



"The Whole World Should See This Movie."  
--Wenli Liu, Editor, Sina.com

# Rape of Nanking



Rape of Nanking -Side B  
Running Time: 77 Minutes  
Color & Black & White  
Director: Rhawn Joseph, Ph.D.  
Producers: R. Joseph, Ph.D.  
Haiyan Wu, BrainMind.com  
RapeofNanking.info

Hitler's Diaries -Side A  
Running Time: 120 Minutes  
Color & Black & White  
Director: Rhawn Joseph, Ph.D.  
Producer: R. Joseph, Ph.D.  
BrainMind.com



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

# **AMERICA BETRAYED**

**...BUSH, BIN LADEN, 9-11...  
...AIDS, ANTHRAX, IRAQ...**

**Rhawn Joseph, Ph.D.**



America Betrayed

**AMERICA BETRAYED**  
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**CIA-NAZIS: TERROR & MURDER  
INCORPORATED**  
**Corporate Terrorism, Guatemala, Chile,  
Cuba, Watergate and the Kennedy Assassination**  
**by Rhawn Joseph, Ph.D.**

Throughout the 1930's and early 1940s, Prescott Bush, the Harrimans, Rockefellers, and their associates, had been in business with Nazis and the terrorist brotherhood, the SS (1,2). With the assistance of the Dulles brothers, who were playing pivotal roles in and out of the White House, the Brotherhood of Death began expanding its cancerous tentacles into the heart of the United States government (1,2). With the help of friends in high places, including Dulles and hundreds of Nazis in the new CIA, Bush and friends were not only able to completely cover up their treacherous crimes, but would use the government of the United States as a tool for committing new ones.

Within just a few years after the end of World War II, Hitler's SS, would be transformed into an American version of the Gestapo: the CIA. Like Hitler's Gestapo, the CIA would be used as an instrument for murder and terror, and the assassination of men who threatened the political, business, and financial interests of Dulles, Bush, and the Wall Street elite.

**THE NAZIFICATION OF THE CIA & REPUBLICAN  
PARTY**

"After the Nazis' 1943 defeat at Stalingrad," write Loftus and Aarons (1), "various Nazi businessmen realized they were on the losing side and made plans to evacuate their wealth. The Peron government in Argentina was receiving the Nazi flight capital with open arms, and Dulles helped it hide the money."

"The Guinness Book of Records lists the missing Reichsbank treasure" estimated at \$2.5 billion dollars "as the greatest unsolved

bank robbery in history. Where did it go?”

“According to our source,” write Loftus and Aarons (1), the bulk of the treasure was simply shipped a very short distance across Austria and through the Brenner Pass into Italy. Dulles’ contacts were waiting.”

“Our sources claim that Dulles and his colleagues exerted a great deal of influence to ensure that Western investments in Nazi Germany were not seized by the Allies as reparations for the Jews. After all, much of ‘Hitler’s Gold’ had originally belonged to the bankers in London and New York. The captured Nazi loot went underground.”

At the end of WWII, some of that money, with the direct assistance of Dulles, may have been laundered through Bush-Harriman-Rockefeller banks. Dulles was in an excellent position to help his friends and cover up his tracks, because with Roosevelt dead, any effective opposition to him had also died. Dulles and his brother began consolidating their forces in the new Truman administration, volunteering their services, spreading their tentacles, covering up their crimes, and buying power (3).

Loftus and Aarons (1) go on to say, “Dulles and some of his friends volunteered for postwar service with the government not out of patriotism but of necessity. They had to be in positions of power to suppress the evidence of their own dealings with the Nazis.” Through the influence of the Dulles brothers, investigations into their traitorous acts, and those of the Harriman-Bush-Rockefeller clique, were quashed. Ongoing investigations were also taken away “from the Treasury and turned over to the State Department. There Dulles’ friends shredded the index to the interlocking corporations and blocked further investigations” (1).

“Dulles had this goal in mind: Not a single American businessman was ever going to be convicted of treason for helping the Nazis. None ever was, despite the evidence. According to one of our sources in the intelligence community, the U.S. Army Counter Intelligence Corps (CIC) had two large ‘Civilian Internment Centers’ in Occupied Germany, code named ‘Ashcan’ and ‘Dustbin.’ The CIC had identified and captured a large number of U.S. citizens who had stayed in Germany and aided the Third Reich all through World War II. The evidence of their treason was overwhelm-



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ing. The captured German records were horribly incriminating.” So, they were destroyed.

With the destruction of these and other records, Bush, Harriman, Rockefeller, as well as the Dulles brothers were almost in the clear. “Almost” would not be good enough. The cover up continued.

“Justice Department attorney, O. John Rogge, dared to make a speech about Nazi collaborators in the United States.” He “was quickly fired. However, the attorney who buried the treason cases was later promoted to special assistant attorney general” (1).

A number of Americans who had been in business with or agents of Bush, Dulles, Harriman, Rockefeller, and the Nazis, were unable to cover their tracks, and had been imprisoned at the conclusion of the war, even though they were American citizens. It was important that they be cleared and never brought to justice, otherwise they would likely testify against Bush and gang.

“Victor Wohreheide, the young Justice Department attorney responsible for preparing the treason trials, suddenly ordered the prisoners’ release. All of the Nazi collaborators were allowed to return to the United States and reclaim their citizenship” and their money (1). Once released, and with charges dropped, there would be little threat of these Nazi criminals ever testifying against Bush, Dulles, Harriman, Rockefeller, and the others.

It was not just Nazi businessmen, but Nazi businesses that were spared.

“Despite direct orders from President Truman and General Eisenhower, IG Farben, the citadel of the Nazi industrialists, was never dismantled” (1). Instead, companies such as Bayer, which comprised a major part of the IG Farben cartel, were allowed to continue doing business, with Bush, Harriman, Dulles, and Rockefeller getting a piece of the action.

Even worse, just as the U.S. congress had decided to give away oil pipelines, refineries, and petroleum-related industries and properties to the Rockefeller led oil-cartels, and to use American tax dollars to fund new refineries and pipelines in the Middle East (see chapter 3), “Dulles’ clients demanded, and received, Allied compensation for bomb damage to their factories in Germany” (1).

“Only a few of the top Nazis were executed. Most of the rest



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were released from prison within a few years. Others would go virtually unpunished. No one ever investigated the Nazi sympathizers in Western intelligence who had made it all possible.”

“The bottom line is that the Nazi businessmen survived the war with their fortunes intact and rebuilt their industrial empires to become the richest men in the world.” Indeed, some became “multibillionaires” even though they “had been prominent members of Hitler’s inner circle” (1,2).

Dulles’ clients got away with it. President Roosevelt’s dream of putting the Nazis’ moneymen on trial died with him” (1,2).

Dulles and his clients had won.

However, insofar as the Dulles-Bush-Harriman-Rockefeller clique were concerned, this was just a single battle. The great prize would be to seize power in the United States and to use the government to serve their own ends. Like Hitler, they intended to do it “legally.”

Knowledge is power. Secrecy insures that knowledge and power are controlled by those controlling the secrets. If crimes remain secret, there is no punishment, just rewards.

Espionage and spying are a means of gaining access to the secrets of others. Knowledge is power.

It was the job of Allen Dulles to bury the secrets which would implicate his patrons and business partners, as well as himself, in treasonable and criminal acts. However, Dulles, with a long history in spying and espionage, wanted more than to just bury secrets. Dulles wanted to build a spy agency (4), that like Himmler’s Gestapo, would be above the law, and thus beyond any possibility of penalty for crimes such as terror, theft, slavery or murder.

Even before the end of World War II, Dulles, who would soon become the first director of the CIA, had begun recruiting his dream team of super-spyasters from the “Brotherhood of Death,” that is, from Himmler’s dreaded SS, the Gestapo (5). Dulles would create an American version of the Gestapo: the CIA. The CIA would become his personal instrument of power.

## DULLES’ NAZIS

From 1927 to 1941, the Dulles brothers worked as lawyers and international finance specialists for Sullivan & Cromwell, a

Wall Street law firm in New York. Allen Dulles performed work for Bush, Harriman, and Rockefeller in setting up business relationships with the Nazis and with top Nazi industrialists. Dulles played a pivotal role in promoting U.S.-Nazi corporate relations (6).

Dulles was also legal counsel for Standard Oil and the Nazi's IG Farben, which had partnered with the Rockefellers and owned considerable Standard oil stock. His brother John Dulles (who later became Secretary of State) was an IG Farben board member (6).

Dulles was originally recruited by OSS intelligence chief Colonel William J. Donovan, in 1941, and was posted to Berne, Switzerland. Dulles was picked because of his great expertise on Germany which he acquired through his law firm and by working as an agent for Bush, Harriman, and Rockefeller (6).

From October 1942 to May 1945, he gathered intelligence information on Nazi Germany, especially as it pertained to commerce and industry. Much of this information was also passed on to his business associates, i.e. Bush and gang (1,2,6).

The Nazis considered Dulles to be "the most influential White House man in Europe" and Dulles had numerous meetings with top ranking members of the SS (4,6,7). In January of 1943, Dulles, acting as a representative of the United States, began negotiating with top Nazis. Dulles was urging that Hitler be deposed and replaced by SS chief Himmler (7).

Himmler was a mass murderer, responsible for the deaths of at least ten million men, women, and children, in the Nazi death camps and elsewhere (7,8). However, Himmler was still a business man and a member of the "Brotherhood of Death" (8), as were Bush, Harriman, Rockefeller, and other Dulles' associates (9). Dulles and gang thought Himmler would make a fine leader.

All were in agreement with the Dulles plan, including Himmler, and presumably, the White House (7). "The stumbling block was the question of how the SS could get rid of Hitler" (7). Himmler wished to make Hitler an "honorary president."

The entire plan of replacing Hitler, however, went awry, when, according to Dulles (4), Hitler became aware of the plan due to "some Allied agency neither American or British."



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Himmler panicked.

Dulles then began negotiating with Obergruppenfuhrer Karl Wolff (4), Himmler's "senior aid" and the "Head of his Personal Staff." Wolff "knew all the murkiest secrets of SS headquarters."

This too came to naught, perhaps because Hitler learned of the meetings with Dulles. Curiously, Hitler seemed to know Dulles personally, and thus did not object to these meetings. In April, 1945, for example, Hitler summoned Wolff and asked him about Dulles (7,8). Wolff replied: "I am happy to report to you, my Fuhrer, that I have succeeded in opening doors through Mr. Dulles." After further discussion, Hitler relied: "Go back to Italy. Keep up your relationship with Dulles and the Americans."

By this late stage of the game, it was clear that Germany had lost the War. It was also clear that it would be impossible to install Himmler as the leader of Germany, though, that hope was actually kept alive until the final weeks of the war.

Dulles and the Bush gang had lots of Nazi "friends" including hundreds of men who wore the dreaded SS death head. Many of these were Nazi businessmen—men who, in the name of profits, enslaved, starved, and worked to death, millions of men and women.

When the war ended, Dulles acted to insure that Nazi businessmen would escape punishment with their fortunes intact. He also helped thousands of high ranking SS officers to escape.

Dulles was not acting out of kindness. He wanted to put these men to work as spies who would murder and kill in the name of the good 'ol USA. Even before the war ended, Dulles had begun recruiting Gestapo agents, that is, members of the German Order of Skull and Bones, the Brotherhood of Death, into what would become the American version of the Gestapo, the CIA (5,6).

As recently revealed by the CIA (5) and as documented by Christopher Simpson, in his extensively researched book, *Blowback* (10), "hundreds of convicted Nazi war criminals" were "smuggled out of Germany to avoid prosecution at the war crimes trials at Nuremberg." They were "recruited by, and were put on the payroll of several U.S. government agencies, including the Army CIC, the OSS, and the Office of Policy Coordination within the State Department."



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Dulles was well rewarded for his work on behalf of his Nazi friends and American business partners. He became the first director of the CIA.

Once the war ended, thousands of SS men, murderers, torturers, killers of women, children and babies, were recruited by Dulles, including, as admitted by the CIA on April 29, 2001 (11), Klaus Barbie, the infamous “Butcher of Lyon.” Barbie was eventually convicted of crimes against humanity by a French court.

SS Nazi Major General Walter Dornberger was yet another “butcher” recruited by Dulles. Dornberger had been sentenced to death by hanging for war crimes. With the help of Dulles he escaped his fate, and was welcomed with open arms into what would become the CIA (5).

As revealed by the National Archives, as admitted by the CIA, and as reported by BBC and UPI (5), the CIA employed high ranking Nazis, including Nazi General Reinhard Gehlen who placed his Nazi spy ring at the disposal of Dulles following the close of WWII. Gehlen’s Nazi CIA spy ring, became known as “the Gehlen Organization and received millions of dollars in funding from the U.S. until 1956” (11).

Gehlen was Hitler’s senior intelligence officer on the Eastern Front during the war and was responsible for the torture and murder of millions of Soviet prisoners of war. However, instead of being brought to justice, Gehlen’s network of SS and Gestapo Nazi agents, were secretly released from prisoner of war camps by U.S. intelligence officers at the urgings of Allen Dulles.

According to T. H. Tetens author of “The New Germany and the Old Nazis,” Gehlen “immediately asked for an interview with the commanding officer “ and offered the United States “his intelligence staff, spy apparatus, and the priceless files for future service.”

Dulles made personal arrangements for Gehlen to be sent to Washington where his offer was accepted. “The Pentagon-Gehlen agreement,” states Tetens (12), “in practice guaranteed the continuation of the all-important Abwehr division of the German General Staff. Hundreds of German army and SS officers were quietly released from internment camps and joined Gehlen’s headquarters in the Spessart Mountains in central Germany. When the staff had



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grown to three thousand men, the Bureau Gehlen opened a closely guarded twenty-five-acre compound near Pullach, south of Munich, operating under the innocent name of the South German Industrial Development Organization.”

“In the early fifties it was estimated that the organization employed up to 4,000 intelligence specialists in Germany, mainly former army and SS officers, and more than 4,000 V-men (undercover agents). Gehlen’s spy network stretched from Korea to Cairo, from Siberia to Santiago de Chile. Within a few years the Gehlen apparatus had grown by leaps and bounds” (12).

As summed up by Tetens (12), “the short period of 1950-51 must be marked as the time when Hitler’s old officers, SS leaders, and [Nazi] party functionaries returned to power and influence.”

A US Justice Department spokesman, Eli Rosenbaum, said “the files demonstrated that the real winners of the war were Nazi war criminals.”

Allen Dulles, in his book “The Secret Surrender,” justifies his use of Gestapo agents, by making a distinction between “good” and “bad” Nazis. Standartenfuehrer Eugen Dollmann, Himmler’s representative in Rome, was a “good” Nazi, as was SS Obergruppenfuehrer Karl Wolff.

In November, 1938, this “good” Nazi, Karl Wolff played a major role in the atrocities of “Kristallnacht” (the night of broken glass), during which 20,000 German Jews were attacked, beaten up, their homes and business burnt, and then sent to concentration camps where they were tortured, starved, and murdered.

After the conquest of Poland, Wolf sent a letter to Himmler which read as follows: “For your letter of July 28th, 1942, I thank you—also in the name of the Reichsfuehrer SS—sincerely. With particular joy I noted your assurance that for two weeks now a train has been carrying, every day, 5000 members of the Chosen People to Treblinka, so that we are now in a position to carry through this ‘population movement.’ With best regards and Heil Hitler!”

Thus, in the mind of Dulles and his CIA, there are “good” sadists and mass murderers such as Wolff and even SS chief, Himmler, and those that are bad sadists and murderers, i.e. communists and labor leaders.

The CIA, thus, became a Nazi refuge and would soon be-



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come an instrument of Nazi-like terror. The CIA, like the Gestapo, would employ espionage, propaganda, terror, chemical and biological warfare, including the purposeful infection and murder of innocent American and foreign citizens, to obtain its objectives (13, see also chapter 8). And, like the Gestapo, the CIA would be, as it still is, above the law, and its agents would be encouraged to break the law and to commit crimes against humanity.

“Hitherto acceptable norms of human conduct do not apply. If the United States is to survive, long-standing American concepts of ‘fair play’ must be reconsidered. We must develop effective espionage and counterespionage services and must learn to subvert, sabotage and destroy our enemies by more clever, more sophisticated, and more effective methods than those used against us. It may become necessary that the American people be made acquainted with, understand and support this fundamentally repugnant philosophy.” —General James Doolittle, report to President Eisenhower, 1954.

