












LESSON 10: JOHN F. KENNEDY & THE BUSH DYNASTY

1942

1992

When	The Who, What, Where, and How
 1942 -1945	<p>George H. Bush served in the Navy during World War II. In September 1944, nine American airmen survived when their planes were shot down off the coast of the tiny Pacific Island of Chichi Jima. Eight of the young men were captured by the Japanese and suffered horrible deaths ranging from beheading, to being stabbed to death with bamboo spears and bayonets.</p> <p>The ninth drifted out to sea and was remarkably rescued by the US Navy. That survivor was 20-year-old pilot George H.W. Bush who was rescued by an American submarine on patrol for downed pilots.</p>
 April 12, 1946	<p>President Roosevelt died, and Vice President Harry S. Truman became the 33rd President.</p>
 July 6, 1946	<p>George W. Bush was born. George is the husband of Laura Welch and the father of Barbara Pierce Bush and Jenna Welch Bush.</p>
August 6 and 9, 1946	<p>The U.S. dropped atomic bombs on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, leading to Japan's surrender on August 15.</p>
 November 4, 1946	<p>Laura Welch was born. Laura is the wife of George W. Bush and the mother of Barbara Pierce Bush and Jenna Welch Bush.</p>
March 12, 1947	<p>President Truman announced the Truman Doctrine, pledging U.S. support for countries resisting communism.</p>
September 18, 1947	<p>The passage of the National Security Act of 1947 created the Central Intelligence Agency</p>
 February 8, 1948	<p>Samuel Prescott Bush dies.</p>
June 1948	<p>George H. Bush graduated from Yale University. Graduated as a member of the Phi Beta Kappa from Yale in 1948 with a Bachelor of Arts degree in economics. He was initiated into the Skull and Bones secret society.</p>
 December 20, 1949	<p>Pauline Robinson Bush was born.</p>
November 4, 1952 –	<p>Prescott Sheldon Bush became a United States Senator from Connecticut.</p>
1953	<p>George H. Bush co-founded Zapata Petroleum Corporation with Mr. Thomas J. Devine, a former CIA Staff Employee and later Oil-wildcatting associate.</p>

	February 11, 1953	John Ellis “Jeb” Bush was born. Jeb is the husband of Columba Garnica and the father of George Prescott Bush, Noelle Bush, and John Ellis Bush Jr.
	October 11, 1953	Pauline Robinson Bush died of leukemia at just three years old.
	January 22, 1955	Neil Mallon Bush was born.
	October 22, 1956	Marvin Pierce Bush was born.
	1960's	Barbara Bush, Fetus in a Jar. George W. Bush explained that a formative event in his staunch pro-life stance came when his mother, Barbara Bush, showed him the remains of a human fetus in a jar when he was a teenager, the result of an earlier miscarriage by the elder Bush.
	April 27, 1961	John F. Kennedy delivered a scathing speech that exposed the secret societies that were trying to control America. <i>“For we are opposed around the world by a monolithic and ruthless conspiracy that relies on covert means for expanding its sphere of influence—on infiltration instead of invasion, on subversion instead of elections, on intimidation instead of free choice, on guerrillas by night instead of armies by day. It is a system that has conscripted vast human and material resources into the building of a tightly knit, highly efficient machine that combines military, diplomatic, intelligence, economic, scientific, and political operations.</i> <i>Its preparations are concealed, not published. Its mistakes are buried not headlined. Its dissenters are silenced, not praised. No expenditure is questioned, no rumor is printed, and no secret is revealed.”</i>
	October 1962	Operation Mongoose was thwarted by Kennedy. Operation Mongoose was a planned invasion of Cuba by the CIA to overthrow Castro.
	June 4, 1963	President John F. Kennedy signed a virtually unknown Presidential decree, Executive Order 11110, which had the authority to basically strip the Federal Reserve Bank of its power to loan money to the United States Federal Government at interest. With the stroke of a pen, President Kennedy declared that the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank would soon be out of business.
	November 21, 1963	George H. Bush of Zapata Petroleum Corporation spoke at an American Association of Drilling Contractors event in Dallas Texas. He later called in a false tip to the FBI. Throughout his life, he maintained that he didn't know where he was on that day.
	November 22, 1963	John F. Kennedy was assassinated. Throughout his life, Poppy maintained that he didn't know where he was on that day. As Kennedy's motorcade passed the sign on Elm the man in the video, identified forensically as Poppy, stood in front of the grassy knoll opened and pumped his umbrella as a signal to those involved. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poppy's eventual running mate in the 1964 election, Jack Crichton, was connected to military intelligence figures who led Kennedy's Motorcade. • When George H. W. Bush was at Phillips Academy, his roommate was the nephew of George de Mohrenschildt, and in later years, Bush and de Mohrenschildt fraternized in Dallas. de Mohrenschildt was the handler for Lee Harvey Oswald. • Poppy's business partner in Zapata, Thomas Devine met with de Mohrenschildt during that period on behalf of the CIA.
	1966	Prescott Sheldon Bush is appointed to the board of directors of the newly created Zapata Off-Shore Company, an oil drilling business founded by his son George H.W. Bush.
	January 3, 1967 – January 3, 1971	George H. Bush became a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Texas's 7th district.

