I don’t know whether he could adapt to that.” She implied that Prince Charles should be skipped over in the line of succession, and the crown should pass to their son, Prince William.

This broadcast brought Queen Elizabeth II to insist upon a divorce, and, according to Kelley, it was Prince Philip, Duke of Edinburgh, the head of the House of Windsor-affiliated Club of the Isles, who insisted that Princess Diana be thrown out of the family “Firm” by removing her title, Her Royal Highness. Once Princess Diana lost her title, Kelley points out, the paparazzi became hyenas who hounded the Princess until her murder in Paris. Writes Kelley: “The loss showed itself within days. Her once respectful press corps turned snippy. Photographers still showed up in full force to cover her because she remained the most famous woman in the world. But they started acting like hooligans.” In fact, paparazzi once drove Princess Diana off the road, and she had to obtain an injunction against one paparazzo who had a criminal record, who kept ramming his motorcycle into her car.

Apparently, the physical surveillance of Princess Diana that had started after the publication of *Diana, Her True Story*, had continued. Several sources insist that the press, including the paparazzi, were informed of Diana’s itinerary by Her Majesty’s Secret Service, so that they would hound her. At the same time, the House of Windsor made sure that no member of the Royal Protection Unit would become loyal to Diana. In fact, Kelley reports that Princess Diana believed that MI-5 had staged the “accidental” vehicular homicide of one bodyguard, Barry Mannakee, whom the Palace had fired because she had confided in him, after Prince Charles flew into a rage over their closeness.

This character assassination and security stripping created the perfect conditions in which to stage the high-level assassination against her on the night of Aug. 30-31 in a Paris tunnel.

Some highlights from the press coverage that followed the “War of the Roses” that erupted after Princess Diana’s Nov. 19, 1995 broadcast include:

Nov. 20, 1995: Lord Rees-Mogg wrote in the *London Times*, “Like other historic co-inheritors of the Stuart PR gene, the Princess is brilliant at the kingcraft of public image building. . . . The unfortunate Prince of Wales seems only to have the Windsor gene to guide him. . . . If one takes the long view, and tries to see the Princess of Wales as her role may appear in a hundred years’ time, she will then be seen as the great royal star of the late twentieth century, the most famous member of the royal family since Queen Victoria.” However, Rees-Mogg is not of the “Diana party.” He stated that Stuart brilliance “almost always ends in personal tragedy,” like that of Mary Queen of Scots, who was executed, and that the House of Hanover (now Windsors) have a long future ahead of them.

Nov. 24, 1995: The *Daily Telegraph* reported that Nicholas Soames, a Tory member of Parliament, second ranking defense minister, grandson of Winston Churchill, and former

equerry and confidant of Prince Charles, had been demanding that Prime Minister John Major use his influence on the Queen to secure a divorce for Charles and Diana. On the Monday night immediately after Diana's interview, Soames, in a radio interview, said:

"I do know great sadness and unhappiness when I see it. But when people claim that they have enemies at every turn and are spied on at every corner, I know of no other word than paranoia. I'm not questioning the Princess of Wales's state of mind at the moment. I'm merely saying to you in some of the things she said last night it did exhibit a degree of paranoia."

Here, Soames was acting as a stalking horse for his friend, Prince Charles, who had repeatedly denounced his wife as "mad." It was to protect herself from the threat that the House of Windsor would have her declared insane, so they could seize her children, that motivated Princess Diana to collaborate on *Diana, Her True Story*.

John Keegan, former defense correspondent for the *Daily Telegraph* and military historian, went one step further than Soames. In a commentary in the *Telegraph*, under a cartoon of Charles looking up, suddenly inspired, at a portrait of Henry VIII (who executed two of his six wives), Keegan wrote: "The important thing is that [Princess Diana] should set limits to her ambitions. She has said she will not 'go quietly.' She must, however, not go too far. . . . The people know how much change in the system they desire. If the Princess exceeds their wishes, it is she who will become the casualty, not the monarchy."