“The CS is the only part of the IC [intelligence community], indeed of the government, where hundreds of employees on a daily basis are directed to break extremely serious laws in countries around the world. A safe estimate is that several hundred times every day (easily 100,000 times a year) DO officers engage in highly illegal activities that not only risk political embarrassment to the US but also endanger the freedom if not lives of the participating foreign nationals and, more than occasionally, of the clandestine officer himself.” —Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence, House of Representatives, 104th Congress, 1996.

“Over the past fifty years, it is now documented, these Americanized fugitive Nazi war criminals have been involved in, and in many cases in charge of U.S. government covert operations — international weapons smuggling, drug cartels, Central American death squads, right wing anti-communist dictatorships, LSD mind control experiments — the Republican National Committee’s Ethnic Heritage Councils, and the Presidential campaigns of Richard Nixon, Ronald Reagan, and George Bush” (12).

Hitler’s dream and his SS essentially became the CIA.

Indeed, the Dulles, Bush, Harriman, Rockefeller clique, like Hitler before them, would employ Nazi-CIA terrorists not just for



spying and murder, but as instruments to be used for gaining incredible wealth, as well as political power, and as yet another means of gaining control over the United States government.

### **THE BIRTH OF THE CIA**

The CIA was the afterbirth of a marriage between Hitler's SS, and the OSS (6,10,12). In 1944, William J. Donovan, the creator of the OSS, and his assistant, Allen Dulles, presented a draft proposal for the creation of a super-spy agency, "which will procure intelligence both by overt and covert methods and will at the same time provide intelligence guidance, determine national intelligence objectives, and correlate the intelligence material collected by all government agencies."

Three years later, in 1947, President Harry S. Truman, agreed to the formation of a centralized intelligence agency, with Dulles acting as a director (14). In 1949, the Central Intelligence Agency Act (15) was passed, thus creating a spy agency which would be modeled after the SS, and which would be above the law, and could carry out its activities in secret and independent of congressional scrutiny. The act also exempted the CIA from having to disclose its "organization, functions, officials, titles, salaries, or numbers of personnel employed."

Dulles immediately began recruiting Nazi terrorists and SS torturers to fill the ranks, and to teach SS methods to new CIA recruits (6,10,12). Almost overnight, the CIA became a criminal enterprise, devoted to protecting the business interests of the Wall Street elite, including those directed or controlled by Bush, Harriman, Rockefeller, and the Dulles brothers. Anyone and everyone challenging or threatening the ability of these men and their associates to make money and to rape and exploit third world countries, became dangers to "national security." Opponents would be eliminated, their governments or organizations toppled, and indigenous populations, including workers, murdered or terrorized into submission—tactics identical to those employed by Hitler's SS—the Brotherhood of Death (7).

### **THE SECRET WARS OF THE CIA**

"I worked in the CIA for 13 years" explained John Stockwell,

in a speech given on October 10, 1987. In 1978, Stockwell, the highest-ranking CIA official ever to leave the agency and go public, was awarded the Medal of Merit before he resigned.

“I sat on a subcommittee of the NSC [National Security Council] so I was like a chief of staff, with the GS-18s, Henry Kissinger, Bill Colby (the CIA director), making the important decisions. My job was to put it all together and make it happen and run it” (16).

“I was conditioned by my training, my marine corps training, and my background, to believe in everything they were saying about the cold war, and I took the job with great enthusiasm.... only to discover...that nothing we were doing in fact defended U.S. national security interests.”

“The CIA, the state department, works with the death squads. They don’t meet the death squads on the streets where they’re actually chopping up people or laying them down on the street and running trucks over their heads. The CIA people meet the police chiefs, and the people who run the death squads, and they do liaise with them, they meet them beside the swimming pool of the villas. And it’s a sophisticated, civilized kind of relationship. And they talk about their children, who are going to school at UCLA or Harvard. They don’t talk about the horrors of what’s being done.”

“I went to Nicaragua a total of 7 times. This was a major covert action. It gave me a chance, after running operations from Washington, to go to a country that was under attack, to talk to the leadership, to talk to the people, to look and see what happens when you give white phosphorous or grenades or bombs to people, and they go inside a country... It gave me a chance to talk to the people, who have been shot, or hit, or blown up.... We’re talking about 10 to 20 thousand covert actions.”

“The Indonesian covert action of 1965, not only eliminated the Indonesian communist party, it also eliminated the entire segment of the population that tended to support the communist party - the ethnic Chinese, Indonesian Chinese. The CIA’s report put the number of dead at 800,000 killed. Ralph McGehee,” who helped run that operation, “said that this was a model operation that should be copied everywhere in the world.”

“That’s the sentiment in Washington. If you’re killing 1 to 3 million communists, that’s great. The problem, though, is that these



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people killed by our national security activities are not communists. They're not Communists, they're not Communist KGB. In the field we used to play chess with the KGB officers, and have drinks with them. It was like professional football players - we would knock heads on Sunday, maybe in an operation, and then Tuesday you're at a banquet together drinking toasts and talking. The people that are dying are people of the third world. That's the common denominator. People that have the misfortune of being born in the Metumba mountains of the Congo, in the jungles of Southeast Asia, in the hills of Nicaragua. Far more Catholics than communists, far more Buddhists than communists. Most of them couldn't give you an intelligent definition of communism, or of capitalism."

"The CIA creates police units that become death squads with the leaders on the CIA's payroll, trained by the CIA. We had the 'public safety program' going throughout Central and Latin America for 26 years, in which we taught them to break up subversion by interrogating people. Interrogation, including torture. Dan Metrione, the famous exponent of these things, was the master of the business, how to apply the right amount of pain, at just the right times, in order to get the response you want from the individual. They developed a wire. They gave them crank generators, with 'U.S. AID' written on the side, so the victims would know where these things came from."

"Now how do you teach torture? Dan Metrione: 'I can teach you about torture, but sooner or later you'll have to get involved. You'll have to lay on your hands and try it yourselves.'"

"To teach torture, sometimes they would grab beggars from off the streets. All they could do was lie there and scream. And when they would collapse, they would bring in doctors and shoot them up with vitamin B and rest them up for the next class. And when they would die, they would mutilate the bodies and throw them out on the streets, to terrify the population so they would be afraid of the police and the government. And this is what the CIA was teaching them to do."

"To destabilize Nicaragua, beginning in 1981, we began funding Somoza's ex-national guardsmen, calling them the contras (the counter-revolutionaries). We created this force, it did not exist



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until we allocated money. We've armed them, put uniforms on their backs, boots on their feet, given them camps in Honduras to live in, medical supplies, doctors, training, leadership, and then sent them in to de-stabilize Nicaragua. Under our direction they systematically blew up granaries, saw mills, bridges, government offices, schools, health centers. They ambushed trucks so the produce couldn't get to market. They raided farms and villages... they assassinated religious workers, teachers, health workers, elected officials, government administrators. They use terror, a technique to traumatize the society so that it can't function.

"They'd go into villages, haul out families, and with the children forced to watch they'd castrate the father, peel the skin off his face, put a grenade in his mouth and pull the pin. With the children forced to watch they'd gang-rape the mother, and slash her breasts off. And sometimes for variety, they make the parents watch while they do these things to the children. Its been documented that 13,000 people were killed this way in Nicaragua, mostly women and children. These are the activities done by these contras. The contras are the people Reagan and Bush call 'freedom fighters'" (16).

### **THE NAZI-REPUBLICAN WING OF THE PARTY**

Like Hitler's Gestapo (7,8), the mission of the CIA had a definite political purpose which was to put into power those sympathetic to the interests of the Wall Street elite and who supported the fascist ideology of the Brotherhood. However, it was not just third world countries which would be subverted, but the government of the United States.

As explained by Loftus and Aarons (1) "Dulles had been recruiting Nazis under the cover of the State Department's Office of Policy Coordination. Eastern European émigré networks that had worked first for the SS, then the British, and finally Dulles" were also recruited and put on the payroll of the State Dept., even though they were Nazis working for the CIA.

"The CIA did not know it, but Dulles was bringing them to the United States less for intelligence purposes than for political advantage. The Nazis' job quickly became to get out the vote for the Republicans."

"According to several of our sources among the 'old spies,'



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Richard Nixon's political career began in 1945, when he was the navy officer temporarily assigned to review . . . captured Nazi documents" (1). The documents revealed the Nazi record of Karl Blessing, "former Reichsbank officer and then head of the Nazi oil cartel, Kontinentale Öl A.G. 'Konti' was in partnership with Dulles' principal Nazi client, IG Farben. Dulles" with Nixon's help "lost Blessings Nazi party records and personally vouched for Blessing as an anti-Nazi in order to protect continued control of German oil interests in the Middle East. Blessing's Konti was the Nazi link to Ibn Saud [King of Saudi Arabia] and ARAMCO [the Arabian-American Oil Company]. If Blessing went down, he could have taken a lot of people with him, including Allen Dulles," and the Bush, Harriman, Rockefeller gang.

Naturally, the Dulles, Bush, Harriman, Rockefeller clique were eager to reward Nixon for his help, and together, they "arranged financing for Nixon's first congressional campaign. Nixon, they believed, would be yet another useful tool in the toolbox they were constructing in Congress. Some of these tools, i.e. Thomas Dewey, they hoped to place in the White House. Nixon won, but Dewey lost the election.

Not surprisingly, Richard Nixon gives a different explanation as to how his relationship with the Bush gang first developed. In his biography (17), Nixon claims that he saw an advertisement, in a Los Angeles newspaper, that had been placed there, in 1946, by the Orange County Republican Party and a wealthy group of businessmen led by Prescott Bush. Bush and friends, Nixon claims, wanted a young candidate to run for Congress against the liberal democratic incumbent. Nixon says he responded to the ad, and they basically hired him to run for congress, which he did, thus becoming a congressional mouthpiece for the Bush gang.

Nixon, acting as the pro-business, anti-communist mouthpiece of the Dulles-Bush-Harriman-Rockefeller clan, was so effective in this capacity, that he became Eisenhower's running mate, in 1952—despite Eisenhower's dislike of the man.

"In preparation for the 1952 Eisenhower-Nixon campaign, the Republicans formed an Ethnic Division, which, to put it bluntly, recruited the 'displaced Fascists' who arrived in the United States after World War II. Like similar migrant organizations in several

Western countries, the Ethnic Division attracted a significant number of Central and Eastern European Nazis, who had been recruited by the SS as political and police leaders during the Holocaust” (1).

The Nazis worked not only for the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket, but to put Prescott Bush in the Senate. It was during this same time period, during the early days of the attempted Nazification of the Republican party, that Prescott’s son, George H. W. Bush, became actively involved with Republican politics. It was possibly also around this same period, that G.H.W. Bush began working in the CIA.

It was the dream of Dulles and gang, to elevate their man Nixon, to the White House. In 1960, Nixon ran against Kennedy. Although the Nazi wing of the party was put at Nixon’s disposal, he lost. Nixon didn’t blame his loss on the Nazis. Far from it. Instead, and at the urgings of Dulles and gang, he intended to make full use of his Nazi friends the next time he ran for president.

“In 1968 Nixon promised that if he won the presidential election, he would create a permanent ethnic council within the Republican party” (1). The word “ethnic” was code for “Nazi.” In the early 1960s, if not before, George H.W. Bush also began playing an active role in the creation of these ethnic councils. Thus he willingly carried out Nixon’s promise after the 1972 election, while he served as chairman of the Republican National Committee (1,19).

One of the men Bush helped to recruit was Laszlo Pasztor, who became the Chairman of Nixon’s Republican Heritage Groups council. During World War II Pasztor served as a government official representing Nazi Hungary in Germany. Other émigré slots were also filled by the members of various Nazi collaborationist organizations (1,12,18,19).

As documented in a 1988 study by Russ Bellant of Political Research Associates, virtually all of the Fascist organizations of World War II were welcomed into the Republican party during the Nixon administration—and George W. Bush, as chairman of the party, played a major role. Emanuel Jasiuk was representative of the character of the Republican ethnic leaders that Bush and Nixon were after. Emanuel Jasiuk, was a notorious mass murderer who was recruited by the Nazis when they invaded what is today called the independent nation of Belarus (which during WWII was



part of the Soviet Union).

In addition to being Nazi fascists and haters of democracy, what all these George H.W. Bush recruits had in common was that they had fought against the United States, during World War II.

While George Bush did his duty bringing Nazis into positions of power in the republican party, Nixon, after he became President, was surrounding “himself with what was known as the Berlin Wall, a long succession of advisors with Germanic names: We recall at the top of his ‘German General Staff’ as it was also known, there was Haldeman, Erlichman, Krogh, Kliendienst, Kissinger (the Rockefellers’ emissary) and many others” (19).

As described by Groden and Livingstone (19), “Some of these men would watch the great Nazi propaganda films in the basement of the White House until all hours of the night, and drink, in fact, get drunk with their power, with blind ambition, as one of them wrote.”

As detailed by Loftus and Aarons (1), “According to several of our sources in the intelligence community who were in a position to know, the secret rosters of the Republican party’s Nationalities Council read like a Who’s Who of Fascist fugitives. The Republican’s Nazi connection is the darkest secret of the Republican leadership.”

**NIXON NAZIS ASSASSINATE SALVADORE ALLENDE**

“An Allende victory would represent a definite psychological set-back to the US and a definite psychological advantage for the Marxist idea.” — CIA study, 9/7/70.

Chile had long been ruled by a U.S.-backed Nazi-like military dictatorship which served as a lackey for the Wall Street elite (20).

In 1969, during Nixon’s second year in office, a coalition of socialists, communists, and most of the social-democratic parties of Chile, banded together to create the “Popular Unity.” Popular Unity offered a comprehensive program that was designed to reorganize the national economy and to provide improved health care, education, nutrition to the people of Chile. Salvador Allende Gossens, a physician with a distinguished record of government service, was chosen to be the Popular Unity’s presidential candi-

date (21).

In a speech, Allende laid out one of his “dangerous” proposals that so aggrieved Nixon and his Nazis: “Today in Chile there are over 600,000 children mentally retarded because they were not adequately nourished during the first eight months of their lives, because they did not receive the necessary proteins.” To correct the problem, Allende announced his intention to develop a free milk-distribution program.

Wall Street, the CIA, and its cadre of Nazis in the Republican party and Nixon White House, became alarmed. As detailed in the previous chapter, it was Nazi policy under Hitler, to keep conquered peoples, and all “subhumans” uneducated, and to prevent them from gaining access to health care.

CIA agents and U.S. dollars began streaming into the country (22,23) to fight Allende. Jorge Alessandri, the former dictator of Chile was one of the beneficiaries of CIA help and U.S. dollars. In the days before the election, when it became clear Allende would win, he issued a warning: “I don’t think that [Allende] will achieve his objective because the organized public forces and Carabineros (military police) of Chile will not allow the criminal doctrines to win. Moved by patriotism, they will save us at the cost of sacrificing the liberty that we all enjoy” (23). In other words, the military will overthrow Allende and his supporters, and a blood bath will ensue.

Allende, realizing the dangers posed by the military, promised that if elected, he would only gradually implement his educational and health care programs and would not call for any changes in Chile’s military (21,23).

General Rene Schneider Chereau, Commander in Chief of the Chilean Army was satisfied: “The Armed Forces cannot stop the changes. Allende has given us his assurance that he will stay within the Constitution and laws.” The military thus stayed neutral. Despite the CIA’s attempt to interfere with the election, Allende won by a huge plurality.

Wall Street and the Nixon administration went into shock (20,21,22). Nixon began referring to Allende as “that bastard... We’re going to get that bastard...”

As summed up by one Chilean newspaper (24): “This elec-



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tion must have been a shock to foreign investors in Chile, mainly for the mining companies owned by the Americans...Allende is ready to install a revolutionary government to end the dominion of foreign capital.”

Nixon and his Nazis knew better. They decided to kill Allende.

“I don’t see why we need to stand by and watch a country go communist because of the irresponsibility of its own people.” — Henry Kissinger, National Security Adviser to Nixon.

“Save Chile! ... not concerned with risks involved ... \$10,000,000 available, more if necessary.” — handwritten notes of CIA Director Richard Helms, 9/15/1973.

