Bennett then stated: "Plaintiff's recent filing is the culmination of that plan, which was executed with the help of the Rutherford Institute and plaintiff's other financial and political backers. . . . Plaintiff filed on the public record much of the irrelevant, unfounded, and inadmissible information that plaintiff collected in this case."

On April 1, the Federal court in Little Rock granted the President's summary judgment motion, and threw out Jones's suit. However, this did not stop Starr—who is still, to this day, trying to concoct a *criminal* case against the President and others, on the grounds that they either committed perjury in the frivolous, now-dismissed Paula Jones case, or that they attempted to get others to do so. It is now anticipated that these allegations will form the core of an impeachment report which Starr will submit to the House of Representatives, possibly within weeks.

The Vincent Foster 'murder plot'

The Paula Jones case was the most flagrant of the hoaxes perpetrated by Evans-Pritchard during his assignment in the "former colonies."

Pritchard also devoted a great deal of print to the Vincent Foster story, attempting to prove that Foster was murdered, and that his body was transported to Fort Marcy Park in Virginia where it was found, and that the Clinton White House then covered up the murder. Two recently published books (which will be reviewed in a coming issue of *EIR*), by authors Dan Moldea and James Retter, have thoroughly dissected the Foster case and other "scandals" perpetrated by Evans-Pritchard, Chris Ruddy, and others. A couple of examples of Pritchard's fakery around the Foster case will suffice.

On April 9, 1995, Pritchard ran a story in the Sunday Telegraph asserting that the White House had falsified both the time and place of Foster's death. This was based on a claim by Roger Perry (remember him, one of the "Troopergate" sources?) that Helen Dickey, Chelsea Clinton's governess, had called the Governor's Mansion in Little Rock about Foster's death two hours before the Secret Service and the White House had officially been notified. Pritchard's story was quickly reprinted as an ad in the Washington Times - paid for by Richard Mellon Scaife money—and was repeated in the New York Post and the Wall Street Journal, and, of course, created a sensation on the Internet. Sen. Al D'Amato (R-N.Y.) was urged to call the trooper and Dickey as witnesses to the Senate Whitewater hearing; he did so, and the story totally fell apart. Dickey testified that she had learned about Foster's death hours later, after the news was already public.

Another Evans-Pritchard "exclusive" was a May 21,1995 story, "Revealed: Clinton Aide Made Mystery Trips to Geneva; Secret Swiss Link to White House Death," in which he claimed that Foster "had clandestine dealings in Switzerland," and had taken two secret trips to Geneva, Switzerland in 1991 and 1992, and that he had bought another ticket for July 1, 1993, a few weeks before he died, which was never

used. No evidence was ever found concerning the alleged secret trips; Foster's credit card records showed no such purchases, although Pritchard claimed Foster's credit card was used. Pritchard himself gave up on his great "scoop": It is nowhere mentioned in any of the more than 200 pages that Pritchard devotes to minute details of the Foster case in his book *The Secret Life of Bill Clinton*—a rather dramatic repudiation of his own story.

Evans-Pritchard's U.S. field expedition

by Edward Spannaus and Scott Thompson

After spending the first two years of his sojourn in the United States primarily concocting sex-scandals and other calumnies against President Clinton, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard increasingly devoted his efforts to attempting to shape the creation of a populist movement in the United States, based upon hatred of Bill Clinton, hatred of the Federal government, and ultimately, hatred of the United States as a constitutional republic.

Quite a menu for a journalist—but Evans-Pritchard is no mere journalist. As his close friend, *American Spectator* editor R. Emmett Tyrrell, wrote: "Unlike many foreign journalists here, who treat their stint in the New World as a holiday, Mr. Evans-Pritchard treats it as a serious anthropological expedition."

An examination of the background of Ambrose Evans-Pritchard and his father, Sir Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard (one of Britain's leading twentieth-century anthropologists), shows that both, in their own way, are among the "myth makers," who have corrupted the souls of men to ensure rule of the British monarchy and its financier oligarchy.

On Feb. 10, 1994, in an conversation with author Scott Thompson, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard admitted that he had been "swapping information" with British intelligence on how to target President Clinton. His collaboration with British intelligence dated back at least from the time when he was a reporter covering all sides of the "dirty war" in Central America, at which time he began reporting to the British political attaché in Managua, Nicaragua, whom he knew to be an agent of MI6. (At the time, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard was principally a free-lance journalist, writing articles for such magazines as *The Economist*.)