The case of President Clinton

The *Sunday Telegraph's* Washington bureau chief at the start of the Clinton administration was Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, who admitted to this author that he had had a long-standing relationship with Her Majesty's Secret Service dating back to his coverage of then-Vice President George Bush's and Oliver North's cocaine-running Contra war in Central America. Evans-Pritchard has claimed that he was carrying out an "archeological" expedition in the United States. In this, he was following in his father's footsteps. His father, Sir Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard, had worked with the Colonial Office and later Her Majesty's Secret Service, using his role as an archeologist, among other things, to help sow the seeds for the present uprising against the Sudanese government and to found the state of Libya.

A comparison of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard's Clinton-bashing stories in the *Sunday Telegraph* with those appearing in the Moonies' *Washington Times*, R. Emmet Tyrrell's *American Spectator*, Bill Buckley's *National Review*, Richard Mellon Scaife's *Pittsburgh Tribune Review*, and on the Rush Limbaugh, Jerry Falwell, and Pat Robertson television broadcasts, reveals that the British have been dictating much of the U.S. "news" on the Clinton administration, and particu-

larly the "Whitewater" attack and other manufactured scandals. What is important about the role of the *Sunday Telegraph* in this "media food chain," so-described by one White House report entitled "Communication Stream of Conspiracy Commerce," that was based upon *EIR's* intelligence, is that the Hollinger Corp.'s Telegraph PLC, together with Rees-Mogg, purveyed these stories into the media mainstream.

The wild fabrications aimed at discrediting President Clinton also had the result of creating a "strategy of tension" in the United States, resulting in the fact that more assassination attempts were launched against President Clinton than any previous U.S. President. While most of these were by "nut cases" incited by the British-orchestrated media frenzy, they created a plausible cover beneath which a high-level assassination could be mounted by the Club of the Isles, in a manner similar to the way Princess Diana was targeted. The threats on the President included:

February 1993: Larry Peoples of Biloxi, Mississippi makes a threat in a letter to President Clinton after listening to the British-influenced, populist television host Rush Limbaugh. Peoples is arrested by the FBI in December 1993, after he had already bought a pistol and a two-way ticket to Washington.

March 19, 1993: A feature article in the *Sunday Telegraph* echoed earlier concerns over the breakup of the "special relationship" between the British Empire and the United States, that had been expressed by Ambrose Evans-Pritchard, with a headline that screamed, "The United States Is No Friend of Britain." The article charges that President Clinton is trying to break up the United Kingdom, while seeking to forge a new "special relationship" with Germany.

July 1993: Matthew Bennett is arrested in Woodstock, New York for threatening the President.

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 billionaire Richard Mellon Scaife and Jerry Falwell.

Oct. 15, 1993: James Lee Buchanan, 41, a Kansas City, Missouri mental patient, is charged after telling police he intended to kill the President.

November 1993: Ralph Dulaney Mason, a self-described member of the Branch Davidians, threatens the President.

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

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

Dec. 13, 1993: David Craig Davis, 33, of Great Falls, Montana, is arrested for threatening to kill President Clinton.

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



Bill and Hillary Clinton celebrate the President's 48th birthday with reporters at the White House. The British-instigated wild fabrications aimed at discrediting President Clinton are part of a "strategy of tension," resulting in more assassination attempts being launched against Clinton than any previous U.S. President.

February 1994: Rollen Frederick Stewart, of Orange County, California, threatens the President. Stewart (a.k.a. "Rainbow Man," "Rockin Rollen") had a criminal record that included four felony counts for placing explosive devices in various public places; 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 1960s rock-drug-sex counterculture was a heavy user of illicit narcotics.

Feb. 23, 1994: Ronald Gene Barbour, 45, is arrested at a psychiatric hospital in Orlando, Florida for threatening to kill President Clinton. He is accused of stalking the President's jogging route. He is armed at the time of his threat against President Clinton.

March 13, 1994: Evans-Pritchard, in an 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 him 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

including Gen. Richard Secord and the Calero brothers. Nichols said that Clinton destroyed his livelihood and reputation, and that he turned to the so-called 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., like terrorists. Nichols will later be promoted by both Evans-Pritchard and Rees-Mogg after he is videotaped brandishing a pistol and threatening to shoot President Clinton.

