

Tracking the 'Get LaRouche' and 'Get Clinton' apparatus

by Jeffrey Steinberg

The discovery, early this year, that a "Get Clinton" salon has been holding weekly strategy sessions at the Great Falls, Virginia home of Theodore and Barbara Olson, two intimates of Whitewater Independent Counsel Kenneth Starr, set off alarm bells at *EIR*.

An identical joint media-prosecution effort had been waged, beginning in 1983, against Lyndon LaRouche and his political association. The 1980s "Get LaRouche" effort had been framed under Executive Order 12333, a 1981 national security directive signed by President Ronald Reagan, under which corrupt private sector agencies and individuals, in some cases linked to foreign intelligence services, were given license to operate under the cover of U.S. national security.

The revelations about the Olson salon provoked the question: Was President Bill Clinton the target of an illegal EO 12333 operation? Not only was the form of the "Get Clinton" assault identical in most respects to the earlier "Get LaRouche" campaign. But, many institutions and individuals deeply involved in the "Get LaRouche" drive had also shown up as active players in the "Get Clinton" insurgency. The prospect of such a 12333-triggered campaign being waged against the President of the United States—in the midst of the greatest world financial and monetary crisis in modern history—smacked of outright treason.

Already, during the 1992 Presidential campaign, incumbent George Bush had been caught running a dirty trick against his Democratic challenger, Bill Clinton, with the active collusion of British Prime Minister John Major and MI5, the British equivalent of the FBI.

In both the LaRouche and Clinton cases, the line separating internal political opposition and prosecutorial abuse, from hostile foreign intelligence action, had been blurred to the point of being erased altogether. For example, the London-headquartered Hollinger Corp. media cartel—which has Henry Kissinger on its international policy advisory board—is at the heart of the media assault on the Clinton Presidency. Elements of the neo-conservative wing of American Zionism, tied to the current Likud government in Israel, were major instigators of the "Get Clinton" frenzy. The Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, critical in the "Get LaRouche" rail-

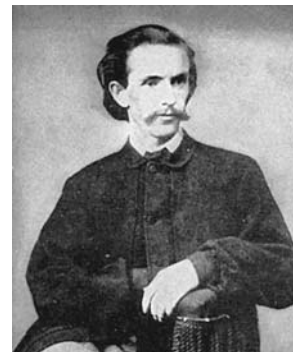
road, has been among Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's staunchest allies in the effort to sabotage President Clinton's Middle East peace initiative. When Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu came to Washington in January 1998, he solidified an anti-Clinton alliance with Christian Evangelical "Elmer Gantrys" Jerry Falwell and Pat Robertson. Thus, the "strange bedfellow" coalition of Robertson-Falwell and the ADL, which was a factor in the anti-LaRouche escapades of the 1980s, has resurfaced in the anti-Clinton coalition of the 1990s.

British assassins of American patriots

The ongoing attempt by British and other foreign oligarchical forces and their U.S.-based "cousins" to politically assassinate President William Jefferson Clinton, like the 1980s effort to eliminate Lyndon LaRouche, calls forth the image of the earlier assassinations of Presidents Abraham Lincoln and William McKinley.

Surratt I: The Lincoln murder

John H. Surratt and his mother, Mary Surratt, were two of the organizers of the Lincoln assassination. The British government and the Catholic Church's feudal-nobility faction combined to sponsor them for Lincoln's murder.



John H. Surratt

In the U.S. military commission trial convened on May 9, 1865, Mary E. Surratt and seven others were charged with "conspiring together with one John H. Surratt, John Wilkes Booth, Jefferson Davis, George N. Sanders, [Nathaniel] Beverly Tucker, . . . and others . . . to . . . murder . . . Abraham Lincoln. . . ." Mrs. Surratt and six others were convicted; she and three others were hanged.

Mary Surratt owned a Washington boarding house in which she sheltered the anti-Lincoln conspirators, as they prepared the attack.

Booth, who had shot Lincoln on April 14, 1865, died on the escape route. Booth's main partner, John Surratt, was an international courier for the Confederate secret service. Surratt fled to Canada, at that time a British colony.

