

3. The elimination of investment in scientific and technological progress for increase of the productive powers of labor, and the destruction of those forms of education which are necessary to maintain a rational and productive labor-force.

These British world-government policies were set fully into motion through the effects of the 1962 Cuba missiles crisis and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. As we have documented in earlier locations, the agreements reached among Bertrand Russell, Russell's collaborator N. Khrushchev, and Wall Street's U.S. ACDA (Arms Control and Disarmament Agency) official, and Henry A. Kissinger patron John J. McCloy, the march toward world government

through mutually assured nuclear terror, was established by the effects of the 1962 missile-crisis negotiations. It is that policy of a march toward world government, which gave birth to what has been shaped into the form of Vice-President Al Gore, and the frankly genocidal population-control policies which Gore represents in and around the White House today. This is the source of today's "free trade," NAFTA, WTO, and other "globalization" policies of Gore today. This is what Gore means by "reinventing government," and by his mobilization for the Duke of Edinburgh's Transparency International, the latter as Gore's current campaign to eradicate national sovereignty, in the name of eradicating "corruption."

Why the British killed Abraham Lincoln

On Nov. 2, 1994, Lyndon LaRouche remarked on the seriousness of two physical attacks on the Clinton White House—on Oct. 29, when Francisco Duran sprayed the White House with bullets, and on Sept. 12, when Frank Eugene Corder crashed his small plane into White House: "I think this President is more in danger even than President Ford was when the Manson crowd tried two attacks to kill Ford, and probably the highest-level threat against any President since those against President John Kennedy. . . .

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

In December 1994, New Federalist issued a documentary pamphlet, "Why the British Kill American Presidents." What follows is adapted from the section by Anton Chaitkin on the Lincoln assassination.

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

During his Presidency, Lincoln defied British free trade doctrines and revolutionized the United States economy. Lincoln's 50% tariff started the American steel in-

dustry, while his transcontinental railroads, subsidies for mining, science-educating Agriculture Department, free land for family farmers, free state colleges, and full-scale immigration policy forced the transformation of a bankrupt, cotton-exporting country into the world's greatest industrial power within 25 years.

In a brutal conflict versus the Wall Street firms representing Britain's Rothschild and Baring banks and the British Crown, Lincoln fought to reassert the national government's control over credit. He put through anti-usury and other strict Federal banking laws, sold bonds directly to the people, and issued hundreds of millions of dollars of national currency. He was seeking to crack down on the Anglo-American manipulation of gold when he was killed.

The murder plot

Among Lincoln's contemporaries, there was no question of the British conspiracy steering the Confederate assassination bureau.

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

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

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

"Booth . . . visited Canada, consorted with the rebel

We have only to translate Gore's four-poison policy-commitments into their national and global demographic and related human implications, to see that we are confronted by a threat from these policies which is akin to, but even worse than that earlier represented by Adolf Hitler's regime. The flip side of those demographic implications, is that there is no possibility for peaceful and stable relations within, or among existing nations and regions of the world, under the conditions which any continued application of Gore's policies would make immediately inevitable, even during the months immediately ahead. There lies the essential form of immediate threat to the national security of the United States. Think of Al Gore's nasty mouth as Pandora's Box, and you have the

nature of the threat correctly in view.

Prepare Gore for timely political retirement to the quiet counting of his money, of course. More important, recognize that Gore himself is but a self-doomed, self-propelled missile, who is much more a foolish symptom of the national-security threat, than its origin. The danger comes from our nation's and humanity's more ancient enemy, the form of European oligarchical tradition traced from ancient Mesopotamia, through the Roman and Venetian empires, to the Anglo-Dutch financier-oligarchical monarchy of today. Your life, your family's life, your nation's life, and all humanity, depend upon the strategic perspective and commitment which I recommend to you today.

emissaries there, and at last — whether or not at their instigation cannot certainly be said — conceived a scheme to capture the President. . . . He seemed always well supplied with money, and talked largely of his speculations in oil as a source of income; but his agent afterwards testified that he never realized a dollar from that source; that his investments, which were inconsiderable, were a total loss.”

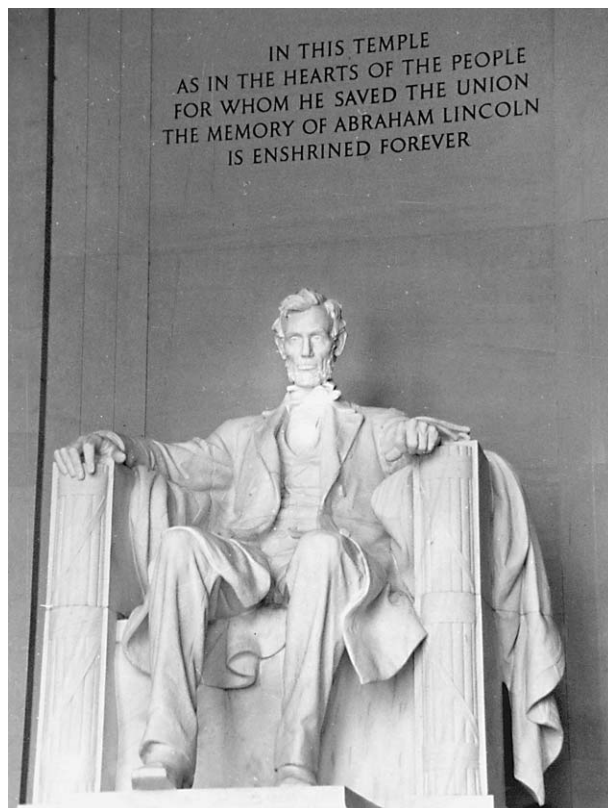
The Confederate Secret Service was headed by the Virginia-based Confederate Secretary of State, Judah P. Benjamin, who had been born a British subject in the West Indies, and the London-based James Bulloch, uncle of President Teddy Roosevelt. They coordinated the supply of British rifles and British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

Some months before he shot Lincoln, Booth deposited funds in the Montreal bank used by Benjamin's operatives. John Surratt, who confessed in 1870 to plotting with Booth to abduct Lincoln, admitted to using that Montreal bank for the secret service funds. Surratt told of the days preceding the murder, and of his trip to Montreal carrying money and messages from Judah Benjamin. At Ford's Theater, where Booth shot Lincoln, the U.S. National Park Service now displays a decoding sheet found by police in Booth's trunk, and a matching coding device found in Judah Benjamin's Richmond office.

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

Lincoln-ally Rep. James G. Blaine (later U.S. Secretary of State) wrote that Benjamin sought to create “a confederacy whose . . . one achievement should be the revival and extension of English commercial power on this continent. . . . Benjamin took quick refuge under the flag to whose allegiance he was born. . . . [T]he manner in which he was lauded into notoriety in London, the effort con-

stantly made to lionize and to aggrandize him, were conspicuous demonstrations of hatred to our Government, and were significant expressions of regret that Mr. Benjamin's treason had not been successful. Those whom he served either in the Confederacy or in England in his efforts to destroy the American Union . . . eulogize him according to his work.”



President Abraham Lincoln was a mortal threat to the British free-traders.