March 27, 1994: The *Sunday Telegraph* reports on its correspondent's role in attacks on Clinton. Evans-Pritchard states that he appears on at least one talk show a day: "It is an eye-opener. The callers talk about the President in a tone of undisguised contempt, and they want to know answers to everything. . . . Clearly, there is a very effective grapevine out there beyond the capital, a *samizdat* network of tens of millions of people."

March 27, 1994: "Clinton Accused of 'Grotesque' Sex Harassment" is the headline of an Evans-Pritchard report on Paula Corbin Jones's plan to file a lawsuit accusing President Clinton of sexually harassing her while he was Arkansas governor. Evans-Pritchard had admitted in an earlier column that he had participated in a legal strategy discussion with Jones's lawyers, and that he had spoken with her personally at least a dozen times before her suit against Clinton was filed.

April 3, 1994: Under the headline "Despots Line Up to Test Clinton Mettle," Evans-Pritchard writes: "The White House has become a mausoleum. Staffers slink into work each day with morbid premonitions, expecting their subpoenas at any moment. Most of the inner circle have been entangled in

the coverup, and have had to hire expensive lawyers. The right-hand man of the President, George Stephanopoulos, suddenly faces the possibility of criminal indictment for obstruction of justice. And as for the Clintons themselves, what can they be thinking now that their high-minded act has been exposed as a venal sham?"

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 against the President.

May 11, 1994: Larry Nichols, who has been championed by both Evans-Pritchard and Rees-Mogg as a valuable hostile witness against President Clinton in "Whitewatergate," speaks at a rally in Boulder, Colorado sponsored by a populist group called the Boulder Patriots. Nichols is videotaped brandishing a pistol at the podium, and stating that he plans to have a shootout with President Clinton on the steps of the U.S. Supreme Court.

June 19, 1994: Under the headline "Hawks Hammer at White House Door. Pyongyang Is Forcing Clinton to Face the Acid Test of His Nuclear Policy," Evans-Pritchard harps on White House problems with foreign policy: "There is a cacophony on policy toward North Korea in the establishment at a time when President Clinton needs clear guidance."

June 22, 1994: Matthew Thomas sends a death threat to President Clinton via the President's confidential e-mail address at the White House.

July 2, 1994: Ralph Dulaney, 44, of Lake City, Michigan, is sentenced to five years in prison for threatening President Clinton verbally and by mail.

July 17, 1994: "Clinton 'Took Cocaine While in Office.'" Exclusive interviews in the London *Sunday Times* allege that Clinton took cocaine until the mid-1980s. The drug use could have begun when he was a law professor, Arkansas Attorney General, or governor of Arkansas, the paper claims.

July 19, 1994: The Secret Service charges Paul Walling, 46, a suburban Philadelphia man who opposes gun control, with threatening President Clinton and Attorney General Janet Reno. "I have seen Clinton in the crosshairs on my scope," Walling said.

July 31, 1994: "Doubts Linger Over Death of Clinton Aide." Evans-Pritchard reports that radio talk shows—"America's equivalent of the British tabloids"—have challenged the official verdict of the death of White House aide Vincent Foster.

Aug. 1, 1994: Rees-Mogg writes in the London *Times* that Clinton will never be able to shake off the "mud, money, and blood" from his days as Arkansas governor. In the article, entitled "Big Trouble Begins in Little Rock," Rees-Mogg writes that Washington is filled with gossip about a "mysterious inner secret which the White House is desperate to conceal." This "secret" is Arkansas itself, an American state which he likens to Italy's Palermo, the center of the Mafia.

Aug. 30, 1994: Glenn Robert Armstrong, 26, of Ux-

bridge, Massachusetts, is arraigned on charges of threatening to kill President Clinton, who is vacationing on Martha's Vineyard.

Sept. 11, 1994: "Clinton Plays His Green Card." Evans-Pritchard reports that Clinton's views in sympathy with the Irish nationalist cause were formed when he was a Rhodes Scholar at England's Oxford University in the late-1960s, and have remained unchanged. Clinton has made contact with "some of the wilder men from the fringes of the Irish-American lobby."

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

Sept. 25, 1994: The *Sunday Telegraph* headline is "Carter's Haiti Hijack. Operation Restore Democracy Has Not Gone Quite to Plan. The Consequences—Political and Military—Could Spell Disaster for Bill Clinton."