	January 20, 1969	<p>Richard Nixon became president.</p> <p>In early 1969, the newly elected Richard M. Nixon took one of his first acts as president: he arranged a date for his twenty-three-year-old daughter, Tricia, with George W. Bush. Not only that, but he also even dispatched a White House jet, at taxpayers' expense, to pick up young Bush at Moody Air Force Base in Georgia, in order to bring him back to Washington.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Richard Nixon was in Dallas as well on the morning of John F. Kennedy's assassination. • Nixon was brought into politics by Prescott Sheldon Bush. • Nixon was pressured to name George H. W. Bush as his running mate. • Due to the fear of assassination, he named Spiro Agnew as his vice president. • Nixon started to demand files on Kennedy's Assassination.
	March 1, 1971 – January 18, 1973	George H. Bush became the 10th United States Ambassador to the United Nations under Richard Nixon.
	May 28, 1972	DNC Headquarters at the Watergate Complex is bugged.
	June 17, 1972	A group of burglars carrying electronic surveillance equipment was arrested inside the Democratic National Committee Offices. The men were quickly identified as having ties with the Nixon re-election campaign and to the White House.
	January 19, 1973 – September 16, 1974	George H. Bush became the Chair of the Republican National Committee.
	January 20, 1973	<p>Richard Nixon was reelected as President of the United States.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In the summer of 1973 Spiro was accused of doing bad things like demanding money, taking bribes, and not properly paying his taxes in what seemed to be a ploy to remove him. • Nixon won his second term and named a replacement, again passing over Poppy and selecting instead, Gerald Ford who served on the Warren Commission which investigated the Kennedy assassination. • <u>According to the New York Times and other sources, Warren Commission Member Gerald Ford Altered the Official JFK Autopsy Diagram and Report to Conceal the Truth About Kennedy's Murder. JFK had been shot from both the front and the back and hid the fact that there were multiple shooters.</u>
	September 26, 1974 – December 7, 1975	George H. Bush became the 2nd Chief of the U.S. Liaison Office to the People's Republic of China.
	August 8, 1974	<p>Richard Nixon resigns.</p> <p>In an evening televised address on August 8, 1974, President Richard M. Nixon announced his intention to become the first president in American history to resign. With impeachment proceedings underway against him for his involvement in the Watergate affair, Nixon was finally bowing to pressure from the public and Congress to leave the White House.</p>
	August 8, 1974	<p>Gerald R. Ford was sworn in as the 38th President of the United States.</p> <p>"Halloween Massacre" is the term associated with the major reorganization of United States President Gerald Ford's cabinet on November 4, 1975, which was an attempt to address multiple high-level personality and policy clashes within the administration. The overhaul came at a time when the president's leadership abilities were being broadly questioned, and he was being heavily criticized by California governor Ronald Reagan and others from the nascent conservative wing of the Republican Party.</p> <p>Cabinet shake-up</p> <p>The shake-up had its roots at the beginning of Ford's presidency in August 1974. As was the case when Lyndon B. Johnson and Harry S. Truman succeeded to the presidency intra-term, in 1963 and in 1945 respectively, under similarly strained sets of circumstances, Ford inherited President Richard</p>

	<p>Nixon's cabinet and staff of presidential advisers. The Nixon and new Ford appointees often clashed, and the resulting acrimony often got in the way of policymaking.</p> <p>On October 25, 1975, Donald Rumsfeld and Dick Cheney submitted their resignations to the president. Attached to the resignation letters was a memo with their detailed analysis of the perceived problems, and possible future strategies for the Ford administration. The analysis blamed the majority of the problems on Robert T. Hartmann, Henry Kissinger, and Vice President Nelson Rockefeller.</p>
September 8, 1974	<p>Proclamation 4311 was a presidential proclamation issued by President of the United States Gerald Ford, granting a full and unconditional pardon to Richard Nixon, his predecessor, for any crimes that he might have committed against the United States as president.</p>
January 30, 1976 – January 20, 1977	<p>George H. Bush becomes the 11th Director of Central Intelligence under Gerald Ford</p> <p>Even though Bush's family was linked to Nazis he served in the Texas Air National Guard, was a member of the U.S. House of Representatives from Texas's 7th district, and graduated from Harvard Business School, he becomes the Director of the CIA. In fact, despite having a family wealth created by the blood of Jewish people, he even became Vice President and President of the United States.</p>



JOHN F. KENNEDY

35th President of the United States: 1961 - 1963

Executive Order 11110— Amendment of Executive Order No. 10289 as Amended, Relating to the Performance of Certain Functions Affecting the Department of the Treasury

June 04, 1963

By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Executive Order No. 10289 of September 19, 1951, as amended, is hereby further amended --

(a) By adding at the end of paragraph 1 thereof the following subparagraph (j):

"(j) The authority vested in the President by paragraph (b) of section 43 of the Act of May 12, 1933, as amended (31 U.S.C. 821 (b)), to issue silver certificates against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury not then held for redemption of any outstanding silver certificates, to prescribe the denominations of such silver certificates, and to coin standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver currency for their redemption," and

(b) By revoking subparagraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 thereof.