“It is firm and continuing policy that Allende be overthrown by a coup. It would be much preferable to have this transpire prior to 24 October but efforts in this regard will continue vigorously beyond this date. We are to continue to generate maximum pressure toward this end utilizing every appropriate resource. It is imperative that these actions be implemented clandestinely and securely so that the United States government and American hand be well hidden. . . . Please review all your present and possibly new activities to include propaganda, black operations, surfacing of intelligence or disinformation, personal contacts, or anything else your imagination can conjure which will permit you to press forward toward our objective.” —Cable from CIA headquarters to Henry Heckscher, CIA station chief in Santiago, Chile, 10/16/1973.

The CIA realized, however, that if it was to regain control of the country, not just Allende and his supporters, but the General Rene Schneider Chereau would also have to be removed. General Chereau had promised to obey the constitution and to uphold democracy. A military coup would be impossible with General Chereau at the helm.

On October 26, General Rene Schneider Chereau was dead. He had been attacked and shot by 10 men. According to Chilean intelligence sources, U.S. President Richard Nixon had given “orders to prevent the socialists’ rise to power, hoping to prevent the creation of another Soviet ally in the Western Hemisphere” (25). That is, the Nixon administration ordered the assassination of General Chereau. Allende would be next.

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The CIA now had control over Chile's military. Chilean General Pinochet, would become one of the leaders of the military coup, and then, following the overthrow of Allende, Pinochet would become Chile's new US-backed dictator.

On September 11, 1973, US Navy ships, which had gathered off the coast of Chile, went on high alert offshore. Over 30 jet fighters and support planes began to appear along the borders.

The signal was given: Sections of the Chilean navy seized the port city of Valparaíso, west of Santiago. Allende called his Minister of Defense, Orlando Letelier, and asked him to investigate. Letelier was immediately arrested. Allende began calling his generals. "No one is answering," he remarked. "I think that this time all of them are involved."

Soon the Presidential palace was surrounded by tanks. Jets soared overhead. Snipers had taken up their positions.

The attack began. Tank cannons boomed. Jets fired missiles. And then Chilean soldiers attacked and swarmed into the Palace.

A little after 12 noon, Salvador Allende was dead. He had been shot in the head (26).

It was not enough to kill Allende. Wall Street, the CIA, and the Nixon Nazis were determined to terrorize the Chilean population into helpless submission and to destroy his supporters root and branch.

### **NIXON NAZIS TERRORIZE & MURDER THE PEOPLE OF CHILE: 9/11-1973**

The CIA had learned their art from the masters of terror: Hitler's SS. In order to subdue and enslave a population, it must be subjected to unrelenting terror. The Nixon White House, the Rockefeller-Bush Wall Street clique, and the CIA, were determined to crush and destroy the people of Chile and to eliminate any member of the intellectual or professional class who even harbored a socialist thought (26).

Based on lists provided by the CIA, students, teachers, doctors, nurses, and of course, members of the Popular Unity party, were the first to be "disappeared;" i.e. rounded up, hideously tortured, and killed. Then the working class and the peasants were targeted. Those who had dared to elect Allende would be tortured,



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murdered, and severely punished (26,27).

The following eye-witness accounts are taken from Robinson Rojas Sandford's book, *The Murder of Allende and the End of the Chilean Way of Socialism* (26):

"During the first weeks of October, I had to cross Bulnes bridge to get over the Mapocho very early every morning. The first time I could not believe my eyes. It couldn't be true. From a distance I could see lots of people gathered along the bridge's railing and the riverbanks. They were looking at the half-floating corpses, four men's bodies. I still remember, one was wearing a red shirt. Farther off, there was a fifth body which had been dragged ashore."

"This scene went on every day, and not just at this bridge. You could see them at Pedro de Valdivia bridge too. Dozens of women would station themselves at the bridges every day, in hopes of seeing the body of a husband or son who had disappeared after being picked up by the soldiers."

"One day I saw nine corpses, all with bare chests, hands tied behind their backs. The bodies were perforated by bullet holes. And with them was the body of a girl, apparently fifteen or sixteen years old."

"Some peasants traveling over the Las Tejuelas bridge, which crosses the Ñuble River about a mile and a half from Chillán, noted that, as usual, the water level was beginning to drop with the end of the rainy season. Along with this phenomenon, they noticed another one, new and horrifying: the appearance of dozens of headless cadavers with their arms tied behind their backs. Some of the bodies were half decayed. When the peasants notified the military police post at the city gates, they were told curtly: 'You saw nothing. If you say anything, we will arrest you and cut your throats, just like those corpses.'"

"Those bodies were the leftovers from the 'extermination' operation in Ñuble Province, resembling the "leftovers" in any other province in Chile after September 11—human debris left by bayonets, machine guns, and torture devices of the Chilean Air Force, Navy, and Army."

"Shortly before this incident at the Las Tejuelas bridge, the Arauco Fishing Association, which produces canned seafood in the port of Talcahuano, had to halt work for several days. The fish



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they were receiving were full of bits of human flesh from bodies the Chilean Navy had tossed into the ocean after they came out of the naval base's torture chambers.”

“Chilean Air Force troops deposited the body of a seventeen-year-old boy, an MIR party member, in a town south of Santiago. Part of the boy's abdomen had been subjected to vivisection. Both his legs were broken, and also his left arm. His entire body was covered with holes made by cigarette burns. He had also been castrated. “

“Children were not spared. On September 18 a military patrol went to pick up José Soto, a maker of wrought iron furniture, in his sixties, president of the supply and price control junta in his district, Quinta Normal. Soto wasn't home. His fourteen-year old son was alone in the house. The military patrol seized the boy. Afterward they threw the boy's bullet-riddled body on Soto's doorstep - 'so the sonofabitch won't be a faggot and will turn himself in,' the soldiers shouted to his neighbors.”

“Other common forms of torture practiced by the Army's SIM and military police intelligence officers were to extinguish cigarettes in the victim's anus and to apply electric current to the ears, anus, and testicles.”

“During September and part of October, in the Santiago communities around the industrial areas, the soldiers would leave bodies in the streets. When their relatives came to pick them up, they were arrested. The bodies generally had fingernails pulled out, or legs broken, or testicles smashed. Several had their eyes burnt out, apparently with cigarette butts.”

The torture and the murders continued for years. Anyone could be a target, even citizens of other countries including the United States and Britain (28).

William Beausire was a citizen of Britain. “He was apolitical. He had committed no crime. In November 1974, William was on his way to England from Santiago when he was abducted in Buenos Aires by agents of DINA, General Pinochet's intelligence service. He was taken to their notorious Villa Grimaldi torture centre in Santiago. Over the next seven months William was systematically tortured by the Chilean secret police. We know from witness testimonies that William had electrodes attached to his genitals. We know



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that he had sticks forced into his rectum. We know he was suspended from a wall, hanging by his arms. We don't know what happened to William. He was last seen in July 2nd 1975, being escorted by DINA agents from a torture centre in Santiago. He is now missing, presumed dead."

William Beausire was just one of the thousands of those tortured and killed because of the likes of Wall Street, Nixon, the CIA, and Rockefeller-clone, Henry Kissinger. Kissinger, who never met a mass murderer he didn't like—that is, so long as the murderer wasn't a communist—was pleased as punch by the atrocities that were committed.

"In the United States, as you know, we are sympathetic with what you are trying to do here. I think that the previous government was headed toward Communism. We wish your government well." —Henry Kissinger, speaking to Chilean military dictator, Pinochet, 6/8/76.

Prior to joining the Nixon Nazis, Kissinger had served as a top aid to Rockefeller, and played a major role in covering up the tracks of his boss, while in Germany immediately following the war.

Other interesting characters that served in the Nixon White House, included, Donald Rumsfeld who would later hire his old buddy, Dick Cheney to be his deputy. Rumsfeld and Dick Cheney not only served during the 9/11/1993 tragedy orchestrated by the Nixon White House, but the 9/11/2001 tragedy that occurred during the Bush jr. presidency, Like Mr. Bush, Cheney attended Yale.

And of course there is George H.W. Bush. In 1973, he was the chairman of the Republican party, and a member of the CIA, during the Nixon administration. What role he played in the mass murder and torture of Chilean men, women, and children, can only be guessed at.

Almost 30 years after the 9/11 tragedy in Chile, Cheney and Rumsfeld would again be part of a Republican administration during another 9/11 tragedy, this one headed by the son of George H.W. Bush.

## **WATERGATE & BUSH**

The Nixon Presidency ended with his resignation, after a



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failed cover up of petty crimes, a burglary, committed by men associated with or employed by the CIA (29).

Nixon was not brought down by the second rate burglary known as “Watergate,” but by the subsequent cover up and the fear of what might also be exposed if Congress voted for impeachment. There were numerous cover-ups in place, one of which may well have served the purpose of covering up the role of Bush and friends in a number of sordid and illegal plots including the financing of the CIA-”plumbers” unit who committed the Watergate burglary (30).

Five men had been arrested in the early morning hours of June 17, 1972, while committing a burglary at Democratic headquarters, at the Watergate hotel. In addition to their burglary gear, they carried nearly \$3,000 in hundred dollar bills, all in sequence. Four of the men were from Florida—Bush country. Three were Cuban-Americans.

When burglar James W. McCord was asked his occupation by the judge, he replied he had recently retired from government service, from the “CIA.” He was not alone. The four men from Miami all had CIA connections, and had been involved in “anti-Castro” activities (31). James W. McCord, however, also had worked as an FBI agent, and as the former chief of physical security for the CIA. At the time of the burglary he was a lieutenant colonel in the Air Force Reserve and employed full time as the security coordinator for Nixon’s Committee for the Re-election of the President.

The loyalty of McCord and the others was not to Nixon per se, but to the Anglo-American financier elite and to the notion that communism must be extinguished wherever it may rear its head. Some of these individuals were directly associated with CIA bureaus which in turn have been linked to George Bush, such as the Office of Security- Security Research Staff (30).

It was Henry Kissinger—Rockefeller’s man in the Nixon White House—who demanded the creation of “The Plumbers.” Kissinger insisted that something had to be done to stop leaks to the press (29). Kissinger got his wish following the “Pentagon Papers” affair of 1971.

The Plumbers were funded through a mechanism that appears to have been set up by George Bush. Funds were provided by



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a fellow oil man and Bush business partner, Bill Liedtke, the president and CEO of Pennzoil. This was first discovered by the U.S. House of Representatives Banking and Currency Committee, chaired by Texas Democrat Wright Patman.

The first hint that big money might be behind the Plumbers, was the large amount of cash found in the pockets of the Watergate burglars. Cold, hard cash, is the most common means used by Wall Street, CIA spooks, and organized crime, when financing murders or other crimes.

However, this time, the Wall Street elites and big oil not only paid cash, they used checks. \$100,000 was found in the Miami bank account of Watergate burglar Bernard Barker (31). Baker had been a CIA operative since the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba—which was yet another link to George H.W. Bush.

The \$100,000 was traced to Texas CREEP (Committee to ReElect the President) chairman William Liedtke, longtime business partner of George H.W. Bush.

When this discovery was made by Patman’s committee, an all out effort was made by the Nixon White House to stop any investigation which might lead from Liedtke to Bush and thus from Bush to Barker and to the Bay of Pigs.... which in turn, as we shall see, could lead to questions about the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Indeed, CREEP had set aside hundreds of thousands of dollars to subvert the electoral process and to eliminate any and all democrats who might pose a threat to the election of Richard Nixon (31).

As would be the case following the cover up of the events leading up to the tragedy of 9/11/2001, the FBI took the lead in mishandling the Watergate “investigation.” For example, “the government inexplicably failed to execute search warrants for the homes of the five arrested burglars... Persons in critical positions who might know details of the bugging operation, particularly secretaries,” were not interviewed (31). Others were questioned with their lawyers present and then, they were not asked the right questions (31). Likewise, “prosecutors had not pursued other crimes—no matter how obvious” (31). In addition, those being investigated, and their associates were receiving copies of FBI reports.

Acting FBI director, Gray, later admitted that he had “con-

tained the investigation judiciously” to the point of criminal negligence (31). Gray even destroyed documents taken from the White House safe of one of the Watergate burglars. Almost 30 years later, another FBI director, Mr. Mueller, would be accused of similar crimes in an attempt to cover up FBI, CIA, and Bush administration complicity in the 9/11/2001 attacks.

Who led the effort to sabotage the Watergate investigation? Nixon and his henchmen. Who else? We can only guess. However, what we do know is that the sabotage involved threatening and blackmailing six Democratic members of the House Banking and Currency Committee.

As later admitted by Nixon operative Maurice Stans: “There were indirect approaches to Democratic [committee] members. An all-out campaign was conducted to see that the investigation was killed off, as it successfully was.”

Kentucky Democratic Congressman William Curlin, Jr., revealed in 1973 that “certain members of the committee were reminded of various past political indiscretions, or of relatives who might suffer as a result of [a] pro-subpoena vote.”

Despite its charter, the CIA as well as the FBI regularly spies on members of congress, the judiciary and their staffs. Evidence of adultery, pedophilia, drug use, and so on, are stored and filed away, to be used in cases of necessity—at which time the files may be used to persuade a congressman or senator to vote a certain way. And if they don’t, the information may then be leaked to the press.

Members of Patman’s committee were apparently shown such files, and they voted on Oct. 3, 1972, against continuing chairman Patman’s investigation into who had funded the Plumbers.

It was also revealed, in a tape Nixon made of his White house conversations, that Nixon had instructed Haldeman to stop an FBI inquiry into who had provided the funds to the “plumbers” unit. Haldeman was told to use the excuse that the investigation would endanger CIA operations (29).

Indeed, it was a similar excuse which led to the destruction of files taken from the White House safe of Howard Hunt. Acting FBI director “Gray was told that the files were ‘political dynamite’ and should ‘never see the light of day’” (31). Indeed, as detailed



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by Bernstein and Woodward (31): “the covert activities” the Nixon White House was seeking to cover up, “involve the whole U.S. intelligence community...The cover up was mainly to protect the covert operations. The president, himself, has been blackmailed.”

The involvement of the FBI in the coverup and other improprieties and illegalities eventually became public. In consequence, acting FBI director, L. Patrick Gray was forced to resign.

The exact role of the CIA in the Watergate coverup is still not known. However, it is known that the CIA also sought to put a halt to these investigations as so many former agents were involved. However, the concern was not with Watergate. There were yet other, even more serious crimes which had been covered up and which might now come to light, including those related to an international incident known as the “Bay of Pigs” and the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

### **MURDER INCORPORATED: ASSASSINATIONS & THE CIA**

In 1951, Dulles was appointed Deputy Director of the nascent Central Intelligence Agency, and in 1953 he was appointed CIA Director by President Dwight D. Eisenhower. In that capacity, Allen Dulles orchestrated a number of remarkable covert intelligence operations such as the overthrow of Iranian nationalist leader Mohammed Mossagdeh in 1953.

Upon coming to power, Prime Minister Dr. Mohammed Mossadeq had the audacity to defy the British-led oil cartel which was pumping Iranian oil out of the ground but paying almost no royalties (32). In 1951 Mossadeq authorized nationalization of the Iranian National Oil company.

The Rockefeller-led oil-brotherhood retaliated by refusing to purchase Iranian oil, whereas crippling sanctions were imposed by Britain and the U.S. sending Iran spiraling into financial chaos. Rockefeller, however, had no interest in forcing the return of oil concessions to Britain. Rather, his intention was to grab Iran’s oil fields for himself (32). The hated “Shah” of Iran—who had been forced from power and was eager to return—agreed to the deal. Mossadeq, however, would have to be overthrown.

Dulles organized a campaign of terror and destabilization, in



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order to overthrow Mossadeq and bring the “Shah” to power in his place. Contrary to plan, the people of Iran rose up in rebellion and the “Shah” was forced to flee the country.

Dulles and Rockefeller (and Rockefeller’s top aid, Kissinger) were not about to give up. The People of Iran, would be severely punished.

The CIA called upon the Iranian military, and a CIA-trained security force, SAVAK, and provided \$10-million dollars in funds, as well as training, logistics, weapons, and supervision, and unleashed a brutal civil war in the country. Mossadeq was deposed, the Shah was returned to power, and the CIA-trained special police, SAVAK terrorized the population to maintain order (32,33). After the coup, Iranian National Oil was de-nationalized, with U.S. oil companies getting the lion’s share, rights to 40% of all output.

Dulles and the Rockefeller oil-men on Wall Street had won. In 1976, Amnesty International concluded that the Shah of Iran had the worst human rights record on the planet, and that the number and variety of torture techniques the CIA had taught SAVAK were “beyond belief.”