Oct. 9, 1994: Evans-Pritchard covers more cooked-up administration scandals under the headline, "Bill Clinton and the Chicken Man." Secretary of Agriculture Mike Espy has had his career "destroyed by the curse of Bill Clinton's home state," he writes. Espy, under investigation by a special prosecutor for accepting gifts from Arkansas poultry king Donald Tyson, had announced his resignation the week before.

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

Oct. 31, 1994: Rees-Mogg recklessly opines in the London *Times* that the gun attack on the White House by Duran is a "Tremor of Doom in the Disunited States."

Nov. 20, 1994: "It's America First. A Festering Disagreement Over the Balkans Has Reached the Point of an Irreparable Rift between America and Britain." Evans-Pritchard begins: "The whispering campaign against Britain is coming out into the open in Washington. Anonymous U.S. officials are now accusing the British of planting stories about a U.S. covert operation in Bosnia."

Dec. 4, 1994: "Patriot Games Turn Deadly." Evans-Pritchard gives glowing coverage to the militia movement in America that poses a direct security threat to the President, describing them as "the shock troops and enforcement arm of the 1994 American Revolution. If the Republicans betray their promises and fail to restore 'constitutional' government, these people could take matters into their own hands."

Dec. 5, 1994: Rees-Mogg, in an article in the London *Times*, promotes would-be Clinton assassin Larry Nichols, after *EIR* had exposed a videotape of Nichols waving a pistol and threatening President Clinton during a May 11, 1994 rally in Boulder, Colorado (see *EIR*, Dec. 2, 1994). On March 13, 1994 in the *Sunday Telegraph*, Evans-Pritchard had built up Nichols as a hostile witness in Whitewatergate against President Clinton. Rees-Mogg continues in that vein, calling Nichols a "definitely unfriendly witness." "Can Clinton survive?"

his lordship asks. He concludes: "As the momentum builds, it seems unlikely that Clinton can be renominated, let alone reelected; he is not even certain to reach the end of his term of office unindicted."

March 22, 1995: Rees-Mogg's *Strategic Investment* features a flagrant piece entitled, "Waco 2," which seeks to foment an uprising of militias in the United States against a purported "declaration of martial law" by "Field Marshal [U.S. Attorney General] Janet Reno." This fabricated incitement of the armed militias occurs shortly before the April 19, 1995 bombing of the Oklahoma City Federal Building on the second anniversary of the disastrous raid on the Waco Branch Davidian compound.

April 9, 1995: Evans-Pritchard charges in the *Sunday Telegraph* that the Clinton White House had falsified both the time and place of Deputy White House Counsel Vincent Foster's death

May 17, 1995: Rees-Mogg's *Strategic Investment* carries an article by Jack Wheeler, which claims that the Oklahoma City bombing was President Clinton's "Reichstag Fire"; however, unlike an earlier article in the *Sunday Telegraph* by Evans-Pritchard, Rees-Mogg hesitates to blame the U.S. government for the bombing.

June 2, 1995: The *Daily Telegraph* carries an article by Political Editor George Jones, proclaiming that "Allies Suspect U.S. Hawks of Increasing Risk of War." The article states that "concern is growing in European capitals that pro-Muslim factions in Washington, including CIA elements, are promoting the Muslim cause in Bosnia even at the risk of all-out war . . . to force the Bosnian Serbs to give up territory they have seized."

Oct. 25, 1995: Rees-Mogg's *Strategic Investment* convenes a press conference in Washington, D.C., at which an Oxford University "manuscript expert," Reginald Alton, declares that the handwritten suicide note found in the briefcase of the late Clinton family friend Vincent Foster, was a forgery. Alton admits that he has had no access to the original note, which was ripped up into pieces, and yet he proclaims that in his "expert opinion," the note was a fake, and, therefore, Foster's July 20, 1993 death was actually a murder plot. Shortly after this press conference, Rees-Mogg writes an editorial commentary in Rupert Murdoch's *New York Post* condemning the American media for their failure to report on Alton's conclusions.