SEC. 2. The amendment made by this Order shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil or criminal cause prior to the date of this Order but all such liabilities shall continue and may be enforced as if said amendments had not been made.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

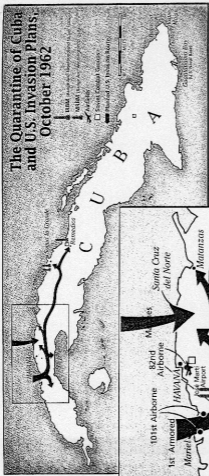
THE WHITE HOUSE,

June 4, 1963

[APP Note: Executive Order 10289 referred to in this order was in fact issued on September 17, 1951. However the original published version of EO 11110 referred to September 19, 1951. APP practice is to try to reproduce the original published document even if it includes typos.]

John F. Kennedy, Executive Order 11110—Amendment of Executive Order No. 10289 as Amended, Relating to the Performance of Certain Functions Affecting the Department of the Treasury Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, The American Presidency Project <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/node/236074>

The Quarantine of Cuba and U.S. Invasion Plans, October 1962



The plan unveiled: The 101st Airborne was to secure beaches at Mariel for the 1st Armored. The 82nd Airborne was to take airfields near Havana and San Antonio de los Baños. The marines were to land east of Havana. Units would then capture missile sites at San Cristóbal, Sagua la Grande, and Remedios. U.S. troops at Guantánamo Bay would be a diversionary force.

Graphic by James Lebbad for Military History Quarterly, reprinted by permission. From Dino A. Brugioni, "The Invasion of Cuba," NHQ 4, no. 2 (Winter 1992).



John F. Kennedy vs The Federal Reserve

John F. Kennedy vs The Federal Reserve

Anthony Wayne

On June 4, 1963, a virtually unknown Presidential decree, Executive Order 11110, was signed with the authority to basically strip the Federal Reserve Bank of its power to loan money to the United States Federal Government at interest. With the stroke of a pen, President Kennedy declared that the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank would soon be out of business. The Christian Law Fellowship has exhaustively researched this matter through the Federal Register and Library of Congress. We can now safely conclude that this Executive Order has never been repealed, amended, or superceded by any subsequent Executive Order. In simple terms, it is still valid.

When President John Fitzgerald Kennedy - the author of Profiles in Courage - signed this Order, it returned to the federal government, specifically the Treasury Department, the Constitutional power to create and issue currency - money - without going through the privately owned Federal Reserve Bank. President Kennedy's Executive Order 11110 [the full text is displayed further below] gave the Treasury Department the explicit authority: *"to issue silver certificates against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury."* This means that for every ounce of silver in the U.S.

Treasury's vault, the government could introduce new money into circulation based on the silver bullion physically held there. As a result, more than \$4 billion in United States Notes were brought into circulation in \$2 and \$5 denominations. \$10 and \$20 United States Notes were never circulated but were being printed by the Treasury Department when Kennedy was assassinated. It appears obvious that President Kennedy knew the Federal Reserve Notes being used as the purported legal currency were contrary to the Constitution of the United States of America.

FED NOTE

US NOTE

United States Notes" were issued as an interest-free and debt-free currency backed by silver reserves in the U.S. Treasury. We compared a "Federal Reserve Note" issued from the private central bank of the United States (the Federal Reserve Bank a/k/a Federal Reserve System), with a "United States Note" from the U.S. Treasury issued by President Kennedy's Executive Order. They almost look alike, except one says "Federal Reserve Note" on the top while the other says "United States Note". Also, the Federal Reserve Note has a green seal and serial number while the United States Note has a red seal and serial number.

[President Kennedy was assassinated on November 22, 1963 and the United States Notes he had issued were immediately taken out of circulation.](#) Federal Reserve Notes continued to serve as the legal currency of the nation. According to the United States Secret Service, 99% of all U.S. paper "currency" circulating in 1999 are Federal Reserve Notes.

[Kennedy knew that if the silver-backed United States Notes were widely circulated, they would have eliminated the demand for Federal Reserve Notes. This is a very simple matter of economics. The USN was backed by silver and the FRN was not backed by anything of intrinsic value. Executive Order 11110 should have prevented the national debt from reaching its current level \(virtually all of the over \\$9 trillion in federal debt has been created since 1963\) if LBJ or any subsequent President were to enforce it. It would have almost immediately given the U.S. Government the ability to repay its debt without going to the private Federal Reserve Banks and being charged interest to create new "money". Executive Order 11110 gave the U.S.A. the ability to, once again, create its own money backed by silver and realm value worth something.](#)

Again, according to our own research, just five months after Kennedy was assassinated, no more of the Series 1958 "Silver Certificates" were issued either, and they were subsequently removed from circulation. [Perhaps the assassination of JFK was a warning to all future presidents not to interfere with the private Federal Reserve's control over the creation of money.](#) It seems very apparent that President Kennedy challenged the "powers that exist behind U.S. and world finance". With true

patriotic courage, JFK boldly faced the two most successful vehicles that have ever been used to drive up debt:

1) war (Viet Nam); and,

2) the creation of money by a privately owned central bank. His efforts to have all U.S. troops out of Vietnam by 1965 combined with Executive Order 11110 would have destroyed the profits and control of the private Federal Reserve Bank.

Executive Order 11110

AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10289 AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY. By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, it is ordered as follows:

SECTION 1. Executive Order No. 10289 of September 19, 1951, as amended, is hereby further amended - (a) By adding at the end of paragraph 1 thereof the following subparagraph (j): "(j) The authority vested in the President by paragraph (b) of section 43 of the Act of May 12, 1933, as amended (31 U.S.C. 821 (b)), to issue silver certificates against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury not then held for redemption of any outstanding silver certificates, to prescribe the denominations of such silver certificates, and to coin standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver currency for their redemption," and (b) By revoking subparagraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 thereof. SECTION 2. The amendment made by this Order shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil or criminal cause prior to the date of this Order but all such liabilities shall continue and may be enforced as if said amendments had not been made.