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The next major target of the Dulles clique, was Guatemalan leader, Guilermo Arbenz.

## **GUATEMALA & UNITED FRUIT**

Dulles and his brother, John, were linked financially to the United Fruit Company. As detailed by Shlesinger and Kinzer (34) “Secretary of State John Foster Dulles and his brother CIA Director Allen Dulles had a personal interest in protecting United Fruit’s businesses. Both had investments in firms with heavy investments in United Fruit. In addition, the American ambassador at the UN was a stockholder of United Fruit and President Eisenhower’s personal secretary [Ann Whitman] was the wife of United Fruit’s public relations director.” Allen Dulles also served on the board of directors, and his old law firm, Sullivan and Cromwell, had represented UFC.

The United Fruit Company (UFC) virtually owned Guatemala. UFC paid no taxes, it dictated the laws, workers were basi-



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cally slaves earning the lowest wages in the world. If anyone complained or tried to organize a union they were branded “communists” and dealt with harshly (34,35).

The United Fruit Company (UFC) not only owned most of the land, but it had kept 85% of it out of production (35). The vast majority of the people of Guatemala were not allowed to own or till the land, and by law, were not even considered “citizens” of the state which was ruled by a brutal, U.S. backed military dictator Jorge Ubico (25,26). As the Dulles brothers had their poisonous tentacles wrapped tightly around the throat of the U.S. government, the U.S. government backed these policies 100%.

Unfortunately for the Wall Street elite, conditions in Guatemala began to change in 1944 with the overthrow of the military dictatorship and the election of Guatemala’s first president, Juan Arevalo who challenged UFC’s rule. The people of Guatemala were given citizenship, schools and hospitals were built... and back in Washington, plans to overthrow the new government were being mapped out (34,35). There were over two dozen failed attempts to overthrow Arevalo and crippling sanctions were passed by the U.S. congress.

In 1950 Jacobo Arbenz became president, winning 63% of the vote. He promised to extend the reforms of Arevalo, and to break the grip held on the country by UFC. He also pledged to develop government based industries to provide higher paying jobs to the people and to make the country less dependent on imported goods from America. When he also began expropriating unused farmland and distributing it to the people, CIA director, Dulles, and other officials connected to UFC and Wall Street, began a public relations campaign to paint the new leader of Guatemala as a communist and a threat to the security of the free world. The New York Times, and other major newspapers began echoing these claims, warning of the dangers posed to the U.S., and the world, by the “communist leader” of Guatemala.

Eisenhower was finally persuaded to authorize the training of terrorists and saboteurs who were then unleashed upon Guatemala from neighboring countries (34). The CIA-led coup was also supported by massive air strikes.

CIA operative, E. Howard Hunt (34) freely admitted in an interview with CNN that in leading the overthrow that “what we



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wanted to do was to have a terror campaign: to terrify Arbenz particularly, terrify his troops, much as the Germans terrified the population of Holland, Belgium and Poland at the onset of World War II and just rendered everybody paralyzed.”

Arbenz was toppled on June 27, 1953, and a CIA-trained army and police force took over the country. Repeating the pattern employed in Iran, the CIA-backed army and police continued to employ indiscriminate mass murder and terror to “keep order.” Between 100,000 to 200,000 men, women, and children were tortured and murdered by CIA-trained thugs.

Dulles, and the Wall Street clique had won again. It was almost impossible for them to lose as they now had the CIA and the U.S. government to do their bidding. Any leader in any country who tried to throw off the Wall Street yoke, would be deemed a “communist.” Sanctions would be imposed, and if possible, any leader who sought to put his people first, would be overthrown and killed. A Wall Street-friendly dictator and a Nazi-like SS police state would be installed in their place (13).

## **THE BAY OF PIGS**

Cuba, 90 miles off the coast of Florida, was just another police state, ruled by a fascist, Nazi-like dictator Fulgencio Batista. Batista took his orders from mobsters and Wall Street (36,37). Batista ruled Cuba with an iron fist, and was backed 100% by Wall Street, organized crime, the CIA, and the United States government, who saw him as a “stabilizing force” at least insofar as Wall and other criminal interests were concerned.

Havana was so overrun with American gangsters and Mafiosa, that under Batista, Cuba became known as “the Latin Las Vegas.” Indeed, under Batista, Havana became a playground for the Wall Street elite, CIA, and U.S. government officials, as well as the off-shore headquarters for gangsters such as Vito Genovese, Meyer Lansky, Frank Costello, and Santo Trafficante.

As Batista received a hefty cut of the action, he was pleased to keep the Cuban population suppressed, exploited, and under control. Although rebellions periodically flared up, Batista and his army had always been successful in ruthlessly and brutally quashing dissent (36,37).



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In 1958, Batista began to lose his grip over the country. Cuban peasants were rising up, and Castro's rag-tag revolutionary army were marching toward Havana (37). On New Year's day, 1959, as the country spun out of his control, Batista, realizing that he had also lost the support of the military, departed Cuba. A military junta took over (36). Castro continued his march and on the 8th of January he arrived in Havana and was greeted by hundreds of thousands of Cubans.

On February 16th Castro became prime minister, then several months later resigned, when the new President of Cuba refused to enact land reform or to reduce rents and utility rates. On July 26th, Castro again became Prime Minister. Standing beside him was Che Guevara who summed up their plans for the future:

“We are now the hope of the unredeemed Americas. All eyes – those of the great oppressors and those of the hopeful – are firmly on us. In great measure the development of the popular movements in Latin America depends on the future stance that we take, on our capacity to resolve so many problems. And every step we take is being observed by the ever-watchful eyes of the big creditor and by the optimistic eyes of our brothers in Latin America... In Cuba we are slaves to sugar cane, the umbilical cord that binds us to the large northern market.... We must diversify our agricultural production, stimulate industry...so that within a short time the infant Cuban industries can compete with the monstrous ones of the countries where capitalism has reached its highest level of development...we shall struggle to the last drop of our rebel blood to make this land a sovereign republic with the true attributes of a nation that is happy, democratic, and fraternal with its brothers of Latin America.”

Dulles and the Wall Street junta, had heard enough. Castro, they decided, was a Communist, and his government would be overthrown (39). A campaign of terror was unleashed, with both sides committing atrocities (36,38,40).

That same year, 1959, Dulles' CIA began to train Cuban exiles in a terrorist training camp in Guatemala. Dulles was planning an invasion to overthrow Fidel Castro. Vice-President Richard Nixon, who hoped to be elected President in Nov. 1960, was kept informed of the plan (code named: JM/WAVE). It would be Nixon's



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job to implement the plan and take back Cuba, when, it was hoped, he was elected President in November of 1960 (39).

Nixon lost the election to Kennedy. Nevertheless, in March of 1961, Dulles received authorization for the operation by President Eisenhower who said, "Everyone must be prepared to swear that he has not heard of it." Apparently, President-elect Kennedy was one of those who was initially kept out of the loop.

Part of the Bay of Pigs operation was also being run out of South Florida (39,41). The Bay of Pigs operations known as "JM/WAVE.... proliferated across [Florida] in preparation for the Bay of Pigs invasion. A subculture of fronts, proprietaries, suppliers, transfer agents, conduits, dummy corporations, blind drops, detective agencies, law firms, electronic firms, shopping centers, airlines, radio stations, the mob and the church and the banks: a false and secret nervous system twitching to stimuli supplied by the cortex in Clandestine Services in Langley" (41).

Soon more and more people became aware that something was up and that an invasion of Cuba might be imminent.

Not surprisingly, with so much activity, and so much attendant excitement, the press soon got wind of it, including the fact that an army of Cuban exiles was being trained in Florida and Guatemala. Ten days before Kennedy was sworn in, the New York Times announced: "U.S. Helps Train an Anti-Castro Force at Secret Guatemalan Base." Presumably, this newspaper article was the first detailed briefing Kennedy had yet received. Even after he was sworn in, he did not learn the rest of the details until the last minute (39).

When John F. Kennedy came to office, the CIA was so powerful, that it was almost a state within a state, a power answerable only to itself. It could do whatever it wanted, and it did, and was able to resist even minimal supervision from the two previous administrations. Murder, terrorist attacks, the rigging of elections, the incitement of rebellions, the instigation of coups, and plots to kill foreign leaders, were all planned and carried out with little input from outsiders, including two previous presidents of the United States.

The CIA and the Wall Street Brotherhood assumed Kennedy would also take a hands off approach, and would do what he was



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told, that he would bend to their wishes.

They were wrong.

Kennedy was concerned about international repercussions if Cuba were attacked. Attacking another sovereign state without provocation would be a violation of international law.

The CIA informed him that the Cuban people would rise up and support the invaders and all Kennedy need to is supply 16 planes—which of course would reveal that America was behind the attack. Kennedy decided against the plan and publicly repudiated any American involvement in any unprovoked military attack on Cuba (39).

The CIA decided to go ahead with the plan.

On the morning of April 17, thirty minutes after the Cuban exiles began their invasion, the phone at the president's bedside rang. Secretary of State Dean Rusk told Kennedy that the CIA wanted to call in U.S. planes to cover the anti-Castro Cubans who were running into unexpected difficulties. Although Kennedy had been told that the grateful Cuban population would welcome the invaders and overthrow Castro, instead they had risen up and were massacring the CIA-trained "freedom fighters."

Send in the air strikes, now, Kennedy was told. Everything had already been arranged. All he need do is give the order and the air strikes would begin (39).

Kennedy exploded. They had lied to him, had deceived him from the very beginning, and now they were trying to force him to declare war on Cuba and call in air-strikes.

He refused, and his decision left 1,500 exiles stranded on the beaches of Cuba, in the Bay of Pigs (39). The CIA, top pentagon officials, the Wall Street elite, and the Cuban exile community felt betrayed. They were outraged. Kennedy, they decided, was a traitor. Kennedy was soft on communism. Kennedy deserved to die.

It was the "stab in the back" all over again (42).

CIA operative, E. Howard Hunt was still fuming about the Bay of Pigs ten years later (43): "No event since the communization of China in 1949 has had such a profound effect on the United States and its allies as the defeat of the US-trained Cuban invasion brigade at the Bay of Pigs in April 1961. Out of that humiliation grew the Berlin Wall, the missile crisis, guerrilla warfare through-

out Latin American and Africa, and our Dominican Republic intervention. Castro's' beachhead triumph opened a bottomless Pandora's box of difficulties that affected not only the United States, but most of its allies in the Free World. These bloody and subversive events would not have taken place had Castro been toppled. Instead of standing firm, our government pyramided crucially wrong decisions and allowed Brigade 2506 to be destroyed. The Kennedy administration yielded Castro all the excuse he needed to gain a tighter grip on the island of Jose Marti, then moved shamefacedly into the shadows and hoped the Cuban issue would simply melt away."

Kennedy, too felt betrayed. The CIA had lied to him. Deceived him. Made him look like a fool. Kennedy was so outraged that he fired CIA director Allen Dulles, Dulles' deputy Richard Bissell, and deputy director Charles Cabell and numerous others. Kennedy swore he was going to "smash the CIA into a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds."

On June 28, 1961 Kennedy signed National Security Action Memoranda 57, which (along with Memoranda 55,56) effectively stripped responsibility for covert "paramilitary" operations from the CIA, and put them under the control of the Defense Department and the Joint Chiefs of Staff. These memoranda sent shock waves and stirred up outrage throughout the CIA—feelings which reached the boiling point when rumors began to circulate that if Kennedy won a second term, he would appoint his brother, Bobby Kennedy to be head of the CIA.

Dulles had been deposed and now his private police force, his creation, his personal instrument of terror, had been stripped from his hands. Not only was Kennedy going to destroy it but he he was going to hand the remains over to his brother.

It was Kennedy who would have to be destroyed.

Over the next two years, after he refused to engage in a nuclear war with the Soviet Union over the Cuban missile crisis (44), and when he continued to refused to expand the war in Viet Nam (45), the desire to eliminate Kennedy reached fever pitch. Indeed, his refusal to invade Vietnam may have been the last straw. Not only were the "communists" threatening to take over the free world, with each free state falling like dominos (46), but if the US failed



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to go to war the Wall Street elite would lose billions of dollars in the sale of armaments.

Kennedy repeatedly refused to go to war.

Kennedy would have to die.

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In 1945, following the surrender of Japan to Allied forces, Viet Nam's nationalist leader, Ho Chi Minh established the Democratic Republic of Vietnam based on the idea of "National Liberation."

In 1946, France declared Vietnam to be a "free state." However, as it could only be "free" within the French Union. Ho Chi Minh's government rebelled (47).

In 1950, China and the Soviet Union pledged to provide support to Ho Chi Minh. The U.S. countered with 15 million dollars in aid to the French. As part of the package, the U.S. also sent military advisors (46,47).

But it was to no avail.

Over the course of the next four years, the Vietnamese repeatedly beat back the French. In 1954, at the "Battle of Dienbienphu" they lay siege to the French garrison at Dienbienphu and made it impossible for French supplies to arrive by air.

France was finally defeated by the Vietnam's nationalists (47). The Wall Street elite decided that it was time to take matters into their own hands and pay these "communists" a lesson. That same year, Eisenhower and the Dulles brothers advanced the "domino" theory (46), and warned of a communist threat to the "free world" of southeast Asia, and a threat that would soon spread to the United States:

"You have a row of dominoes set up. You knock over the first one, and what will happen to the last one is the certainty that it will go over very quickly."

The splitting of Vietnam into two states was finally proposed, as a means of containing the communists (46,47). As part of the "Agreement on the Cessation of Hostilities in Vietnam" a provisional demarcation line was drawn at the 17th parallel which was to divide Vietnam until nationwide elections are held. The United States, however, was opposed to democratic elections. The Dulles

clique were convinced that if such elections were held, Ho Chi Minh would win in a landslide.

On October 23, 1954, President Eisenhower wrote a letter to Ngo Dinh Diem, President of the Council of Ministers of [South] Vietnam, offering significant military and financial aid: “The purpose of this offer is to assist the Government of Viet-Nam in developing and maintaining a strong, viable state, capable of resisting attempted subversion or aggression through military means.”

Considerable military and financial assistance followed. But it was not having the desired effect. Nationalist leader, Ho Chi Minh, was becoming ever more popular and powerful. It was apparent that his nationalist forces in the north of Viet Nam, would soon be powerful and popular enough to drive Diem and his Western backers, from the country. The Wall Street elite proposed to lend South Viet Nam even larger sums of money, to buy military equipment from firms controlled by the Wall Street elites (46,47,48). There was only one catch: It would be U.S. taxpayers who would supply the money, and if South Viet Nam fell or defaulted, it would be U.S. taxpayers who would reimburse the bankers.

On April 4, 1959, President Eisenhower gave a speech at Gettysburg College, in Pennsylvania, April 4, 1959:

“Viet-Nam is a country divided into two parts, like Korea and Germany. The southern half, with its 12 million people, is free but poor. It is an underdeveloped country; its economy is weak, average individual income being less than \$200 a year. The northern half has been turned over to communism. A line of demarcation running along the 17th parallel separates the two. To the north of this line stand several Communist divisions. These facts pose to south Viet-Nam two great tasks: self-defense and economic growth.”

“For Viet-Nam’s economic growth, the acquisition of capital is vitally necessary. [A] way for Viet-Nam to get the necessary capital is through private investments from the outside and through governmental loans... And there is still the other of Viet-Nam’s great problem—how to support the military forces it needs without crushing its economy.... military as well as economic help is currently needed in Viet-Nam... We reach the inescapable conclusion that our own national interests demand some help from us in sustaining in Viet-Nam the morale, the economic progress, and the



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military strength necessary to its continued existence in freedom.”

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1959 was a pivotal year. The Dulles Wall Street clique were hoping that with the election of their man, Nixon, as the next president of the United States, that he would launch a full scale invasion into Cuba followed by a huge military buildup in Viet Nam (46,47).

The election of Kennedy threatened those hopes.

As early as 1951, while serving as a congressman, Kennedy presciently observed: “The Indo-Chinese states are puppet states, French principalities with great resources but as typical examples of empire and colonialism as can be found anywhere. To check the southern drive of Communism makes sense but not only through reliance on the force of arms. The task is, rather, to build strong native non-Communist sentiment within these areas and rely on that as a spearhead of defense. To do this apart from and in defiance of innately nationalistic aims spells foredoomed failure.”