Feb. 16, 1996: Evans-Pritchard writes a front-page article in the *Sunday Telegraph*, that seeks to undermine an emerging strategic partnership between President Clinton and Chinese President Jiang Zemin: "China finally replaced the old Soviet Union as the number-one enemy last week in the eyes of the U.S. political establishment. If one could date the beginning of the new Cold War, it would be Thursday, February 13, 1996, the day that the *Washington Post* reported that U.S. counter-intelligence had caught the Chinese embassy plotting to subvert the U.S. political system."

The case of Lyndon LaRouche

Physical economist, statesman, and now a declared candidate for the Democratic Party Presidential nomination, Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., has long been hated by the British royal family-affiliated Club of the Isles, whose chief enforcer is Prince Philip, the premier peer of the British Empire next only to Queen Elizabeth II. While LaRouche was at first viewed by the Club of the Isles and an affiliated network of Anglophile traitors in the United States as a "potential danger," he has subsequently become an object of hatred even more intense than that against Princess Diana.

By 1972, according to FBI documents obtained under the Freedom of Information Act, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was working with the Communist Party USA against the National Caucus of Labor Committees (NCLC), the organization founded by LaRouche, in provoking violence against LaRouche's collaborators. In 1973, according to a Nov. 23, 1973 FBI memo, the Bureau hatched a plot, working with the Communist Party, to "eliminate" LaRouche and his influence, by killing him. In fact, evidence was uncovered showing that an abortive assassination attempt against LaRouche took place during the course of an NCLC conference at the end of 1973. A crucial feature of this plot involved the drugging of a leader of the NCLC with a powerful psychedelic by two members of British MI-5, while the victim was on a flight from Heathrow Airport to the conference in New York, in order to help foment "chaos and confusion."

Once LaRouche publicly revealed crucial elements of the assassination plot, Paul Montgomery attempted to cover up this exposé, in a Jan. 20, 1974 front-page slander in the Anglophile *New York Times*. The article was headlined, "How a Radical Left Group Formed as an Alternative to Violence and Narcotics Degenerated into Savagery." Montgomery targeted members of an Independent Commission of Inquiry that had been formed by LaRouche to investigate the unholy alliance of U.S., British, and Soviet bloc intelligence services working to kill him and destroy the NCLC. Montgomery tried to ridicule such collaboration, although years later, the former Director of Central Intelligence, the late Bill Colby, confirmed to LaRouche that such an alliance had run the operation against him.

The next serious assassination plot against LaRouche was in 1977, when U.S. and allied intelligence services discovered that LaRouche was on the same Baader-Meinhof assassination list as two German leaders with whom LaRouche had been discussing his plans for an International Development Bank, including a Southern Africa Development Fund. After meeting with LaRouche, German industry association head Hanns-Martin Schleyer was also warned of a threat against himself. On July 30, 1977, Jürgen Ponto, head of Germany's Dresdner Bank, was murdered by the Baader-Meinhof Red Army Fraction (RAF), a group, counterintelligence sources



Lyndon LaRouche and Ronald Reagan chat during a candidates night in New Hampshire during the 1980 Presidential campaign. Key to the 1983-88 British-led effort to eliminate LaRouche, was LaRouche's major policy initiatives first introduced as a "plank" of LaRouche's campaign for the Democratic Party's 1980 Presidential nomination, a LaRouche policy later renamed by President Reagan as the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI).

report, that was a joint asset of Her Majesty's Secret Service and the East German Stasi. On Oct. 19, 1977, Schleyer was assassinated, also allegedly by the Baader-Meinhof.

In December 1978, the editors of *EIR* published the first edition of the book *Dope, Inc.: Britain's Opium War Against the United States*, with an introduction by Lyndon LaRouche. This book was a breakthrough in how such Club of the Isles-affiliated British banks, including Barclays, the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, and Jardine Matheson, which date back to Queen Victoria's "Opium War" against China, are not only responsible for the production of Golden Triangle heroin, but are the world's largest offshore profiteers in drug-money-laundering profits. The book created a major uproar among the Club of the Isles.