JOHN F. KENNEDY THE WHITE HOUSE, June 4, 1963

Once again, Executive Order 11110 is still valid. According to Title 3, United States Code, Section 301 dated January 26, 1998:

Executive Order (EO) 10289 dated Sept. 17, 1951, 16 F.R. 9499, was as amended by:

EO 10583, dated December 18, 1954, 19 F.R. 8725;

EO 10882 dated July 18, 1960, 25 F.R. 6869;

EO 11110 dated June 4, 1963, 28 F.R. 5605;

EO 11825 dated December 31, 1974, 40 F.R. 1003;

EO 12608 dated September 9, 1987, 52 F.R. 34617

The 1974 and 1987 amendments, added after Kennedy's 1963 amendment, did not change or alter any part of Kennedy's EO 11110. A search of Clinton's 1998 and 1999 EO's and Presidential Directives has also shown no reference to any alterations, suspensions, or changes to EO 11110.

The Federal Reserve Bank, a.k.a Federal Reserve System, is a Private Corporation. Black's Law Dictionary defines the "Federal Reserve System" as: "Network of twelve central banks to which most national banks belong and to which state chartered banks may belong. Membership rules require investment of stock and minimum reserves." Privately-owned banks own the stock of the FED. This was explained in more detail in the case of Lewis v. United States, Federal Reporter, 2nd Series, Vol. 680, Pages 1239, 1241 (1982), where the court said: "Each Federal Reserve Bank is a separate corporation owned by commercial banks in its region. The stock-holding commercial banks elect two thirds of each Bank's nine member board of directors".

The Federal Reserve Banks are locally controlled by their member banks. Once again, according to Black's Law Dictionary, we find that these privately owned banks actually issue money:

"Federal Reserve Act. Law which created Federal Reserve banks which act as agents in maintaining money reserves, issuing money in the form of bank notes, lending money to banks, and supervising banks. Administered by Federal Reserve Board (q.v.)".

The privately owned Federal Reserve (FED) banks actually issue (create) the "money" we use. In 1964, the House Committee on Banking and Currency, Subcommittee on Domestic Finance, at the second session of the 88th Congress, put out a study entitled Money Facts which contains a good description of **what the FED is: "The Federal Reserve is a total money-making machine. It can issue money or checks. And it never has a problem of making its checks good because it can obtain the \$5 and \$10 bills necessary to cover its check simply by asking the Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving to print them"**.

Any one person or any closely knit group who has a lot of money has a lot of power. Now imagine a group of people who have the power to create money. Imagine the power these people would have. This is exactly what the privately owned FED is!

No man did more to expose the power of the FED than Louis T. McFadden, who was the Chairman of the House Banking Committee back in the 1930s. In describing the FED, he remarked in the

Congressional Record, House pages 1295 and 1296 on June 10, 1932:

"Mr. Chairman, we have in this country one of the most corrupt institutions the world has ever known. I refer to the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal reserve banks. The Federal Reserve Board, a Government Board, has cheated the Government of the United States and the people of the United States out of enough money to pay the national debt. The depredations and the iniquities of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal reserve banks acting together have cost this country enough money to pay the national debt several times over. This evil institution has impoverished and ruined the people of the United States; has bankrupted itself, and has practically bankrupted our Government. It has done this through the maladministration of that law by which the Federal Reserve Board, and through the corrupt practices of the moneyed vultures who control it".

Some people think the Federal Reserve Banks are United States Government institutions. They are not Government institutions, departments, or agencies. They are private credit monopolies which prey upon the people of the United States for the benefit of themselves and their foreign customers. Those 12 private credit monopolies were deceitfully placed upon this country by bankers who came here from Europe and who repaid us for our hospitality by undermining our American institutions.

The FED basically works like this: The government granted its power to create money to the FED banks. They create money, then loan it back to the government charging interest. The government levies income taxes to pay the interest on the debt. On this point, it's interesting to note that the Federal Reserve Act and the sixteenth amendment, which gave congress the power to collect income taxes, were both passed in 1913. The incredible power of the FED over the economy is universally admitted. Some people, especially in the banking and academic communities, even support it. On the other hand, there are those, such as President John Fitzgerald Kennedy, that have spoken out against it. His efforts were spoken about in Jim Marrs' 1990 book Crossfire:"

Another overlooked aspect of Kennedy's attempt to reform American society involves money.

Kennedy apparently reasoned that by returning to the constitution, which states that only Congress shall coin and regulate money, the soaring national debt could be reduced by not paying interest to the bankers of the Federal Reserve System, who print paper money then loan it to the government at interest. He moved in this area on June 4, 1963, by signing Executive Order 11110 which called for the issuance of \$4,292,893,815 in United States Notes through the U.S. Treasury rather than the traditional Federal Reserve System. That same day, Kennedy signed a bill changing the backing of one and two dollar bills from silver to gold, adding strength to the weakened U.S. currency.