And again, after his election, Kennedy stated that: “we can’t expect these countries to do every thing the way we want to do them. They have their own interests, their own personalities, their own tradition. We can’t make everyone want to go in our image. In addition, we have ancient struggles between countries....We can’t make the world over, but we can influence the world.”

Dulles and the Wall Street bankers and arms merchants wanted war: War with Cuba, and a long protracted, costly war with Viet Nam.

Kennedy, however, repeatedly refused to escalate the conflict. Although there are those who claim otherwise, such as Walter Rostow, who headed Kennedy’s State Department Policy Planning Council, others, such as his brother (45) who served as Attorney General, and Roger Hilsman, Kennedy’s Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, and presidential aides Kenny O’Donnell and Dave Powers—all maintain that he had no intention of expanding the war.

Kennedy’s refusal to expand the war was also the fear of the Pentagon and CIA. As summed up by William E. Colby, former director of the CIA: “President Kennedy was unalterably opposed to sending U.S. combat troops to Vietnam.”

Thus, many of those in the Pentagon, the CIA, and on Wall

Street, were unalterably opposed to Kennedy as he was viewed as soft on communism and unwilling to give them the expensive war they craved. Many wanted to kill him (50), and for good reason — or so they thought.

First was the refusal to invade Cuba. Second, he fires Dulles. Third, he threatens to eviscerate the CIA. Fourth he refused to go to war with the Soviet Union over the Cuban missile crisis in October of 1962 (44) when the right wingers, the CIA, and Pentagon were clamoring for nuclear war. Fifth, he refused to expand the war in Vietnam. And then, finally, and perhaps the last straw, President John F. Kennedy and Premier Nikita Khrushchev signed the first major arms control agreement, the “Partial Test Ban Treaty” in 1963.

With the signing of the “Partial Test Ban Treaty” outrage erupted among the Wall Street elite, the anti-communists, the Pentagon, the CIA, and on and on. The “Partial Test Ban Treaty” threatened to halt the nuclear arms race as it banned nuclear testing in the atmosphere, the oceans and outer space. Moreover, the Treaty contained a preambular promise to eventually end to all nuclear test explosions.”

American needed these weapons, the right-wing screamed. The Soviets could never be trusted. The signing of the treaty was a betrayal. And besides, think of all the money the government would spend if only Kennedy were willing to engage in an expensive arm’s race.

Kennedy was now being openly described in some circles as a traitor. Extreme right wing groups were clamoring for his head. Posters with a bull’s eye across his face were printed. On November 22, 1963, Kennedy was killed.

## **WHO KILLED KENNEDY**

“The CIA was behaving during those years like a rogue elephant rampaging out of control”—Senator Frank Church, Chairman of Select Committee on Intelligence, July 1975.

Theories and speculation abound as to who killed Kennedy and why (50,51). In the discussion which follows, we will focus primarily on well established facts, including those reported by the Warren Commission (52).



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What we know is that Kennedy had made a number of very deadly enemies, including former CIA director Allen Dulles, whom he had fired. We also know that despite his firing and his hatred for Kennedy, Allen Dulles was appointed to the Warren Commission which investigated Kennedy's assassination.

And we know that General Charles Cabell, the CIA deputy director fired by Kennedy after the Bay of Pigs, was now working in the Pentagon. Charles Cabell's brother, Earle Cabell, was mayor of Dallas, the city in which Kennedy was shot.

Who else was in Dallas that morning?

Vice-President Johnson, former vice-President Nixon, FBI director J. Edgar Hoover, Chase Manhattan bank president and future Warren Commission member John McCloy, and a George Bush oil-business partner, George Brown (of Brown and Root). Indeed, according to Madeleine Brown, Johnson's mistress, these men attended a small party on the evening before the assassination, which was hosted by Clint Murchison. According to Ms. Brown (53):

"The group . . . went behind closed doors. A short time later Lyndon, anxious and red-faced, re-appeared. I knew how secretly Lyndon operated. Therefore I said nothing." When Johnson emerged from the meeting, he squeezed "my hand so hard, it felt crushed from the pressure, he spoke with a grating whisper, a quiet growl, into my ear, not a love message, but one I'll always remember: "After tomorrow those g—d— Kennedys will never embarrass me again - that's no threat - that's a promise."

Perhaps Ms. Brown is mistaken. Perhaps Johnson never uttered such a prophetic message. However, that he disliked the Kennedys and feared he would not be on the ticket for Kennedy's second term, is well known.

What we also know is that the Kennedy assassination was carried out with military precision, by at least two marksmen who were crack shots.

How do we know there were at least two marksmen?

As based on the testimony of witnesses who heard from seven to eight shots, as based on Kennedy's movements as he was shot, and as based on the trajectories and the seven bullet holes in the bodies of Kennedy and governor Connally.

This was also the opinion of Governor Connally who said:



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“there were either two or three people involved or more in this or someone was shooting with an automatic rifle.”

Lee Harvey Oswald did not use or own an “automatic rifle.”

Oswald was not a marksman. According to expert testimony presented in the Warren Commission report (52): Oswald was a good shot, somewhat better than or equal to better than the average let us say.”

Kennedy—a moving target—was shot at least twice according to the Warren Report (52), and possibly four times in a matter of seconds (50,51,54,55), i.e. in the throat and the head (52), and in the back (50,51,54,55). According to several experts, the head shot was actually two head shots which were almost simultaneous, one coming from the rear the other coming from the right (55).

In addition, during that same time frame, Governor Connally was struck in the wrist, and in the thigh (52). And, there was a third victim who was also wounded.

Thus, witnesses tell us that seven to eight shots were fired. Seven bullet holes appeared in Kennedy and Connally, and a third man was also injured. The Warren Commission believes that the very first shot missed and was mistaken as a car backfiring (52).

Given that all these shots occurred in less than 7 seconds, and as no automatic weapon, but only a rifle was found, it can be concluded that there were at least two and more likely, three shooters. This latter supposition is consistent with the conclusions of others, as well as the reports of witnesses, some of whom believed shots were fired from the book Depository whereas many others heard the shots coming from the Grassy Knoll. The Grassy Knoll, which was to the right of Kennedy, and also offered the best location for an assassination. A third volley of shot may have come from the Dallas County Records Building.

Even if we accept the Warren Commission report, is it likely that a man who is an “average” shot would have been able to hit Kennedy—a moving target—twice from a distance “of 177 to 266 feet” (52) with a rifle, and in less than 7 seconds? In fact, expert marksmen, using the rifle allegedly used by Oswald, could not duplicate the feat (50,51).

Nevertheless, according to the Warren Report (52) “the Com-



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mission has concluded that the shots which killed President Kennedy and wounded Governor Connally were fired from the sixth-floor window at the southeast corner of the Texas School Book Depository Building. Two bullets probably caused all the wounds suffered by President Kennedy and Governor Connally. Since the preponderance of evidence indicates at least three shots were fired the Commission concluded that one shot probably missed the Presidential limousine and its occupants, and that the three shots were fired in a time period ranging from approximately 4.8 to 7 seconds.

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On the morning of 11/22/1963, the Kennedy motorcade was slowly winding its way down the streets of Dallas. Kennedy's wife sat beside him, and Governor John Connally and his wife, were sitting up front in the limousine, behind the driver.

At 12:30, the motorcade arrived in Dealey Plaza and turned right from Main to Houston Street. A few seconds later the motorcade took the 120 degrees turn into Elm Street passing the School-book Depository Building where Leon Oswald allegedly lay in wait.

Just as the limousine neared the grassy knoll, a man stood up and opened an umbrella, which he pumped in the air—as is apparent from watching the Zapruder film. It was at that moment, as the limousine passed the Stemmons Freeway sign, that Kennedy reached up and grabbed his throat. We know this, because it was caught on film.

Abraham Zapruder was standing near the grassy knoll that day filming the Kennedy motorcade. The film shows the entire assassination including the opened umbrella.

Mrs. Connally reports that she heard gunshots. She turned and saw Kennedy putting his hands to his throat—and this is recorded in Zapruder Film Frame 225.

Mrs. Kennedy also heard the shots, which she thought might be firecrackers. It was at this moment that she heard “terrible noises” coming from her husband. It was gurgling sounds from the gunshot to his throat. She turned toward, and put her hands on him when Kennedy was struck again. As detailed in Zapruder Film, beginning with Frame 232, we see Kennedy, his hands still at his



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throat, thrown forward as he is struck in the back. We also see John Connally turning to his right, holding his Stetson in his right hand—which means that Kennedy has been struck twice and Connally has not been hit at all. In Zapruder Film 238, we see Connally falling forward, as he is shot in the back. He cries out, “My god, they’re going to kill us all.”

On the Zapruder film, we can see Ms. Kennedy, turned to her right, facing and holding on to President Kennedy. In Zapruder Film Frame 313, Kennedy is shot in the right temporal region of his head and the rear portion of his skull splashes out onto the trunk. Over a third of his brain was blown out of the back of his skull.

We know that bullet entry wounds can be quite small. We know that exit wounds are often quite large. We know that when a bullet strikes an object, the object, such as a person’s head, will move in the direction of the trajectory of the bullet. Thus we know, based on photographic and physical evidence, that Kennedy received at least one shot from his right, which is the direction of the grassy knoll.

Hence, based on the physical and visual (54) evidence, and based on the Zapruder Film, Kennedy was first shot in the throat—meaning that he was shot from the front, then in the back, and then in the head from the right. As is also evident based on the Zapruder film, Connally was shot in the back. However, Connally was also shot in the wrist, and a bullet lodged in his thigh.

In addition to the seven bullet wounds in the bodies of these two men, there was yet a eighth wound in yet another victim, James Tague. Tague was standing near the Triple Underpass watching the motorcade approach. When the shots rang out he was wounded by a passing bullet.

In addition to the physical and visual evidence, a large crowd of witnesses at Dealey plaza reported that shots were fired from the Grassy Knoll (50,51,52). Some witnesses also stated that a whisp of smoke was visible in the area of the Grassy Knoll. Some witnesses even claim to have seen men with rifles in downtown Dallas before the shooting.

Photos taken from the opposite side of Elm street, shows the grassy knoll and the heads of two men standing behind a fence,



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one of whom appears to be holding an object that some have interpreted to be a rifle (56).

There were also eyewitnesses who reported seeing cars roaming in the area behind the Grassy Knoll, some with out-of-state license plates and extra radio antennas. Some claimed to have seen men speaking into walkie-talkies (52).

Nevertheless, even if we were to dismiss the eye-witness accounts, there remains the physical and visual evidence. Kennedy was shot at least 3 separate times by 3 separate bullets. Connally was struck by a fourth bullet. Two of the shots came from behind. The throat shot appears to have come from the front. The head shot came from the right.

Based on this and additional evidence, the Warren Commission in a report cosigned by the disgraced Dulles, concluded that (52):

1. Lee Harvey Oswald was the only assassin and acted on his own.
2. He shot from the 6th floor of the Schoolbook Depository Building which was behind the President's limousine at the time of the assassination.
3. He used an Italian Mannlicher-Carchano rifle.
4. There was no conspiracy.

But what about the witnesses who claimed the shots came from behind the grassy knoll?

Answer: They were mistaken.

What about the fact that Oswald was only an average shot?

Answer: He was lucky that day.

What about the fact that the shots came in such quick succession, that if there was a lone gunman, he would have had to be firing an automatic weapon?

Answer: Oswald was a lone assassin and he used a rifle.

What about the fact that foliage from the trees along the roadway would have blocked his view?

Answer: He shot through the foliage.

What about the seven bullet wounds, several of which had different trajectories, and at least one if not two of which, came from the right and not from the direction of the book depository which was in the rear?

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Answer: A “magic bullet!”

According to the Warren Commission (52) a single bullet caused the seven wounds of Kennedy and Connally. Conveniently, this magic bullet (Commission Exhibit #399) was found in an almost pristine condition at Parkland Memorial hospital lying on a stretcher. And the near perfect bullet had been fired from an Italian



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Again, however, we are told by the Warren Commission (52) that Ruby acted alone, and that there was “no conspiracy.”

There was no conspiracy, according to the Warren Report. Yet, according to the Dallas Morning Star, which on November 22, 1963, published details describing the route of Kennedy’s motorcade, Kennedy was supposed to go straight down Main Street. However, it did not go down Main street. Instead it turned onto Houston and then Elm Street which not only offered the perfect street for a triangulated assassinated attempt from three directions, but which required Kennedy’s limousine to turn and slow almost to a crawl as it neared the grassy knoll.

The Warren Commission claimed that the reason the route was changed was that it is impossible to go from Main Street onto Stemmons Freeway. Which is not true.

Numerous witnesses, including traffic patrolman Joe Smith testified that nothing would have prevented the motorcade from going directly down Main Street and on to the Stemmons Freeway (52 p. 538).

Who was in a position to change the route?

The secret service?

The Dallas police?

The mayor of Dallas?

Coincidentally, the mayor of Dallas, on the day of the assassination, was Earle Cabell, the brother of the Charles Cabell, the former deputy director of the CIA who, along with Dulles, had been fired by Kennedy in 1961.

Another coincidence. Eighteen material witnesses died during the three-year period which followed the murder of President Kennedy - six by gunfire, three in motor accidents, two by suicide, one from a cut throat, one from a karate chop to the neck, three from heart attacks and two from natural causes.

Yet another oddity. The man who pumped the umbrella was never sought and never questioned by the Warren Commission. Neither was the man who sat next to “umbrella man” even though a photograph of both indicates that he appeared to be speaking into a handheld radio with a long antenna.

And yet another oddity. The Zapruder film, was quickly snapped-up by Life magazine for \$250,000.00., and then locked



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away so that there would be no public viewing. Instead, the magazine published a series of still photos, lifted from the Zapruder film, showing Kennedy being shot. However, Life magazine published several of the photos in reverse order, thus making it falsely look as if Kennedy had been shot in the head, from behind, with his head lurching forward. Until the film was shown to Americans in its entirety, in 1975, no one was the wiser.

Who owned Life magazine in 1963? Henry Luce, a close personal friend of Allen Dulles, the Director of the CIA. Henry Luce was an alumni of Skull and Bones (class of 1920).

Who purchased the Zapruder film for Life magazine? C.J. Jackson, formerly a “psychological warfare” consultant to the CIA.

And then there is the evidence, presented in the Warren Report (52), which indicates Oswald was an average shot. According to data provided by the “Records Branch, Personnel Department, Headquarters US. Marine Corps” Oswald received a “sharpshooter qualification as a ‘fairly good shot’ and a low marksman rating as a ‘rather poor shot.’”

As stated in the Warren Report (52): “Major Anderson concluded: ‘I would say that as compared to other Marines receiving the same type of training, that Oswald was a good shot, somewhat better than or equal to better than the average let us say.’”

The Warren Commission using a stationary target, “had expert riflemen fire the assassination weapon from a tower at three silhouette targets at distances of 175, 240, and 265 feet. The assassination rifle [was] mounted with [a] telescopic sight. Three marksmen, rated as master by the National Rifle Association, each fired two series of three shots. In the first series the firers required time spans of 4.6, 6.75, and 8.25 seconds respectively [in order to get off three shots]. The marksmen took as much time as they wanted for the first target and all hit the target. For the first four attempts, the firers missed the second shot by several inches.”

In another test, “the three FBI experts...fired three shots from the weapon at 15 yards in 6, 7, and 9 seconds. At 15 yards each man’s shots landed within the size of a dime. The shots fired by Frazier at the range of 25 yards landed within an area of 2 inches and 5 inches respectively. Frazier later fired four groups of three shots at a distance of 100 yards in 5.9, 6.2, 5.6, and 6.5 seconds.



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Each series of three shots...were a few inches high and to the right of the target.”

Thus, when experts were given “as much time as they wanted” to shoot at a stationary target, all “missed the second shot by several inches.” Likewise, when their best expert, Frazier, fired the weapon in three separate tests, and at a motionless target, he missed all three times.

And let us be clear. Shooting at a still target is much easier than a moving target, and Kennedy’s vehicle and his body were in motion. And, Oswald did not have “as much time as they wanted.”

Nevertheless, although their own experts repeatedly failed in these tests under stress free conditions and using a still target, the Warren Commission concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald, whose shooting skills were “better than or equal to better than the average” was the lone assassin, and that there was “no conspiracy.”

No conspiracy?