However, as the late Canon Edward West of the Episcopalian Cathedral of St. John the Divine in New York, which is a syncretic cult center where the Anglophile U.S. elite are invested into the chivalric Order of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem, said to an investigator: "We are going to let the Jews take care of LaRouche." Dutifully, the gangster-ridden Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, whose major funders have included associates of the National Crime Syndicate's chief money-launderer, Meyer Lansky, published a "Fact-Finding" report that branded LaRouche an anti-Semitic danger. In July-August 1978, another assassination plot was mounted against LaRouche, that, investigation suggests, involved former Detroit "Purple Gang" member, Max Fisher.

With the 1980 election of President Ronald Reagan, whose major opponent, Sir George Bush, had been defeated with the assistance of LaRouche, LaRouche's influence over

U.S. policy and the world political situation increased dramatically. Eventually, this led to a snowballing of character assassination slanders by the British press and their Anglophile affiliates.

Even President Clinton has yet to be subjected to the scope and intensity which London and its agents inside the U.S.A., such as Kissinger, focussed against LaRouche during the 1983-88 interval. Two developments of 1982 appeared to have set this escalated operation into motion. One was LaRouche's intervention against Britain's Lord Peter Carington's operations into South America that year. More significant, was British interests' discovery of the fact that LaRouche was conducting back-channel discussions with Moscow on behalf of the Reagan administration.

Key to this 1983-88 effort to eliminate LaRouche, was LaRouche's major policy initiatives first introduced as a "plank" of LaRouche's campaign for the Democratic Party's 1980 Presidential nomination, a LaRouche policy later renamed by President Reagan as the "Strategic Defense Initiative" (SDI). When LaRouche began a year-long series of exploratory discussions with the Soviet government, on behalf of the Reagan administration, of the possibility that both powers might agree to LaRouche's policy of strategic ballistic missile defense, this feature of LaRouche's back-channel discussions with the Soviet government became the leading impetus of the 1983-88 defamation-campaign against him.

The 1983-88 campaign was set into motion as a result of July-August 1982 initiatives intended to eliminate LaRouche by an already long-standing LaRouche foe, former U.S. National Security Adviser and Secretary of State Henry A. Kis-

singer. Yet, in January 1983, even before President Reagan adopted LaRouche's ballistic missile defense policy, under the name of "Strategic Defense Initiative," in the concluding segment of a March 23, 1983 television broadcast, Kissinger's and Bush's cronies inside the U.S. secret-intelligence establishment had issued the official orders which set the six-year-long secret-government operation against LaRouche into operation. However, this crew was taken by surprise by the President's March 23, 1983 announcement. This drove LaRouche's political adversaries into a state of frenzy.

Already, in February 1983, LaRouche had been told by his Soviet channel, that he should inform the U.S. government that, while Moscow agreed with LaRouche's strategic analysis and with the scientific feasibility of the program, his proposal would be rejected by the Andropov government. It was stated that Moscow believed that the United States would be better able to take advantage of the economic benefits of such a "crash program." In reply, on that occasion, LaRouche had encouraged the Soviet representative to inform his government, that should President Reagan make such an offer, and should Moscow then still reject such an offer, the Soviet economy would plunge into a self-induced collapse within about five years. It was LaRouche's fear that such a combination of factors would create a desperate strategic situation in which the risk of a "global showdown" would emerge, as it did emerge about 1988-89.

At the time that Henry Kissinger launched his documented initiative for a secret-government operation to eliminate LaRouche, Kissinger had just recently made a public declaration, at London's Chatham House, bragging that he had been secretly an agent of the British Foreign Office, behind the backs of Presidents Nixon and Ford, while he, Kissinger, had been serving in his "incarnation" as national security adviser and secretary of state. Shortly after that May 10, 1982 public confession, Kissinger became an international board member of the Hollinger Corp. It was in that context, that Kissinger, with the sponsorship of former British Foreign Secretary Lord Peter Carrington, formed the British-backed private spying organization, Kissinger Associates, Inc. In this setting, in July 1982, Kissinger met FBI Director William Webster at the Bohemian Grove retreat in California, and asked Webster to take care of LaRouche. In a followup "Dear Bill" letter, Sir Henry whined that LaRouche was harassing him and suggested that LaRouche may be funded by hostile foreign intelligence sources.