Kennedy's comptroller of the currency, James J. Saxon, had been at odds with the powerful Federal Reserve Board for some time, encouraging broader investment and lending powers for banks that were not part of the Federal Reserve system. Saxon also had decided that non-Reserve banks could underwrite state and local general obligation bonds, again weakening the dominant Federal Reserve banks".

In a comment made to a Columbia University class on Nov. 12, 1963,

Ten days before his assassination, President John Fitzgerald Kennedy allegedly said:

"The high office of the President has been used to foment a plot to destroy the American's freedom and before I leave office, I must inform the citizen of this plight."

In this matter, John Fitzgerald Kennedy appears to be the subject of his own book... a true Profile of Courage.

This research report was compiled for Lawgiver. Org. by Anthony Wayne

What is the Federal Reserve Bank?

What is the Federal Reserve Bank (FED) and why do we have it?

by Greg Hobbs November 1, 1999

The FED is a central bank. Central banks are supposed to implement a country's fiscal policies. They monitor commercial banks to ensure that they maintain sufficient assets, like cash, so as to remain solvent and stable. Central banks also do business, such as currency exchanges and gold transactions, with other central banks. In theory, a central bank should be good for a country, and they might be if it wasn't for the fact that they are not owned or controlled by the government of the country they are serving. Private central banks, including our FED, operate not in the interest of the public good but for profit.

There have been three central banks in our nation's history. The first two, while deceptive and fraudulent, pale in comparison to the scope and size of the fraud being perpetrated by our current FED. What they all have in common is an insidious practice known as "fractional banking."

Fractional banking or fractional lending is the ability to create money from nothing, lend it to the government or someone else and charge interest to boot. The practice evolved before banks existed. Goldsmiths rented out space in their vaults to individuals and merchants for storage of their gold or

silver. The goldsmiths gave these "depositors" a certificate that showed the amount of gold stored. These certificates were then used to conduct business.

In time the goldsmiths noticed that the gold in their vaults was rarely withdrawn. Small amounts would move in and out but the large majority never moved. Sensing a profit opportunity, the goldsmiths issued double receipts for the gold, in effect creating money (certificates) from nothing and then lending those certificates (creating debt) to depositors and charging them interest as well.

Since the certificates represented more gold than actually existed, the certificates were "fractionally" backed by gold. Eventually some of these vault operations were transformed into banks and the practice of fractional banking continued.

Keep that fractional banking concept in mind as we examine our first central bank, the First Bank of the United States (BUS). It was created, after bitter dissent in the Congress, in 1791 and chartered for 20 years. A scam not unlike the current FED, the BUS used its control of the currency to defraud the public and establish a legal form of usury.

This bank practiced fractional lending at a 10:1 rate, ten dollars of loans for each dollar they had on deposit. This misuse and abuse of their public charter continued for the entire 20 years of their existence. Public outrage over these abuses was such that the charter was not renewed and the bank ceased to exist in 1811.

The war of 1812 left the country in economic chaos, seen by bankers as another opportunity for easy profits. They influenced Congress to charter the second central bank, the Second Bank of the United States (SBUS), in 1816.

The SBUS was more expansive than the BUS. The SBUS sold franchises and literally doubled the number of banks in a short period of time. The country began to boom and move westward, which required money. Using fractional lending at the 10:1 rate, the central bank and their franchisees created the debt/money for the expansion.

Things boomed for a while, then the banks decided to shut off the debt/money, citing the need to control inflation. This action on the part of the SBUS caused bankruptcies and foreclosures. The banks then took control of the assets that were used as security against the loans.

Closely examine how the SBUS engineered this cycle of prosperity and depression. The central bank caused inflation by creating debt/money for loans and credit and making these funds readily available. The economy boomed. Then they used the inflation which they created as an excuse to shut off the loans/credit/money.

The resulting shortage of cash caused the economy to falter or slow dramatically and large numbers of business and personal bankruptcies resulted. The central bank then seized the assets used as security for the loans. The wealth created by the borrowers during the boom was then transferred to the central bank during the bust. And you always wondered how the big guys ended up with all the marbles.

Now, who do you think is responsible for all of the ups and downs in our economy over the last 85 years? Think about the depression of the late '20s and all through the '30s. The FED could have pumped lots of debt/money into the market to stimulate the economy and get the country back on track, but did they? No; in fact, they restricted the money supply quite severely. We all know the results that occurred from that action, don't we?

Why would the FED do this? During that period asset values and stocks were at rock bottom prices. Who do you think was buying everything at 10 cents on the dollar? I believe that it is referred to as consolidating the wealth. How many times have they already done this in the last 85 years?

Do you think they will do it again?

Just as an aside at this point, look at today's economy. Markets are declining. Why? Because the FED has been very liberal with its debt/credit/money. The market was hyper inflated. Who creates inflation? The FED. How does the FED deal with inflation? They restrict the debt/credit/money. What happens when they do that? The market collapses.

Several months back, after certain central banks said they would be selling large quantities of gold, the price of gold fell to a 25-year low of about \$260 per ounce. The central banks then bought gold. After buying at the bottom, a group of 15 central banks announced that they would be restricting the amount of gold released into the market for the next five years. The price of gold went up \$75.00 per ounce in just a few days. How many hundreds of billions of dollars did the central banks make with those two press releases?

Gold is generally considered to be a hedge against more severe economic conditions. Do you think that the private banking families that own the FED are buying or selling equities at this time?

(Remember: buy low, sell high.) How much money do you think these FED owners have made since they restricted the money supply at the top of this last current cycle?