Evans-Pritchard had the unequalled ability to "befriend" both the supposedly "right-wing" Nicaraguan Contras, and

EIR June 19, 1998 Feature 49

also the "left-wing" guerrillas in El Salvador and Guatemala. He also traveled to Chiapas, Mexico, where he interviewed "indigenist" guerrilla Zapatistas, whose movement had been shaped by Anglo-French anthropologists.

Even more astonishing, Evans-Pritchard said that in 1986 he went to Peru for meetings with the Shining Path narco-terrorists—another "indigenist" terrorist group shaped by Anglo-French anthropologists. Evans-Pritchard reported traveling by canoe up a river until he encountered a cocaine lab run by Shining Path terrorists, who he said were happy to release him after only a week of "captivity."

A veritable Lawrence of Africa

Sir Edward Evan Evans-Pritchard, was born on Sept. 21, 1902, the son of Rev. John Evans-Pritchard, a vicar of the Church of England. At Oxford University, he studied under A.R. Radcliffe Brown, who introduced structural anthropology to Britain. Upon graduation, Sir Edward worked together with the British Colonial Office (overseeing what was then called the Anglo-Egyptian Government), where he developed the myth of "the Nilotic tribesmen," which has been a crucial part of the British intelligence effort to destabilize Sudan.

One of Sir Edward's first subjects was the Dinka tribesmen in southern Sudan. (John Garang, who currently heads the Sudanese People's Liberation Army insurrection against the government in Khartoum, with support from Uganda's "Little Hitler" Yoweri Museveni, is a Dinka tribesman.)

In 1930, Sir Edward began his "classic" study, *The Nuer:* A Description of Livelihood and Political Institutions of a Nilotic People, which remains a bible for the destabilization of Sudan today. Among the "political structures" stressed by Sir Edward was the constant warfare of "each against all" among the "Nilotic tribes," especially between the Nuer and the Dinka.

During World War II, Sir Edward was seconded to British military intelligence. He took part in many operations, including posting in a special Army unit, whose role included pitting Abyssinian tribes against the Italians in Ethiopia and also driving French forces out of Syria through a British-organized peasant revolt.

Perhaps his most important operation involved striking across the Western Desert with the Bedouins to fight General Rommel's forces. Although he had ostensibly undergone an "aesthetic conversion to Catholicism" while convalescing for part of the war, according to Ambrose, there is no doubt from Sir Edward's book *Cyranaica and Sanusi*, among other works, that he was really a mystic. In the Western Desert, Sir Edward won the Sufi mystics to the side of Britain, then installed their head, Idris, as King of Libya after World War II.

It is this anthropological "myth-making" tradition, arising from Sir Edward's work with the Colonial Office and British intelligence—playing with human beings like dolls—that Ambrose carries on today.

Profiling the militias

Already in February 1995, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard was writing about the "cultural revolution" being proclaimed in the wake of the U.S. November 1994 elections, and the radical Republican takeover of Congress. He quoted Southern League founder Tom Fleming of the pro-separatist *Chronicles* magazine, as arguing that the whole political structure of the U.S. was based on corruption, and saying that the United States "can't be held together, except by force." This was to become one of Pritchard's favorite themes.

Shortly after the April 19, 1995 Oklahoma City bombing, Ambrose travelled to Oklahoma City to begin his anthropological profiling of the militia movement. His lead article in the April 23, 1995 *Sunday Telegraph* was headlined "U.S. Militias Prepare to Resist FBI"; he wrote that the militias "are drawing up battle plans to protect themselves from a nationwide crackdown by federal authorities."

In a followup article a week later, he betrayed his deepest concern: the prevalence of anti-British sentiments among militia members. Under the headline "The British Are Coming," he wrote that anti-British themes have "taken deep root in parts of the U.S. militia movement. . . . So far nobody seems willing to blame the Queen outright for the Oklahoma bombing; but the hand of the Royal Family is seen at work everywhere." He then described various theories floating around the militias about British control of the U.S. Federal Reserve, the New World Order, and so on, and continued: "Cultural anthropologists say that this millennialist concern with a New World Order is a symptom of a society under stress, perhaps one heading for disintegration. It is puzzling that the British should be considered the villians of the piece. . . . It all has something to do with the mythology of the American Revolution..."