Code-Name Surratt III

In the wake of the Olson salon revelations, *EIR* Contributing Editor Lyndon LaRouche commissioned a reinvigorated probe of the Get LaRouche-Get Clinton nexus, designated “Code-Name: Surratt III.” The data that have been assembled, so far, by *EIR* investigators, and are published, in chart and indexed form starting on p. 41, have been organized as follows: First, a comprehensive list of all of the institutions and individuals prominent in the “Get LaRouche” campaign was assembled. A similar list of all of the “Get Clinton” insti-

tutions and individuals was assembled. Each of the lists was cross-gridded by forms of activity: civil legal actions, criminal legal actions, IRS legal actions, activities of the salons, media slanders, legislative actions, and covert actions. In many instances, specific individuals or institutions have engaged in more than one form of activity. In a number of cases, individuals and institutions involved in the Get LaRouche action also showed up as prominent in the Get Clinton activity (people and institutions involved in *both* the Get LaRouche and the Get Clinton efforts are denoted in the charts with an

He had been in Montreal at the joint Confederate-British secret service rendezvous station, St. Lawrence Hall Hotel, only a week before the Lincoln murder. Booth had been there the previous October, working with George Sanders on the plans for the attack on Lincoln, and getting money for weapons and for Surratt to hire extra men. The Kentucky-born Sanders, a career British Empire paid agent, was chief American spokesman for the London-based revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini.

In September 1865, Confederate-British coordinator Nathaniel Beverly Tucker arranged passage from Canada to England for John Surratt under an assumed name. From England, Surratt went to the Vatican and was sheltered for two years as a member of the Papal Zouaves. He was discovered by a pro-U.S. papal officer, was arrested by the Vatican, then “escaped,” perhaps by arrangement with the Vatican. Pope Pius IX was favorable to the Confederacy; his successor, Leo XIII, moved the Church away from this feudalist outlook.

Arrested again in Egypt, Surratt was tried in Washington in mid-1867, when the trail of evidence was cold. The jury was divided, and charges were dismissed. Surratt publicly disclosed his part in what he called the “kidnapping” conspiracy, in a speech in 1870.

Surratt II: The McKinley killing

The case of what we may designate as “Surratt II,” was the 1901 assassination of President McKinley. A nationalist like Lincoln, and like President James Garfield (assassinated in 1881), McKinley was the leading public opponent of what he called “British political economy.” McKinley said that England was behind the free-trade doctrine, and that “a great party in this country voices her interest,” against McKinley’s faction of protectionists and industrial developers.

Vice President Theodore Roosevelt, who became President upon McKinley’s death, was closely attached to the oligarchy running the British Empire. His uncle and mentor, James Bulloch, was in exile in England, where he had been chief of the overseas Confederate secret service,

acquiring British cruisers to be used in attacks against American shipping during the Civil War.

Leon Czolgosz shot McKinley on Sept. 6, 1901, declared himself an anarchist. He was convicted of murder, and was executed on Oct. 29, 1901.

Czolgosz’s trial in New York State was short and smooth. Court-appointed counsel Robert C. Titus presented virtually no defense, and his client went silently to his execution. Titus served on the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite Freemasons; he was for many years a director of the relations of U.S. freemasons with the British mother organization.

After his arrest, Czolgosz told the police that he was a follower of Emma Goldman, the London-based international anarchist leader. Goldman was arrested as a co-conspirator in the McKinley case, but was released for lack of concrete evidence.

During McKinley’s first term, before his opponent, Teddy Roosevelt, was maneuvered onto the Republican electoral ticket as McKinley’s second-term Vice President, McKinley’s lead adviser, Sen. Mark Hanna, had warned U.S. officials that specific plans were under way to use the anarchist movement to murder the President.

After the McKinley assassination, the Russian journal *Svet* wrote of London, the center of the world anarchist movement, “Let us hope that the death of . . . [the] President will rouse those lands which . . . harbor bad elements and become the breeding grounds for plots, to action against the enemies of civilization.” Emma Goldman wrote, “England was the haven for refugees from all lands, who carried on their work without hindrance. . . .”

When in London, Goldman lived in the home of her sponsor, arch-feudalist William Michael Rossetti, a British government employee. With his brother, poet-painter Dante Gabriel Rossetti, William ran the “Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.” This was a society of degenerate pro-aristocracy oligarchists, determined to restore the irrational tyranny of the Dark Ages, and to overcome what the British saw as the terrible engine of modern times, the American republic.—*Anton Chaitkin*