The Warren Report itself appears to be a conspiracy of incompetence. The Warren Report is an 26 volume, 888 page morass of often irrelevant questions and incomplete answers with witnesses often being cut off before they can reply to questions. A number of witnesses were told they need not answer as investigators had questioned them in another setting—that is, off the record. The report is also padded with hundreds of pages of insignificant and irrelevant testimony and exhibits, such as pictures of Oswald’s pubic hairs and Jack Ruby’s mother’s dental charts. The 26 volumes were not arranged in any logical manner and there is no index. However, whereas often irrelevant witnesses are questioned at length, many of those who were at the scene were never questioned at all. Moreover, many who were questioned complained later that their testimony was altered, or that they were pressured and intimidated by investigators who made it clear that they did not believe the witness.

Who served on the Warren Commission?

The leader of the pack was Allen Dulles, former director of the CIA. A curious choice. Dulles had been fired by Kennedy because Kennedy believed Dulles was untrustworthy and a liar. What kind of man was Allen Dulles? He was a man who had been in business with Nazis, who sought to have SS chief and mass mur-



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derer Heinrich Himmler take the place of Hitler, and who had recruited Nazi mass murderers for his CIA and into the Republican party (1,2,5,6,10,11,12,18). Whereas his Nazi partners tortured and killed millions, Dulles and his CIA were directly responsible for the mass murder and torture of 100s of thousands of men, women, and children (13,35). Dulles was a killer. He had a Nazi-mentality.

Second in command: John McCloy, chairman of Chase Manhattan bank (59)—a bank owned by the Rockefellers, and a bank that was used as a Nazi front and which laundered Nazi funds, and which stole tens of millions of dollars from Jews who were being murdered and worked to death in the concentration camps being run by Rockefeller business partner, IG Farben (1,2,60,61,62). Indeed, Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan bank (like the Bush-Harriman gang) continued its relationship with the Nazis even after Pearl Harbor, and after the Nazis declared war on the U.S. It was because of Chase/Rockefeller collusion with the Nazis that law suits were filed by victims of its business practices (60,61). Chase and other Nazi-banks were forced to pay millions of dollars in compensation to those it stole from and who were murdered and whose property was seized by its Nazi business partners.

Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, and a former Dulles-Rockefeller protégé, was basically third in command. At the urgings of Dulles and Rockefeller, Earl Warren had been chosen to serve as the 1948 Republican vice-presidential candidate on the ticket headed by Thomas Dewey. They ran against Truman, accusing him and the Democrats of being communist sympathizers. They lost.

Having Dulles and McCloy head the Warren Commission is tantamount to having "murder incorporated" investigate itself. Dulles had the motive and certainly the means to kill Kennedy (63) as did his CIA lieutenants (64). Let us also recall that McCloy attended a private meeting the night before, which was attended by Nixon, Hoover, and Johnson, at the end of which comments were made to the effect that Kennedy would be no more (53).

Other commissioners included, Democratic Senator Russell, Republican Senator Cooper, Republican congressman Gerald Ford, and Democratic congressman Hale Boggs.

And then there is yet another Yale Skull and Bones connec-



tion. Arlen Specter, who graduated from Yale Law School, served as assistant counsel and investigator for the Warren Commission. Specter is credited with coming up with the “magic bullet” theory.

Warren Commission investigator Specter was promised a political career leading to a Senate seat by the money men, and Specter was elected, first as a District Attorney (in a heavily democratic district) and then to the senate with their help. Specter became chairman of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence. As a Republic Senator, he has been described by his Senate colleagues as “a partisan hatchet man serving at the behest of the Senate Republican leadership” and “he has been criticized by some of his Republican colleagues on the Judiciary Committee for being too loose with the facts. They refuse to put their names on reports he authored” (65). One of Specter’s attributes is the ability to dig up or manufacture “dirt” which he uses to intimidate, destroy, or manipulate his enemies, and those of the Republican leadership (65).

Boggs later complained that FBI director Hoover had ordered his aides to compile secret dossiers on each member of the Warren Commission so he would have adequate dirt in his files to apply certain pressures if a need arose. Boggs also complained that “Gestapo tactics” were applied on Commissioners to accept the Dulles, McCloy, Specter version of the evidence (66). Soon after making these statements, Boggs was killed.

**LEE HARVEY OSWALD & THE U2 SPY SHOOT DOWN**

“While in the Air Force, I will be treated like any other enlisted man... Keeping the secret will be a part of my training — learning to live my cover” -Phillip Agee described his experience in becoming a CIA officer with a military cover.

Who was Lee Harvey Oswald?

Oswald had served in the Marines where he received training in the Russian language. While in the Marines in 1957 and 1958, Oswald was also stationed at Atsugi Air Base in Japan (52), the home of the largest CIA station in the Pacific, and the home base of the super-secret U2 spy plane. There he worked as a radar operator (67).

After Oswald left the Marine Corps in September of 1959,

he traveled to the Soviet Union where he sought to renounce his citizenship (52). Where he obtained the financing for his trip, \$1,500.00 (in 1959 dollars) is unknown, given his low salary as an enlisted man.

On October 31, 1959, while living in the Soviet Union, Oswald went to the American Embassy to renounce his U.S. citizenship. Mr. Richard E. Snyder, senior consular official at the Embassy, testified that Oswald was bright, articulate, self-confident and seemed “to know what his mission was. He took charge, in a sense, of the conversation right from the beginning” (52).

Oswald was given a rent-free apartment in Minsk, near where an espionage training academy was located.

Why had Oswald gone to the Soviet Union?

In 1959, President Dwight Eisenhower took the first bold step to end the cold war with the Soviet Union. He took these steps despite vehement opposition from the Pentagon, his advisors, and the Dulles clique (68). The Dulles brother, Allen, head of the CIA, and John, Secretary of State, were calling for “united action” by the Western and Asian Allies to oppose the communists. John Dulles wanted more than “containment,” but “liberation” from communism, in the form of “massive retaliation.”

In a speech given on January 12, 1954, Dulles called upon the President to develop “a great capacity to retaliate instantly, by means and at places of our own choosing,” including the indiscriminate use of atomic weapons for attacking Moscow.

Dulles was accused, however, of wishing to go to war not because he was against communism, but to make his banking and arm’s merchant friends on Wall Street fabulously wealthy (68). Indeed, he was repeatedly accused in the early 1950s, of acting less like a statesman and more “like a corporation lawyer serving his clients.”

Dulles called his political philosophy, “brinkmanship,” that is, a willingness to go the brink of war, and then over the brink, and to massively retaliate, and destroy, with atomic bombs, all those he deemed to be enemies of Wall Street and the United States.

Eisenhower’s golfing partner, Senator Prescott Bush, was urging the same strategy.

President Eisenhower, however, wanted to end the cold war



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and the arm's race with the Soviet Union (69). Contrary to Dulles and Bush, Eisenhower wanted to reduce weapons production and defense spending. Hence, in 1959, Eisenhower and Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev agreed to meet in Paris, in May 1960, to discuss a test ban and arms reductions treaty (69,70).

But then an international incident, made the meeting impossible to hold and destroyed all hopes of an arm's reduction treaty—much to the delight of hawks on both the Soviet and American side.

Since 1956, Eisenhower had authorized the U2, an ultra-light, high-flying spy plane, to conduct secret reconnaissance missions over the Soviet Union (70). The reason he approved these missions was that he did not believe the reports he was getting from Dulles and the CIA, which claimed a Soviet military superiority. Eisenhower hoped that the information obtained from these flights would silence the war-mongers in his administration and on Wall Street. The Soviets lacked the interceptor aircraft and missiles to shoot down the U2, so Eisenhower was confident that he could always deny their existence.

At the insistence of Allen Dulles and gang, Eisenhower reluctantly agreed to one last flight, just as the Paris summit approached. On May 1, 1960, U2 pilot Frances Gary Powers was detected and then shot down as he crossed the Soviet Union (70).

A belligerent Khrushchev was enraged and canceled the summit.

There was jubilation on Wall Street and in the Dulles' households.

Shortly thereafter, less than 18 months after his defection, and 6 months after Gary Powers had been shot down, Oswald—who had been stationed at Atsugi Air Base in Japan, the home of the largest CIA station in the Pacific and the super-secret U2 spy plane—opened negotiations with the U.S. Embassy in Moscow (52). Amazingly, Oswald was not only granted permission to immediately return to the United States but he was allowed to bring his new Russian wife, with the U.S. picking up the tab!

Why?

As detailed in the Warren Report (52) “Oswald’s mother, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, testified before the [Warren] Commission that

she believes her son went to Russia and returned as an undercover agent for the U.S. Government. Mrs. Oswald mentioned the belief that her son was an agent to a State Department representative whom he visited in January 1961.”

“In 1962 Oswald had told Pauline Bates, a public stenographer in Fort Worth, Tex., that he had become a ‘secret agent’ of the U.S. Government and that he was soon going back to Russia ‘or Washington.’ Mrs. Bates...’thought that maybe he was going over under the auspices of the State Department as a student or something.’”

“The Commission has also examined a report that, not long before the assassination, Oswald may have received unaccounted funds through money orders sent to him in Dallas. Five days after the assassination, C. A. Hamblen, early night manager for the Western Union Telegraph Co. in Dallas, told his superior that about 2 weeks earlier he remembered Oswald releasing, DC(x.posasblna)5.y(e)0t tf the”



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leans branch of the “organization called ‘Fair Play for Cuba,’ he stated his desire that he should be accepted as a ‘friend’ of the Cuban Revolution.” He insisted that he was entitled to the Cuban visa because of his background, partisanship, and personal activities on behalf of the Cuban movement. He engaged in an angry argument with the consul who finally told him that “as far as he was concerned he would not give him a visa” and that “a person like him [Oswald] in place of aiding the Cuban Revolution, was doing it harm.”

According to the Warren Report (52): “Oswald’s activities with regard to Cuba raise serious questions as to how much he might have been motivated in the assassination by a desire to aid the Castro regime.”

The Warren Commission “found no evidence that the extreme views expressed toward President Kennedy by some right-wing groups centered in Dallas or any other general atmosphere of hate or right-wing extremism which may have existed in the city of Dallas had any connection with Oswald’s actions on November 22, 1963.”

In 1992 the KGB released dossier #31451: the Oswald file. Among the revelations: the KGB suspected that the American defector was a CIA operative.

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Oswald, before he was killed, claimed that he was a patsy, that he had been set up (52).

But why?

To justify an attack on Cuba?

As detailed in a book by James Bamford “Body of Secrets,” and as reported by David Ruppe, ABC News.com (5/1/2001), in the months before Kennedy was gunned down the “U.S. Military drafted plans to terrorize U.S. cities to provoke war with Cuba.” The plans included the killing of innocent people and [to] commit acts of terrorism in U.S. cities [in order] to create public support for a war against Cuba. Code named Operation Northwoods, the plans reportedly included assassination, hijacking planes, blowing up a U.S. ship, and even orchestrating violent terrorism in U.S. cities. The plans were developed as ways to trick the American public

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and the international community into supporting a war to oust Cuba's then new leader, communist Fidel Castro."

The media was also to be manipulated. Top Generals are quoted as saying "casualty lists in U.S. newspapers would cause a helpful wave of national indignation."

The military and "the Joint Chiefs of Staff even proposed using the potential death of astronaut John Glenn during the first attempt to put an American into orbit as a false pretext for war with Cuba." The military argued that "the objective" in killing Glenn, "is to provide irrevocable proof ... that the fault lies with the Communists."

According to ABC news, "The plans had the written approval of all of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and were presented to President Kennedy's defense secretary, Robert McNamara, in March 1962."

If they were willing to kill John Glenn in order to provoke war with Cuba, given their laundry list of gripes about Kennedy, why not kill him instead?

Fidel Castro was alarmed by the links being made between Oswald and Cuba. According to National Security Agency documents, Castro was terrified the U.S. would retaliate against Cuba in the first hours after the assassination. He feared the assassination would give the U.S. a pretext for invading his country and toppling his rule.

Many in the CIA, Pentagon, and on Wall Street were planning on exactly that.

Was Oswald a CIA agent? An "undercover agent?" Some think so (71), including his mother (52).

It would be a neat trick, indeed, to train Oswald as a CIA agent, use him to provide info resulting in the downing of Gary Power's U2 spy plane, and then bring him back, set him up for a mission which he knows little about, put him in that book depository, have 3 expert CIA marksmen kill Kennedy, and then, have Oswald, the communist defector and friend of Cuba, take the blame.

At least from the perspective of a "thought experiment" Oswald would have been the perfect patsy and the perfect "patriot." Oswald not only puts a stop to an arms control agreement with the communist Soviet Union back in 1960, but in 1963, he serves as a trigger that might ignite a war with Russia and Cuba.



However, Cuba was not attacked. Instead, Lyndon Johnson, upon becoming president, escalated the war in Vietnam.

The Wall Street elite, the war mongers, were delirious with joy. Billions of dollars would be spent and were spent fighting the Vietnam war. The war was a cash cow.

War has always been good for business.

The death of Kennedy had resulted in war.

Dulles and the Bush-Harriman-Rockefeller gang, had won again.

### **HOWARD HUNT, ASSASSINATION & GEORGE BUSH**

Eleven years later, George W. Bush was terrified. Nixon was about to be impeached for the coverup of Watergate, and it had been revealed that Nixon had tape-recorded his own White House conversations. Among the incriminating remarks made on the White House tapes, were comments about the “Texans,” the “Cubans” and “the Bay of Pigs.”

According to Haldeman (72) Nixon’s chief of staff (31), Nixon always used code words when talking about the 1963 murder of Kennedy, referring to the assassination as “the Bay of Pigs.”

In that same tape (31), Nixon also discussed Robert Mosbacher, George Bush’s partner. The “Texans” were most likely George Bush, Robert Mosbacher and Jim Baker. The “Cubans” some suspect, is a reference to the men who assassinated Kennedy, i.e. the “Bay of Pigs.”

Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt, was a CIA-operative, linked to the “Cubans,” the “Bay of Pigs,” the assassination of Kennedy, and to George H.W. Bush. In fact, four other Watergate burglars were also associated with the CIA and the anti-Castro movement, including Mr. Martinez who was still on a CIA retainer at the time of the burglary (31).

When Martinez was questioned by judge Sirica, Martinez said, “When it comes to Cuba and when it comes to Communist conspiracies involving the United States, I will do anything to protect this country against any Communist conspiracy” (31).

In 1961, George Bush (despite his denials) was a CIA-operative (73), and was linked to E. Howard Hunt (30), the “Cubans” and the “Bay of Pigs” (30,73), and the assassination of President

Kennedy (73).

As noted, acting FBI director Gray, destroyed the files taken from the White House safe of Howard Hunt after he was warned they were “political dynamite” and should “never see the light of day.” Some of those files pertained directly to President Kennedy (31).

When the Supreme Court ruled against Nixon, and he had been ordered to turn over his secret White House tapes, George Bush was so scared that others in the Nixon White House had wryly remarked that Bush had “turned into assholes and shit himself to death” (74).

George W. Bush had a lot of reasons to “shit” his pants.

For one, there was the problem involving Watergate burglar E. Howard Hunt, the CIA operative who some believed played a role in Kennedy’s assassination (75). Hunt was a member of the White House “plumbers,” the secret team assembled to perform a number of covert and illegal services for the Republicans (29).

Hunt’s phone number was found in the address book belonging to one of the Watergate burglars (31). It was this phone number which enabled reporters and investigators to link the break-in to President Nixon and his reelection campaign. Later it was discovered that Hunt and another former CIA operative, Gordon Liddy, were at the scene and directing the burglary (31).

Hunt, after his arrest, was issuing a thinly veiled threat to talk and spill his guts to Congressional investigators unless he received hush money (31). Hunt was immediately given \$75,000.

As detailed by Bernstein and Woodward (31): “the covert activities” the Nixon White House was seeking to cover up, “involve the whole U.S. intelligence community...The cover up was mainly to protect the covert operations. The president, himself, has been blackmailed.”

What would Hunt talk about that warranted an immediate payoff?

Three years after Watergate, Hunt was accused in an article published by the Liberty Lobby, a conservative, right wing organization, of being linked to the Kennedy assassination (75). Just as Hunt had been at the Watergate directing the burglary, it was being suggesting that Hunt was in Dallas on the day of the shooting.



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Hunt sued in Federal Court, and lost an appeal in 1985.

The forewoman of the jury said that she and the jury believed that the CIA had killed the president, and that Hunt had played a role in the assassination.