Alan Greenspan has said publicly on several occasions that he thinks the market is overvalued, or words to that effect. Just a hint that he will raise interest rates (restrict the money supply), and equity markets have a negative reaction. [Governments and politicians do not rule central banks, central banks rule governments and politicians.](#) President Andrew Jackson won the presidency in 1828 with the promise to end the national debt and eliminate the SBUS. During his second term President Jackson withdrew all government funds from the bank and on January 8, 1835, paid off the national debt. He is the only president in history to have this distinction. The charter of the SBUS expired in 1836.

Without a central bank to manipulate the supply of money, the United States experienced unprecedented growth for 60 or 70 years, and the resulting wealth was too much for bankers to endure. They had to get back into the game. So, in 1910 Senator Nelson Aldrich, then Chairman of the National Monetary Commission, in collusion with representatives of the European central banks, devised a plan to pressure and deceive Congress into enacting legislation that would covertly establish a private central bank.

This bank would assume control over the American economy by controlling the issuance of its money. After a huge public relations campaign, engineered by the foreign central banks, the Federal Reserve Act of 1913 was slipped through Congress during the Christmas recess, with many members of the Congress absent. President Woodrow Wilson, pressured by his political and financial backers, signed it on December 23, 1913.

The act created the Federal Reserve System, a name carefully selected and designed to deceive. "Federal" would lead one to believe that this is a government organization. "Reserve" would lead one to believe that the currency is being backed by gold and silver. "System" was used in lieu of the word "bank" so that one would not conclude that a new central bank had been created.

In reality, the act created a private, for profit, central banking corporation owned by a cartel of private banks. Who owns the FED? The Rothschilds of London and Berlin; Lazard Brothers of Paris; Israel Moses Seif of Italy; Kuhn, Loeb and Warburg of Germany; and the Lehman Brothers, Goldman, Sachs and the Rockefeller families of New York.

[Did you know that the FED is the only for-profit corporation in America that is exempt from both federal and state taxes? The FED takes in about one trillion dollars per year tax free! The banking families listed above get all that money.](#)

Almost everyone thinks that the money they pay in taxes goes to the US Treasury to pay for the expenses of the government. Do you want to know where your tax dollars really go? If you look at the back of any check made payable to the IRS you will see that it has been endorsed as "Pay Any F.R.B. Branch or Gen. Depository for Credit U.S. Treas. This is in Payment of U.S. Oblig." [Yes, that's right, every dime you pay in income taxes is given to those private banking families, commonly known as the FED, tax free.](#)

Like many of you, I had some difficulty with the concept of creating money from nothing. You may have heard the term "monetizing the debt," which is kind of the same thing. As an example, if the US Government wants to borrow \$1 million ó the government does borrow every dollar it spends ó they go to the FED to borrow the money. The FED calls the Treasury and says print 10,000 Federal Reserve Notes (FRN) in units of one hundred dollars.

The Treasury charges the FED 2.3 cents for each note, for a total of \$230 for the 10,000 FRNs. The FED then lends the \$1 million to the government at face value plus interest. To add insult to injury, the government has to create a bond for \$1 million as security for the loan. And the rich get richer. The above was just an example, because in reality the FED does not even print the money; it's just a computer entry in their accounting system. To put this on a more personal level, let's use another example.

Today's banks are members of the Federal Reserve Banking System. This membership makes it legal for them to create money from nothing and lend it to you. Today's banks, like the goldsmiths of old, realize that only a small fraction of the money deposited in their banks is ever actually withdrawn in the form of cash. Only about 4 percent of all the money that exists is in the form of currency. The rest of it is simply a computer entry.

Let's say you're approved to borrow \$10,000 to do some home improvements. You know that the bank didn't actually take \$10,000 from its pile of cash and put it into your pile? They simply went to their computer and input an entry of \$10,000 into your account. They created, from thin air, a debt which you have to secure with an asset and repay with interest. The bank is allowed to create and lend as much debt as they want as long as they do not exceed the 10:1 ratio imposed by the FED.

It sort of puts a new slant on how you view your friendly bank, doesn't it? How about those loan committees that scrutinize you with a microscope before approving the loan they created from thin air.

What a hoot! They make it complex for a reason. They don't want you to understand what they are doing. People fear what they do not understand. You are easier to delude and control when you are ignorant and afraid.

Now to put the frosting on this cake. [When was the income tax created? If you guessed 1913, the same year that the FED was created, you get a gold star. Coincidence? What are the odds?](#) If you are going to use the FED to create debt, who is going to repay that debt? The income tax was created to complete the illusion that real money had been lent and therefore real money had to be repaid. And you thought Houdini was good.

So, what can be done? My father taught me that you should always stand up for what is right, even if you have to stand up alone.

If "We the People" don't take some action now, there may come a time when "We the People" are no more. You should write a letter or send an email to each of your elected representatives. Many of our elected representatives do not understand the FED. Once informed they will not be able to plead ignorance and remain silent.

Article 1, Section 8 of the US Constitution specifically says that Congress is the only body that can "coin money and regulate the value thereof." The US Constitution has never been amended to allow anyone other than Congress to coin and regulate currency.

Ask your representative, in light of that information, how it is possible for the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, and the Federal Reserve Bank that it created, to be constitutional. Ask them why this private banking cartel is allowed to reap trillions of dollars in profits without paying taxes. Insist on an answer.