This was reiterated in a letter to Director Webster on Nov. 25, 1982 by Kissinger's attorney and business partner, William D. Rogers. Rogers wrote Webster, accusing LaRouche of ties to foreign hostile intelligence agencies, and of engaging in a terroristic campaign against Kissinger.

Later, in a Jan. 12, 1983 letter from FBI Director Webster to his number-two man, Oliver "Buck" Revell, Webster stated that at a meeting of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board (PFIAB), David Abshire and Edward Bennett

Williams said: "In view of the large amounts obviously being expended worldwide, the question was raised whether the U.S. Labor Party might be funded by hostile intelligence agencies." Investigation showed that this was a rump PFIAB meeting of Sir Henry's friends; however, FBI Director Webster dutifully began a frame-up of LaRouche on the basis of legal sales activity. Notably, Edward Bennett Williams identified his interest in the affair as the interest of his personal client, the *Washington Post's* Katharine Graham.

In April 1983, a series of "salon" meetings were held at the New York City offices of Anglophile investment counsellor John Train, that are known to have included Mira Lansky Boland of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, NBC-TV producer Patricia Lynch, and National Security Council consultant Roy Godson, among others. Train's salon was part of a White House project ultimately overseen by Vice President Sir George Bush, through Sir George's assistant Walter Raymond, who had appointed Godson and PFIAB Vice Chairman Leo Cherne to head up the private sector side of "Public Diplomacy." There followed a series of slanders that LaRouche organizers were stealing money. This same "Train salon" group collaborated with the Stasi-originated international disinformation campaign that somehow Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. was responsible for the Feb. 28, 1986 assassination of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The British press played a different tune in the character assassination of LaRouche. Following a "Global Showdown" seminar in November 1985, that was widely attended by a faction of the British Establishment, *Private Eye* and *Searchlight* magazines began attacks on LaRouche as a rabid right-winger. *Searchlight* continued these attacks, which were potentially dangerous, because the ostensibly "anti-fascist" magazine was in reality a joint stock operation of Her Majesty's Secret Service and the Stasi used for targetting selected individuals.

Also, throughout 1984-86, such major British press outlets as the Telegraph PLC, the *Observer*, *Express*, and other papers ran attacks on LaRouche seeking to portray him as a rabid right-winger, because he had called for public health measures to contain the AIDS epidemic, including quarantine.

This character assassination operation against LaRouche, which was either directly or indirectly orchestrated largely by the British, resulted in an Oct. 6-7, 1986 raid by over 400 Federal, state, and local law enforcement agents against the Leesburg, Virginia farmhouse where LaRouche was then living, and the offices of publications associated with him. Backed up by an armored personnel carrier, this was clearly the most blatant assassination attempt against LaRouche to date. In order to stop the plot, LaRouche sent a telegram to President Reagan, and the immediate assassination attempt was called off.

With the publication on Oct. 28, 1994 by *EIR* of the first of a series of reports on the House of Windsor, entitled "The

Coming Fall of the House of Windsor,” with an introduction by LaRouche, the British once again came out swinging. A sample of these articles include:

July 30, 1995: The *Express* ran an article by Tom Utley that began: “Prince Philip is the mastermind of a dastardly plan to destroy the U.S.A. His cover is the sinister World Wildlife Fund, which he founded as an international intelligence organization to consolidate the wealth and power of the royal family. The ‘charity,’ now known as the World Wide Fund for Nature, is an assassination bureau, dedicated to breaking up the U.S. by stirring up gang warfare against the government. . . . No, this is not the plot of a spoof disaster movie. These are the serious views of a group of American conspiracy theorists, set out in *New Federalist* magazine [sic].” Utley quoted Rees-Mogg, who denounced LaRouche’s theories as “madness.”

July 30, 1995: Rupert Murdoch’s *Sunday Times* carried a piece by its Washington bureau chief, James Adams, in his weekly “Inside Washington” column, entitled “Queen Blamed for American Unrest.” The article began: “For anti-government forces, Waco has proved a conspiracy theorist’s dream. Every day there has been more evidence of Big Brother running amok.” Adams continued: “Such perverse sentiments have been exacerbated by a series of articles suggesting a new suspect in the Oklahoma bombing last April in which 168 people were killed. According to the latest edition of the *New Federalist* . . . the bombing was not carried out by the right-wing militias as everyone suspected; it was part of a conspiracy involving Buckingham Palace. According to the journal put out by Lyndon LaRouche — in jail for tax fraud [sic] — the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh are behind a European effort to destabilize the Clinton Presidency and it is they who have created the climate of distrust and division in America.”