From that point on, Evans-Pritchard's efforts were increasingly directed toward redefining and reshaping the ideology of the militias and other anti-government groups. And to a great extent, he succeeded, to the point where today, Ambrose Evans-Pritchard is regarded as a "cult hero" among many anti-government groups. (Should the reader doubt this, simply spend some time on the Internet, looking up Ambrose Evans-Pritchard's name and noting the praise lavished upon this British intelligence agent by self-described American "patriots.")

At the time of the 1996 elections, Evans-Pritchard further refined his own perspective for the United States, projecting that Clinton's second term would be one of "perpetual scandal."

"Americans should brace themselves for a constitutional crisis that could drag on for months or years," he proclaimed. "Bill Clinton is not the kind of man to step aside quietly . . . he can be expected to cling to power, until the bitter end. As for the rest of us, we would do well to plan for a period of global disorder, as the government of the world's paramount

50 Feature **EIR** June 19, 1998

power succumbs to paralysis. It bodes to be a turbulent end to the 20th century—the American Century."

Ambrose then embarked on an extraordinary field trip around the United States, stoking anti-Clinton and anti-government sentiments, and putting himself forward as the spokesman for these currents.

Dec. 8, 1996: In an article entitled "Indigenous Right-Wing Terrorism," Pritchard profiled the Aryan Republican Army, which he called "the secret military arm of the American neo-Nazi movement."

Dec. 22, 1996: Pritchard's field expedition took him to San Francisco and the local Cannabis Club. Claiming that the U.S. government is carrying out "draconian repression" in enforcing anti-drug laws, Pritchard predicts that decriminalization and states' rights are the wave of the future, and declares that "America is in the incipient stages of 'Colombianization.' "He writes that the stage is set for "a spectacular clash between Washington and California. . . . The days are long gone when Washington could ride roughshod over the states."

Dec. 29, 1996: Again writing from California, Evans-Pritchard declares the United States to be in the thrall of a "despotic judiciary," and retails the line that the U.S. government is an "illegitimate regime that no longer has the moral authority to compel public obedience." His pretext is

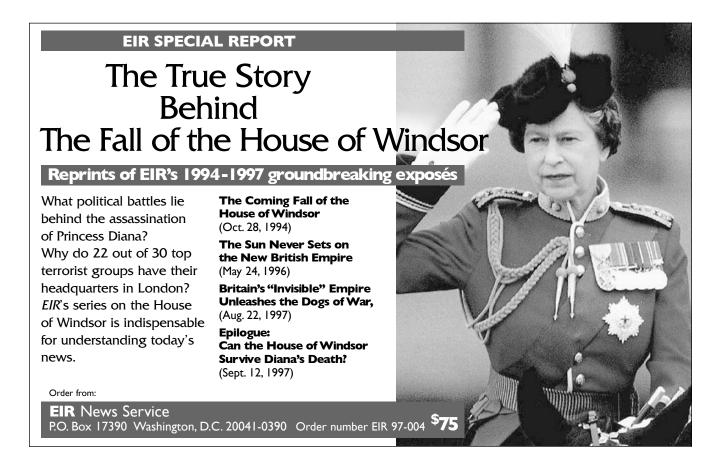
the action by the Federal judge in California who issued an injunction against the enforcement of Proposition 209—the referendum to outlaw all Affirmative Action programs in that state.

Jan. 26, 1997: He writes a puff-piece on the "patriotic militia movement" and how they have been falsely linked to the Oklahoma City bombing and other incidents. "The emergence of a spontaneous militia movement involving 100,000 people, in the world's only superpower, is one of the most stunning cultural developments of the post-Cold War era," Pritchard gushes.

April 1997: He writes his swan-song, "Goodbye, Good Riddance," taking leave of the United States, blaming Clinton for every evil in the world, and for covering up Waco, Pan Am 103, TWA 800, the Vincent Foster case, Oklahoma City, etc.

"Even so, the truth is getting out. Unauthorised stories are reaching the public through the samizdat links of the Internet and talk radio. From there it disseminates by word of mouth, spreading a thick layer of cynicism across the country."

Since that time, Evans-Pritchard has continued to be a feature on right-wing and populist talk radio shows and on the Internet—doing what he does best: savaging President Clinton and the United States government, promoting every manner of separatism, and "spreading a thick layer of cynicism across the country."



EIR June 19, 1998 Feature 51