Thomas Jefferson said, *"If the America people ever allow private banks to control the issuance of their currencies, first by inflation and then by deflation, the banks and corporations that will grow up around them will deprive the people of all their prosperity until their children will wake up homeless on the continent their fathers conquered."*

Jefferson saw it coming 150 years ago. The question is, "Can you now see what is in store for us if we allow the FED to continue controlling our country?"

"The condition upon which God hath given liberty to man is eternal vigilance; which condition if he breaks, servitude is at once the consequence of his crime, and the punishment of his guilt." - John P. Curran, 1790

1 - Rosen
1 - Liaison
1 - Nasca

40V 20 1 31 PM '63
REC'D - READING ROOM
FBI

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

YIT

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 U. S. policy, which is not true.

Ch

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 U. S. but to all of Latin America. Then sources know of no plans for unauthorized action against Cuba.

DEC-38 62-109060-1396

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 these 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.

DEC-9 1963

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.

11 23 5A 03

Tolson
Belmont
Mohr
Casper
Callahan
Conrad
DeLoach
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

1 - Director of Naval Intelligence

VIN: 8ci (12) TELETYPE UNIT

DEC. 9 1963

was/was
DOH INLET DIS
REC'D

01 05 26
1 08 00
COMM-FBI

City of Dallas
OFFICE MEMORANDUM

To: Captain W. P. Gannaway

November 23, 1963

Subject: Virgie Mae Rackley, W/F/18
405 Wood St., Ferris, Texas
Telephone number 544 - 3827
Employee of: Texas Schoolbook
Depository

Sir:

At 12:00 noon this date we interviewed the SUBJECT who has been an employee of the Texas Schoolbook Depository for six months and works in the book keeping department for Joe Molina.

The SUBJECT states she does not know, Lee Harvey Oswald, and has never seen him. She stated that when she saw Oswald on TV and pictures of him in the paper she did not recognize him as an employee of the building whers she works.

During the interview we asked her if she had any suspicions of any of the employees she worked with. She stated, "no". After a few moments she stated, " it may sound silly and I shouldn't say anything at all, but my boss, Joe Molina, has had a number of strange telephone conversations. I never have listened to the conversations, but recently I heard him say something about he was going to help someone ' do it '. I shouldn't suspicion Joe because he is a very religious man and a very fine man."

November 22, 1963, at 12:00 noon, Joe Molina ate lunch with the SUBJECT and two other employees of their department. This was an unusual occurrence. He usually ate lunch by himself after 12:30 P.M. or 1:00 P.M. After lunch on the 22nd Molina went out side and stood on the steps to the entrance of the building with a Mr. Williams, fnu, of the department. After the shooting Joe Molina was not seen again by the SUBJECT. She stated that Mr. Williams and Molina are very close friends.

We asked the SUBJECT if someone tried to recruit her for some organization, what would she do. She stated, "I definitely would not join". We then asked her, if the Police asked her to go along what would she do. She stated, " I would do anything I could do to help".

The SUBJECT stated the only employee that she knew of who did not watch the parade was a Mrs. Hines, fnu. Mrs Hines volunteered to answer the telephone and was the only employee known to the SUBJECT to be in the building at the time of the shooting.

Respectfully submitted,
J. O. Trotman
J. O. Trotman, Patrolman
I. E. Shelton
I. E. Shelton, Patrolman
Vice Section
Special Service Bureau

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

ASSASSINATION ARCHIVES AND)
RESEARCH CENTER, INC.)
918 F. Street, N. W., Suite 510)
Washington, D. C. 20004)
)
Plaintiff,)
v.) Civil Action 88-2600 GHR
)
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY,)
)
Defendant.)

AFFIDAVIT OF GEORGE WILLIAM BUSH

I, George William Bush, a resident of Alexandria, Virginia do hereby state under oath as follows:

1. My name is GEORGE WILLIAM BUSH. I reside in Alexandria, Virginia.

2. From September 1963 until February 1964 I worked at the CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY headquarters. My job responsibility was as a junior watch officer.

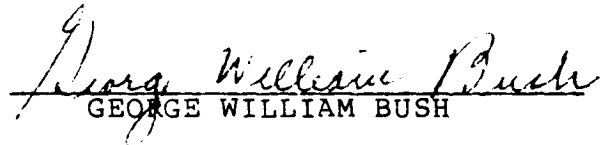
3. As a junior watch officer I was part of a team of three or four persons on watch on any particular shift. I was the junior person on duty at the time of the John F. Kennedy assassination.

4. I have carefully reviewed the FBI memorandum to the Director, Bureau of Intelligence and Research, Department of State dated November 29, 1963 which mentions a Mr. George Bush of the Central Intelligence Agency (attached hereto as Exhibit 1.) I do not recognize the contents of the memorandum as information furnished to me orally or otherwise during the time I was at the CIA. In fact, during my time at

EXHIBIT "A"

the CIA I did not receive any oral communications from any government agency of any nature whatsoever. I did not receive any information relating to the Kennedy assassination during my time at the CIA from the FBI.

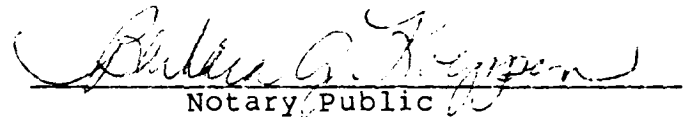
5. Based on the above, it is my conclusion that I am not the Mr. George Bush of the Central Intelligence Agency referred to in the memorandum.