Aug. 20, 1995: In his U.S.-based newsletter, *Strategic Investment*, Rees-Mogg devoted his entire monthly column to an attack on LaRouche, in a piece entitled “The Queen, the Dalai Lama, and Me.” The article began: “Last month I added a footnote to state that I am not the head of the British Secret Service, and I do not have a master plan to take over Mexico in the name of the Queen of England. However, I am an object of Mr. Lyndon LaRouche’s conspiracy theories. LaRouche is a convicted felon who has circulated his theories in the *New Federalist* and on the radio. He certainly puts me in some grand company. . . .

“This, of course, is crazy stuff. I do not think that Prince Philip, Greenpeace, the Dalai Lama, Royal Dutch Shell, the Queen of England, Alvin Toffler, Newt Gingrich, I myself or John Redwood are likely to sue for slander. . . . [But,] the fact that I am placed in such grand company suggests that the analyses we share with you in *Strategic Investment* have an impact. . . .

“How Lyndon LaRouche came across my name I do not know. I had not heard of him or his group for some years. I suspect that this is a diversionary activity meant to discredit *Strategic Investment* for drawing attention to Clinton’s Ar-

kansas drug dealers and worse. LaRouche seems to draw support from conspiracy theories of the American left, and seems to be trying to ingratiate himself with Clinton.”

1996: In the book *The President We Deserve*, the London *Guardian*’s U.S. bureau chief, Martin Walker, identified LaRouche as the only defender of President Clinton from a barrage of anti-Clinton press slanders. Walker wrote: “There was a curious British fascination with Whitewater led by Ambrose Evans-Pritchard of the *Sunday Telegraph*. His reports into the shooting of Luther Parks, the Switzerland travels of Vince Foster, and the Mena cocaine connection have helped others stitch the entire conspiracy theory together. Lord Rees-Mogg, a former editor of the *Times* of London, declared Watergate to be small beer by comparison to ‘the narco-millionaires of Arkansas [who] bought political protection by bribery and financing political campaigns, including Clinton’s. They killed dangerous witnesses, including schoolboys and probably Vince Foster; his body was moved; his suicide was faked.’”

Walker continued: “Lyndon LaRouche, former Trotskyite and occasional Presidential candidate, who claimed that Henry Kissinger was a Soviet agent and that the Queen ran the global narco-trafficking business, counterargued that Rees-Mogg and Evans-Pritchard were part of a British intelligence plot to destabilize the Clinton administration.”

Nov. 2, 1996: Nicholas Doughty of Reuters conducted an interview with LaRouche, and entitled it, “Maverick U.S. Politician Warns of Western Collapse.” The wire service report began:

“The man who defined the word maverick in U.S. politics is still going strong as the Presidential election draws closer, warning that the end of Western civilization is at hand.

“Lyndon LaRouche, perhaps the best-known conspiracy theorist in the United States, is not running for President this time. . . . The 74-year-old Democrat is backing U.S. President Bill Clinton, although without much enthusiasm, as ‘the only option available.’

“LaRouche is more concerned about what he says is the impending collapse of the financial system and a nefarious, long-running plot to undermine nation states, closely linked to Britain’s royal family. . . .

“It all sounds unlikely but, in a country where bizarre views about UFOs or government cover-ups often seem to touch a cord, LaRouche has won tens of thousands of votes in the past. . . .

“‘Now we’re coming into the time of reality and that’s where I dwell,’ he said. ‘I’ve seen that coming for a long time. . . . The whole of blasted civilization is being consumed.’ . . .

“‘The word is out all over the world, the financial system is gone. . . . Either we’re going to end the mess or we’re going on to a new dark age,’ he said.

“The remedy? Shut down the entire banking system and scrap global trade deals. Beyond that, it gets a bit complicated.”