Indeed, Hunt had been playing a role in the assassination and overthrow of democratically elected leaders and presidents, since the 1950s (35,76). After his first successful mission, against the democratically elected president of Guatemala in 1953, Hunt admitted that the real reason for the coup had little to do with communism, and that he had been fooled into serving the interests of Wall Street and the Dulles clan. “I felt a little bit betrayed when I learned that, because I thought, ‘Hey, you know, I’m working for the United States of America, I’m not a hireling for United Fruit.’ But I went ahead with my assigned tasks in any case, and if United Fruit benefited from it, that was part of the set game” (76).

One of Hunt’s next major missions was Cuba. “I was yanked back from [where I was stationed in] Montevideo...and told: ‘What we’re doing is reassembling the ÔPB Success’ team’ — that is, the Guatemala operational team — ‘to take care of Castro.’ My role was very similar to what it had been in the Guatemalan project; I was located down here in Miami, in Coconut Grove; I was equipped with a safe house. And by that time, several hundred thousand Cuban exiles had come over here and made their home here. President Ydigoras Fuentes of Guatemala was good enough to give our Cuban exiles a training area in two training areas in his country...”

And then the “Bay of Pigs “fiasco, which left Hunt, the Cuban exiles, and the CIA fuming and enraged at Kennedy.

Notable in Hunt’s interview with CNN are his remarks regarding CIA “training areas” in South America.

Two formerly secret documents, “FBI, Operation Condor Cable,” dated, 9/28/1975, and “FBI, Operation Condor Cable,” dated 9/28/1976, detail how U.S. intelligence agencies oversee and coordinate a network of Chilean, Argentinean and Paraguayan secret police agencies which provide “special teams” trained by the CIA, and which travel “anywhere in the world... to carry out assassinations,” including the assassination of political opponents in the United States.

One of the teams of Cuban exiles that were to attack Cuba,

had receiving special training in South America. Many of these individuals were then flown to south Florida where they waited for the signal to attack.

Like E. Howard Hunt, many of these individuals came to the conclusion that they had been betrayed by Kennedy.

One year after Hunt's CNN interview (76) detailed above, former CIA officer Victor Marchetti alleged in the August 14, 1978 edition of *The Spotlight*, a Washington newspaper, that "some of the figures in the [Kennedy assassination] conspiracy" included "Howard Hunt, Gerry Hemming, a long-time Cuba mercenary, and Frank Sturgis, one of Hunt's fellow Watergate burglars." In that same article, it was alleged that George Bush also played a role in the Kennedy assassination and it was suggested that the link was Hunt and the Cubans who had been trained for the failed Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba.

These allegations, of course came after Watergate and the fall of Nixon. In 1974, at the height of the Watergate investigation, George H.W. Bush was faced with the possibility that the entire damn might break and that the avalanche of material that might be uncovered could bury him alive.

Bush was so frightened, he "broke out into assholes and shit himself to death."

If Nixon was impeached, the investigation would follow the money trail, the Bay of Pigs trail, the E. Howard Hunt trail, the Kennedy trail, and it might lead to George H.W. Bush.

## **BUSH & THE BAY OF PIGS**

In 1959 George W. Bush began running his Zapata oil company from a headquarters in Houston. He also spent a lot of time in Louisiana and Florida, where Zapata was drilling off shore, for oil.

That same year, Dulles began preparing for the coming invasion of Cuba, and a major part of the operation was being run out of Guatemala and South Florida—Bush country.

In a briefing to President Kennedy in the Cabinet Room on March 29, 1961, Richard Bissell of the CIA, mentioned that the CIA code name for the Bay of Pigs invasion was "Operation Zapata" (77).

Seven landing craft and support ships were used in the Bay



of Pigs invasion. One was named “Houston” and another, “Barbara” (78)—which coincidentally is the name of Bush’s wife. Houston, of course, was the headquarters of Bush’s Zapata oil company.

Coincidences, of course.

Bush was also working for the CIA at this time, and, as noted, was spending a lot of time in south Florida.

According to Joseph McBride of *The Nation* (73), “a source with close connections to the intelligence community confirms that Bush started working for the agency in 1960 or 1961, using his oil business as a cover for clandestine activities.”

We do not know with 100% certainty if Bush played a role in the Bay of Pigs fiasco. However, we do know that E. Howard Hunt was a Bay of Pigs veteran CIA operative. So too was Watergate burglar, Frank Sturgis.

The official CIA name for the Bay of Pigs invasion, was known as “JM/WAVE.” Even after the Bay of Pigs “JM/WAVE became a continuing and extended Miami operation, the CIA’s largest in the continental United States” (41).

Many of those who had trained for the invasion, were trained in South America in the same camps where “special teams” trained by the CIA, are sent “anywhere in the world... to carry out assassinations,” including the assassination of political leaders (63).

Likewise, just as E. Howard Hunt was seething with rage against Kennedy, so too were many in the Cuban exile community who wanted revenge for the death of their friends, comrades, brothers, sons and fathers, on the beaches of Cuba. They all blamed Kennedy and many wanted to kill him.

Their hatred was inflamed even further when, in 1962 Kennedy shut down a CIA program that was preparing for another invasion (Operation Mongoose). The crack down on Cuban exiles continued into 1963 with Kennedy shutting down their paramilitary training camps in Louisiana and Florida—both locations also being states where Bush was doing business.

Many of these men were linked not just to the CIA, but to George H.W. Bush. As pointed out by Georgie A. Geyer (81), “an entire new Cuban cadre emerged from the Bay of Pigs. The names Howard Hunt, Bernard Barker, Rolando Martinez, Felix Rodriguez



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and Eugenio Martinez would, in the next quarter century, pop up, often decisively, over and over again in the most dangerous American foreign policy crises. There were Cubans flying missions for the CIA in the Congo and even for the Portuguese in Africa; Cubans were the burglars of Watergate; Cubans played key roles in Nicaragua, in Irangate, in the American move into the Persian Gulf.”

Cubans everywhere, and all working for the CIA in operations linked to George Bush. And not just Cubans, but CIA operative, E. Howard Hunt who was linked to assassination of Kennedy, and who, following his arrest as a Watergate burglar, was threatening to talk.

Hunt was implicated in the Kennedy assassination, Cubans trained by the CIA were suspected of involvement, and so to was George Bush.

Consider, for example, a secret FBI memo, written by FBI director Hoover which had been accidentally released (79). In that memo (dated 11/29/63) it is stated that “George Bush of the CIA” was being kept informed about the Warren Commission investigation and the assassination of Kennedy as it pertained to the Cuban exile community and any forthcoming attack on Cuba (79). The substance of the letter, is that “George W. Bush of the CIA” was in some way linked with the anti-Castro groups in Florida, which were in turn linked to Hunt and the assassination of Kennedy.

Hunt was still seething about Kennedy and the debacle in Cuba 10 years later, and both Hunt and Sturgis are alleged to have been in Dallas on the day of Kennedy’s assassination.

As noted, Hunt was even accused of being involved in the Kennedy assassination by a CIA agent, in an article that appeared in a magazine published by Liberty Lobby. Hunt sued in Federal Court for defamation and lost.

The CIA was so alarmed by these allegations that the “Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States” (the Rockefeller Commission) sought to refute them in its 1975 report (80).

The Rockefellers and Bush family had been in business together for decades, and Bush was a CIA agent in 1960, and later became director of the CIA—the same CIA whose agents were implicated in the assassination of Kennedy, and the same CIA whose director had been fired by Kennedy and who then sat on the War-



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ren Commission which served largely as a vehicle to cover up the crime.

According to an article written by Joseph McBride and published in the July 1988 issue of *The Nation*, Bush was involved in the Kennedy assassination. McBride's source observed: "I know [Bush] was involved in the Caribbean [Bay of Pigs] I know he was involved in the suppression of things after the Kennedy assassination."

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On March 8, 1974, as cries for Nixon's impeachment grew ever louder, George H.W. Bush, chairman of the Republican National Committee, began making frantic phone calls. He "was having trouble keeping the party professionals in line" (74). An impeachment vote was becoming a certainty, and who knows where the investigation might lead.

"What in the world do we do now?" asked Bush. Bush was panicking, threatening to pack up and run (74). Finally, Bush and friends, including Republicans in congress, began suggesting that Nixon should resign in order to put a stop to any impeachment investigation.

Party loyalists, however, were outraged by the idea (74). Of course, most did not realize that it was not just Nixon's Presidency which was at stake, but the reputations and lives of those whose dirty secrets would be exposed if congress voted for impeachment.

What was not yet clear, however, was if there were enough votes for impeachment. It all depended on what Nixon may or may not have said on the tapes he secretly made of his own conversations in the White House.

And then the transcripts of the tapes were ordered released after a protracted court fight. The Nixon team began making transcripts of the tapes, including one that sent Bush and others into paroxysms of fear.

Somebody asked John Dean, Nixon's counsel, "Does Bush know about the transcript yet?"

"Yes."

"Well, what did he do?"

"He broke out into assholes and shit himself to death" was

the reply (74).

What was on the tape?

The media referred to it as the “smoking gun.”

Nixon had taped himself, on June 23, 1972, discussing with his Chief of Staff, H.R. Haldeman, how best to stop the FBI investigation into the CIA-Watergate burglary. They were worried the investigation would expose their connection to “the Bay of Pigs thing.”

According to Haldeman, in his book “The Ends of Power”, Nixon always used code words when talking about the 1963 murder of Kennedy, referring to the assassination as “the Bay of Pigs.”

In that same tape, Nixon also discussed Robert Mosbacher, George Bush’s partner. He also referred repeatedly to the “Cubans” and the “Texans.” The “Texans” being George Bush, Jim Baker, and Robert Mosbacher.

Yet another tape was even more incriminating. It contained an 18-minute gap. Six court-appointed electronics experts said that the gap was created after the tape had been erased and erased yet again, five separate times.

An impeachment inquiry would certainly lead to a lot of questions, that Bush and friends would prefer not be asked.

Bush was almost dumb with fear.

It was clear Nixon would be impeached. Who knows what might be revealed if the impeachment hearings became wide ranging and delved into other the crimes committed by the White House and Nixon’s associates?

An investigation would result in the opening up of a flood gates of crimes and treasonable acts committed by officials in the CIA, FBI, and the Republican Party. Everything having to do with the “Bay of Pigs,” the “Cubans” the “Texans” might come to light.

No wonder Bush “broke out into assholes and shit himself to death.”

Bush was terrified, almost dumb with fear. The situation was deteriorating. A lot of people were in a panic. They simply could not allow an impeachment investigation to proceed.

Either Nixon would have to die, or he would have to resign.

Frantic meetings were held. Emissaries were sent to consult



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with Nixon who was already being blackmailed (31). The horrible consequences of an impeachment investigation were explained.

On August 9, 1974, Richard Nixon resigned.

He was then pardoned by his hand-picked successor, Gerald Ford—former Warren Commissioner.

By pardoning Nixon, Ford insured that there would be no investigation.

After Ford became president, Rockefeller was chosen to be the new Vice-President. George Bush would become director of the CIA.

As to E. Howard Hunt, he would spend 33 months in prison.

The cover-up was a success.

The Dulles-Bush-Rockefeller gang, had won again.

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25). "CIA plot against Allende: Operating guidance cable," 10/16/1970. "CIA, Operating Guidance Cable on Coup Plotting, October 16, 1970." In this cable, Thomas Karamessines, CIA deputy director, conveys Kissinger's orders to Henry Hecksher, CIA station chief in Santiago, and includes the following statements: "It is firm and continuing policy that Allende be overthrown by a coup." The "operating guidance" is to hide the "American hand." The CIA is instructed to ignore any orders which are not consistent with this guidance cable. "CIA, Memorandum of Conversation of Meeting with Henry Kissinger, Thomas Karamessines, and Alexander Haig, October 15, 1970." This Memorandum includes a discussion of covert plans promoting a coup in Chile, and the overthrow of Allende, known as "Track II." Kissinger orders the CIA to "continue keeping the pressure on every Allende weak spot in sight."

26). Robinson Rojas Sandford, "The Murder of Allende and the End of the Chilean Way of Socialism," Harper & Row, 1976; Paul M. Sweezy, "Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Chile," Monthly Review Press, 1974.

27). Department of State, "Chilean Executions," Memo, 11/16/1973; Tim Weiner, "How the CIA Took Aim at Allende," New York Times, 9/12/1998; Thomas Hauser, Missing: The Execution of Charles Horman," Simon

& Schuster, 1983; Thomas C. Wright & Rody Onate, eds., *Flight from Chile : Voices of Exile*,” University of New Mexico Press, 1998; FBI Report to Chilean Military on Detainee, 6/6/1975.

28). Department of State, “Kubisch-Huerta Meeting: Request for Specific Replies to Previous Questions on Horman and Teruggi Cases,” 2/11/1974; “FBI Report to Chilean Military on Detainee,” 6/6/1975 - This 1975 document , sent by FBI attache Robert Scherrer to Chilean General Ernesto Baeza, records U.S. collaboration with Chile’s security forces. The CIA promises to provide surveillance of Chilean citizens and other sympathizers inside the United States. This document also describes “Operation Condor.” Condor was actually a network of secret police agencies in Argentina, Paraguay, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Chile, who were coordinated by the CIA for the purposes of tracking, capturing, torturing, and killing dissidents, including those inside the United States, and including the citizens of other countries. “FBI, Operation Condor Cable,” 9/28/1976 - This cable was written also written Robert Scherrer, the FBI’s attache in Buenos Aires. This cable summarizes intelligence information and details Operation Condor, the joint intelligence operation designed to “eliminate Marxist terrorist activities in the area.” The cable goes on to provide information about “special teams” which travel “anywhere in the world... to carry out assassination against terrorists or supporters of terrorist organizations.”

29). John Dean, “Blind Ambition: The White House Years,” Simon & Schuster, 1976; Elizabeth Drew, “Washington Journal: The Events of 1973-1974,” Macmillan, 1984; Carl Bernstein & Bob Woodward, “All the President’s Men,” Simon & Schuster, 1974; Theodore H. White, “Breach of Faith: The Fall of Richard Nixon,” Atheneum-Reader’s Digest, 1975.

30). Webster G. Tarpley & Anton Chaitkin, “George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography,” The Executive Intelligence Review.

31). Carl Bernstein & Bob Woodward, “All the President’s Men,” Simon & Schuster, 1974.

32). James A. Bill, “The Eagle and the Lion: The Tragedy of American-Iranian Relations.” Yale University Press, 1988.

33). Rockefeller, and his clone, Henry Kissinger, also played a role in the downfall of the Shah, in 1978 and the subsequent Iranian hostage crises which resulted. The Shah was a hated, brutal, dictators, and it was the job of his secret police, SAVAK, to keep the rabble terrorized and under control. But it was precisely because of his despotic rule that the Iranian people increasingly rebelled, and then welcomed the return of Iran’s spiritual leader, the Ayatollah Khomeini. As more and more riots broke out, the Rockefeller and the Rockefeller owned, Chase Manhattan bank (which had loaned the Shah incredible sums of money, pressured the CIA which pres-



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sured SAVAK to employ increasingly horrific measures which finally triggered the Iranian revolution. The synthesis of this Hegelian dialectic was that Rockefeller and Chase Manhattan Bank came out ahead of the game and with more money than if the Shah had stayed in power. As detailed by James Brill (23), after the revolution, private policy makers such as Kissinger and Rockefeller managed one last scam. Chase Manhattan Bank appealed to the U.S. government and the courts, claiming that the new Iranian government might withdraw their funds from the bank and repudiate the Shah's loans. Rockefeller/Chase was demanding that it be awarded all Iranian assets, which was far and beyond what was owed. The new Iranian government pledged to repay those loans. The new Iranian government, however, also demanded the return of property and funds stolen by the Shah, and that the Shah—who was in exile in another country, be returned to Iran. Kissinger and Rockefeller figured they had nothing to lose and everything to gain if they could provoke a crisis. They began lobbying Washington for the admission of the Shah into the U.S. and their wishes were granted. This resulted in the Iranian takeover of the U.S. embassy, the hostage crisis, the freezing of Iranian assets, and a declaration of default by Chase which allowed Chase to seize Iranian assets to offset the loans. In the end, the Iranian-hostage crisis clearly benefited the American banking community."

34). Stephen Shlesinger & Stephen Kinzer, "Bitter Fruit: the Untold Story of the American Coup in Guatemala," Anchor Press, 1990.

35). Stacy May & Galo Plaza, "The United Fruit Company in Latin America," Washington, National Planning Association, 1957; Alejandra Batres, "The Experience of the Guatemalan United Fruit Company Workers, 1944-1954: Why Did They Fail?" Texas Papers on Latin America, Paper No. 95-01, University of Texas at Austin, 1995; Paul Dosal, "Doing Business with the Dictators : a Political History of United Fruit in Guatemala, 1899-1944," SR Books, 1993; Thomas, McCann, "An American Company: the Tragedy of United Fruit," Crown, 1976. CIA operative, E. Howard Hunt, who played a major role in the overthrow of Jacobo Arbenz in Guatemala, later told that "I felt a little bit betrayed when I learned that... the reason [for the overthrow] was because Thomas Corcoran, the famous lobbyist working for the United Fruit Company, had persuaded Eisenhower and some other high dignitaries to do something about it. I thought, 'Hey, you know, I'm working for the United States of America, I'm not a hireling for United Fruit.'"

36). Jay Mallin, "Fulgencio Batista: Ousted Cuban Dictator," Story House Corp, 1974; Marifeli Perez-Stable, "The Cuban Revolution: Origins, Course, and Legacy," Oxford University Press, 1998.

37). Ernesto Che Guevara, "Episodes of the Cuban Revolutionary

War 1956-58," Pathfinder Press, 1996. Julia E. Sweig, "Inside the Cuban Revolution: Fidel Castro and the Urban Underground," Harvard Univ Press, 2002.

38). Syrokomsky, Vitaly, "International Terrorism and the CIA: Documents, Eyewitness Reports, Facts," Moscow: Progress Publishers, 1983.

39). Peter Kornbluh (Editor), "Bay of Pigs Declassified: The Secret CIA Report on the Invasion of Cuba, National Security Archive Documents Reader," New Press, 1998; James G. Blight & Peter Kornbluh (Editors), "Politics of Illusion: The Bay of Pigs Invasion Reexamined," Lynne Rienner Publishers, 1998.

40). Marifeli Perez-Stable, "The Cuban Revolution: Origins, Course, and Legacy," Oxford University Press, 1998.

41). Donald Freed, "Death in Washington," Westport Press, 1980.

42). The "Stab in the Back" was a term used by Hitler and the Nazis to explain Germany's surrender in WWI. Hitler blamed communists and the new democratic leadership which had assumed power in Germany.

43). E. Howard Hunt, "Give Us This Day," New Rochelle: Arlington House, 1973.

44). Graham T. Allison, Philip Zelikow, "Essence of Decision: Explaining the Cuban Missile Crisis;" Michael R. Beschloss, "The Crisis Years: Kennedy and Khrushchev, 1960-63," Edward Burlingame Books, 1991.

45). John Bartlow Martin, "Third Oral History Interview with Robert F. Kennedy," 4/30/64. John F. Kennedy Library; John M. Newman, "JFK and Vietnam: Deception, Intrigue, And The Struggle For Power."

46). Arnold, James R. "The First Domino: Eisenhower, the Military and America's Intervention in Vietnam," Morrow, 1991.

47). Archimedes Patti, "Why Viet Nam? Prelude to America's Albattross. Berkeley," University of California Press, 1980; Surveillant, "A chronological account — from 1945 to 1962 — of the decisions that led to America's military commitment in Vietnam."

48). Anderson, David L. "J. Lawton Collins, John Foster Dulles, and the Eisenhower Administration's Point of No Return in Vietnam." *Diplomatic History*, 12, 127-147, 1988.

49). Gibbons, William C. "The U.S. Government and the Vietnam War: Executive and Legislative Roles and Relationships," Princeton University Press, 1986-1989.

50). Morrow, Robert D. "Betrayal," Henry Regnery Company, 1976; Warren Hinckle & William Turner, "Deadly Secrets: The CIA-Mafia War Against Castro and the Assassination of J.F.K." *Thunder's Mouth*, 1992; Robert Groden & Harrison Livingstone. "High Treason: The Assassination of John F. Kennedy and the New Evidence of Conspiracy," Berkley Books, 1989.

51). Mark Lane, "Plausible Denial, "Thunder's Mouth, 1991; Mark North, "Act of Treason: The Role of J. Edgar Hoover in the Assassination of President Kennedy," Carroll & Graf, 1991; C. Robert Blakey & Richard N. Billings, "The Plot to Kill the President," Times Books, 1981; Robert Sam Anson, "They've Killed The President!" Bantam, 1975.

52). "Report of the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy," Bantam, 1964.

53). Madeleine Brown, "Texas In The Morning."

54). Robert Grogen, "The Killing of a President: The Complete Photographic Record of the JFK Assassination, the Conspiracy, and the Cover-up. New York: Viking Studio Books, 1994; Robert Grogen, The Search for Lee Harvey Oswald: The Complete Photographic Record," Penguin Studio, 1995.

55) Several independent experts, including Vincent Salandria, Professor Josiah Thompson and Ray Marcus, have argued that the "third" shot, which struck Kennedy in the head, was actually two nearly simultaneous shots, one coming from the right front (the grassy knoll) and the other from the rear. In large part this argument is based on Vincent Salandria's "Head Movement Theory" (Esquire, 12/1966) i.e. that the sudden and different movements of Kennedy's head—which are apparent when a frame by frame analysis of the Zapruder film of the assassination—are due to two almost simultaneous bullets striking his head. Thus the third shot was really a third and fourth shot. This explanation is also consistent with the large number of witnesses who heard seven or eight shots. A close analysis of the Zapruder film which captured the entire assassination, shows Kennedy reaching up toward his throat, and then we see an explosion of red mushrooming from the right which is then followed, almost immediately, by the explosion of the back of Kennedy's head as his skull and portions of his brain are splashed onto the back of his limousine. We also see his head being thrown back—which is consistent with Newton's second law of motion—i.e. that an object struck by a projectile will be driven in the same direction as that of the projectile. Likewise, it is clear from the Zapruder film that the bullet struck the right temporal region of his head. It is also evident from autopsy photos that the right temporal injury is rather small, whereas the left parietal injury is massive. It would thus be expected that his left parietal skull and brain would be ejected, as entry wounds are almost always smaller than exit wounds which tends to blow outward. As the book depository was behind Kennedy, it is thus rather apparent that a right frontal entry was not caused by a bullet fired from behind.

56). Orville Nix, a UPI photographer, was standing opposite the grassy knoll taking pictures. An analysis of the Nix film showed what looked to be a car with a man standing on it holding what appeared to be a rifle that

appeared to be pointed in the direction of Kennedy's car. Maurice Schonfeld, Jack Fox, and Burt Reinhardt, all of U.P.I. also believe the photograph shows a man pointing a rifle. UPI reporter, Jack Fox subsequently interviewed several witnesses to the assassination. S. M. Holland, who was standing on the overpass, told Fox there were four shots: "...the first came from the book building and hit the President. The second came from the same place and hit Governor John Connally....The third shot came from behind the picket fence to the north of Elm Street. There was a puff of smoke under the trees like someone had thrown out a Chinese firecracker and a report entirely different from the one which was fired from the book building." Seven other witnesses on the overpass also saw a puff of smoke rising. J. M. Smith, a Dallas policeman, claimed to have "caught the smell of gunpowder" behind the wooden fence. Holland also claimed he ran toward the fence and saw a station wagon with two muddy marks on the bumper "as if someone had stood there to look over the fence."

57). The "magic bullet," according to the Warren Commission, entered Kennedy's back, turned upward and exited his neck, then it struck Connally in the back, turned right and struck Connally in the wrist, and then turned left and entered Connally's thigh, and then, it fell out on Connally's stretcher in the Dallas hospital where he had been taken. Others, such as Mark Lane, Vincent Salandria, Ray Marcus, Léo Sauvage, Harold Weisberg, and Professors Richard H. Popkin and Josiah Thompson, propose a more logical explanation for the "magic bullet." The bullet was fired from Oswald's rifle before the assassination and then it was left on the Connally's stretcher, where it was found later that day. Also, three doctors, Finck, Humes, and Shaw testified that bullet fragments were found in Connally's wrist whereas the bullet found on the stretcher only had a slight dent, as if it had been shot into something soft, like a pillow.

58). Theodore H. White's *The Making of the President*, 1964. "On the flight [back to Washington aboard Air Force One] the party learned that there was no conspiracy; learned of the identity of Oswald and his arrest." Air Force landed in Washington at 4:58 p.m. Dallas time. According to Dallas District Attorney Henry M. Wade he had received a number of telephone calls from the FBI, the State Department and White House, that afternoon, and the calls continued into the evening.

59). John McCloy served as a Member of Committee on the National Security Organization from 1948 to 1949. Because of his extensive business connections with Germany prior to and during the war (serving Rockefeller-Nazi interests), he served, at the urgings of Rockefeller and the Dulles brothers, as US Military Governor and High Commissioner for Germany from 1949 until 1952. In 1953 until 1960, he served as Chairman of the Board, Chase National Bank and then, after it merged with another



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bank, the Chase Manhattan Bank. During the war, IG Farben owned 40% of Chase stock, whereas Rockefeller owned much of the rest.

60. Newsweek 12/1/98. Daily News 12/21/98: "Chase National Bank - the precursor of today's Chase Manhattan Bank, helped the Nazis to plunder Jewish property in France during World War II. The New York-based bank controlled by the Rockefeller family closed Jewish accounts even before the Germans ordered them to do so and did business with the Nazis while they were sending Jews to the gas chambers. And while the U.S. was at war with the Nazis, Chase also helped German banks do business with their overseas branches. Chase Manhattan is now the largest bank company in the U.S. with more than \$300 billion in assets. Lawyers representing Holocaust survivors" named "Chase Manhattan in their lawsuit" and "another big U.S. bank, J.P. Morgan. While many other U.S. businesses and banks closed down their Paris operations after France fell to the Germans, Chase National remained open and even thrived. The relationship between Chase and the Nazis apparently was so cozy that Carlos Niedermann, the Chase branch chief in Paris, wrote his supervisor in Manhattan that the bank enjoyed 'very special esteem' with top German officials and 'a rapid expansion of deposits.' Niedermann's letter was written in May 1942 - five months after the Japanese bombed Pearl Harbor and the U.S. also went to war with Germany."

61). Daily News, 12/24/98, "Chase Named In Holocaust-Asset Suit. Two American banks were named in a class-action lawsuit yesterday that accuses them of collaborating with the Nazis to deprive Jewish depositors of their rightful assets. 'They froze and blocked Jewish accounts during the period of the Nazi occupation in France, depriving Jewish families of the financial means to flee France,' said attorney Kenneth McCallion, who filed the suit against Chase Manhattan Bank, J.P. Morgan and seven French banks. McCallion charges Chase's Paris branch - with full backing of its New York office - displayed "excessive zeal" in enforcing anti-Jewish laws and was held in "very special esteem" by Vichy authorities. Court papers also say Chase prospered under German occupation, nearly doubling its deposits between 1942 and 1944 from 27 million to more than 50 million French francs. Chase officials said in a statement that it has been in settlement talks with the World Jewish Congress for several weeks and that it was disappointed that an 'unnecessary' lawsuit has been filed."

62. NMT, IG. Farben case, Volumes VII and VIII, pp. 1304-1311; "Elimination of German Resources, p. 1085."

63). The CIA have a huge network of contract killers that can be called upon from any country, and imported into any country, for the purposes of terrorism and murder, including the murder of politicians and presidents. For example, as revealed in a cable written FBI attache Robert

Scherrer, "FBI, Operation Condor Cable," 9/28/1976, the CIA maintains a joint intelligence operation involving a network of secret police agencies and "special teams" which travel "anywhere in the world... to carry out assassination against terrorists or supporters of terrorist organizations," including individuals or organizations inside the United States.

64). CIA contract agent and electronics expert, Robert D. Morrow, in his book, *First Hand Knowledge—How I participated in the CIA-Mafia Murder of President Kennedy*, claims that in July of 1963, Tracy Barnes, CIA head of Domestic Operations ordered him to procure "four Mannlicher 7.35 mm surplus rifles. I received a second phone call. It was del Valle calling from, I assumed, Miami. He asked me to supply him with four transceivers which were not detectable by any communications equipment then available on the market. I told him that I could provide him with sub-miniaturized units whose operation would be confined to a range of fifty or one hundred kilohertz. To operate any sizable distance, the units would require an antenna at least several feet in length. A wire taped to the user's leg would easily suffice for this purpose. Del Valle then requested that I deliver the transceivers and the rifles to David Ferrie. Del Valle explained to me that the rifles and communications equipment were for his Free Cuba Committee, and that Clay and Ferrie were assisting him in the operation. Then he dropped the bomb. Del Valle exclaimed, "They had better be perfect, compadre. They are for Texas! ...Kennedy is going to get it in Dallas!"

65). Jim Oliphant. *Legal Times*, 6/21/2000

66). Robert Groden & Harrison Livingstone. "High Treason: The Assassination of John F. Kennedy and the New Evidence of Conspiracy," Berkley Books, 1989; Mark North, "Act of Treason: The Role of J. Edgar Hoover in the Assassination of President Kennedy," Carroll & Graf, 1991.

67). Edward Jay Epstein, "Legend: The Secret World of Lee Harvey Oswald," Hutchinson, 1978.

68). Richard H. Immerman, "John Foster Dulles: Piety, Pragmatism, and Power in U.S. Foreign Policy," *Scholarly Resources*, 1999; Richard H. Immerman (Editor), "John Foster Dulles and the Diplomacy of the Cold War," Princeton University Press, 1992.

69). Tom Wicker & Arthur M. Schlesinger, "Dwight D. Eisenhower 1953-1961," *Times Books*, 2000; Robert R. Bowie & Richard H. Immerman, "Waging Peace: How Eisenhower Shaped an Enduring Cold War Strategy," Oxford University Press, 2000.

70). Fred J. Cook, "The U-2 Incident, May, 1960: An American Spy Plane Downed over Russia Intensifies the Cold War," Franklin Watts, 1973.

71). John M. Newman, "Oswald and the CIA," 1995.

72). Haldeman, "The Ends of Power",

73). Joseph McBride, "'George Bush,' CIA Operative," *The Nation*,

July 16, 1988.

74). Bob Woodward & Carl Bernstein, "The Final Days," Avon Books.

75). Victor Marchetti, *The Spotlight*, Liberty Lobby, 8/14/1978.

76). CNN, "Howard Hunt: CIA Operative, Central America," 9/1997 & 10/1997.

77). "Operation Zapata." See page 89, Michael R. Beschloss, *The Crisis Years: Kennedy and Khrushchev, 1960-63*," Edward Burlingame Books, 1991.

78). "Houston" and "Barbara" were the names of two of the ships used in the Bay of Pigs. See pages 79-80, Quintin Pino Machado, "La Batalla de Giron," *La Habana: Editorial de Ciencias Sociales*, 1983; and see pages 98-99, "Schumacher, Operation Pluto," and Peter Wyden, "Bay of Pigs, The Untold Story," Simon and Shuster, 1979.

79). "Date: November 29, 1963 To: Director Bureau of Intelligence and Research Department of State From: John Edgar Hoover, Director Subject: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY NOVEMBER 22, 1963 Our Miami, Florida, Office on November 23, 1963 advised that the Office of Coordinator of Cuban Affairs in Miami advised that the Department of State feels some misguided anti-Castro group might capitalize on the present situation and undertake an unauthorized raid against Cuba, believing that the assassination of President John F. Kennedy might herald a change in US policy, which is not true. Our sources and informants familiar with Cuban matters in the Miami area advise that the general feeling in the anti-Castro Cuban community is one of stunned disbelief and, even among those who did not entirely agree with the President's policy concerning Cuba, the feeling is that the President's death represents a great loss not only to the US but to all Latin America. These sources know of no plans for unauthorized action against Cuba. An informant who has furnished reliable information in the past and who is close to a small pro-Castro group in Miami has advised that those individuals are afraid that the assassination of the President may result in strong repressive measures being taken against them and, although pro-Castro in their feelings, regret the assassination. The substance of the foregoing information was orally furnished to Mr. George Bush of the Central Intelligence Agency and Captain William Edwards of the Defense Intelligence Agency on November 23, 1963, by Mr. W.T. Forsyth of this Bureau."

80). "Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States," Washington: US Government Printing Office, 1975, pp. 251-267.

81). Georgie Anne Geyer, "Guerrilla Prince," Little, Brown, 1991.