GEORGE WILLIAM BUSH

COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA
COUNTY OF ARLINGTON, ss:

Before me, Barbara G. Koeppen, a Notary Public in and for the Commonwealth of Virginia and County of Arlington, personally appeared GEORGE WILLIAM BUSH and acknowledged the foregoing Affidavit to be his free act and deed.

Taken, subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of September 1988 by George William Bush.


Notary Public

My commission expires: 12/18/88

- 1 - Rosen
- 1 - Liaison
- 1 - Nasca

NOV 29 1 31 PM '63
 REC'D-READING ROOM
 FBI

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 U. S. 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 U. S. but to all of 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 these 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 by Mr. George Bush of the Central Intelligence Agency and Captain William E. [redacted] of the Defense Intelligence Agency on November 23, 1963, by Mr. W. T. Forsyth of this Bureau.

Director of Naval Intelligence

01 DEC 10 1963
 COMM-FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED
 109-5-1

DEC 9 1963

Tolson _____
 DeLoach _____
 Mohr _____
 Casper _____
 Callahan _____
 Conrad _____
 Felt _____
 Gale _____
 Rosen _____
 Sullivan _____
 Tavel _____
 Trotter _____
 Tele. Room _____
 Holmes _____
 Gandy _____

VHR:gsd (12) TELETYPE UNIT

DEC 9 1963

EXHIBIT 7 Part B

Director
Bureau of Intelligence and Research
Department of State

1 - Director
Central Intelligence Agency

Attention: Deputy Director, Plans

1 - Office of Special Investigations
Air Force

Attention: Chief, Counterintelligence Division

1 - Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence
Department of the Army

Attention: Chief, Security Division

1 - Office of Counterintelligence and Security
Defense Intelligence Agency
The Pentagon
Washington, D. C.

1 - Mr. J. Walter Yeagley
Assistant Attorney General

U.S. GOVERNMENT IDENTIFICATION

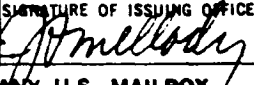


NAME OF EMPLOYEE George W. Bush		
SIGNATURE OF EMPLOYEE <i>George W. Bush</i>		
ISSUING DEPARTMENT OR AGENCY DHHS/Reg. III/SSA		
PLACE OF EMPLOYMENT Arlington, Va.		
BIRTH DATE 5-18-39	HEIGHT 5'11"	WEIGHT 175
COLOR HAIR Brown	COLOR EYES Brown	ISSUE DATE 12/11/80

5055-102

U.S.C.S.C.

OPTIONAL FORM 55
June 1973

SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBER 576-42-3560	SERIAL No 817071
TITLE OR POSITION OF EMPLOYEE Claims Representative	
NAME AND TITLE, ISSUING OFFICER James F. Meliody Principal Reg'l Off	SIGNATURE OF ISSUING OFFICER 
<p align="center">IF FOUND DROP IN ANY U.S. MAILBOX</p> <p><small>Postmaster:—postage guaranteed. Return to: General Services Administration, Federal Supply Service, Region 3, Washington, D.C. 20407. Attention: Standard Forms Service Officer. Property of the U.S. Government. Counterfeiting, alteration, or misuse is a violation of Sections 499 and 701, Title 18, U.S. Code.</small></p>	

'63 F.B.I. Memo Ties Bush to Intelligence Agency

WASHINGTON, July 10 (AP) — Vice President George Bush may have worked for the Central Intelligence Agency in 1963, more than a decade before becoming its Director, according to a magazine article that cites a recently discovered Federal Bureau of Investigation memorandum.

Mr. Bush denied the report through a spokesman.

The Nation magazine, in its current issue, quotes a memo of Nov. 29, 1963, from J. Edgar Hoover, the bureau's Director at the time, to the State Department about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In the memo, according to the magazine, Mr. Hoover stated that the bureau had briefed "Mr. George Bush of the Central Intelligence Agency" on the reaction of Cuban exiles in Miami to the assassination.

The magazine article, written by Jo-

seph McBride, also quoted an unidentified source "with close connections to the intelligence community" as saying Mr. Bush "started working for the agency in 1960 or 1961, using his oil business as a cover for clandestine activities."

Stephen Hart, a spokesman for the Vice President, said that he had talked to Mr. Bush about the story and that the Vice President denied any involvement with the agency before President Ford named him its Director in 1975.

"He was an oilman in the early 1960s, and in 1963 he was running for the Senate," Mr. Hart said.

Bill Devine, a spokesman for the intelligence agency, declined to comment on the possibility that Mr. Bush, or someone else with that name, worked for the agency in the 1960s.

"It's our standard policy on allegations that people have worked for the C.I.A. or that sort of thing," Mr. Devine

said. "We neither confirm nor deny."

The magazine said Mr. Hoover's memo was recently discovered among 98,755 pages of bureau documents released in 1977 and 1978 in connection with lawsuits brought under the Freedom of Information Act.

At the time the memo was written, Mr. Bush was running the Houston-based Zapata Off-Shore Company, which the magazine said gave Bush an opportunity to do extensive overseas travel, including trips throughout the Caribbean. In 1964, Mr. Bush ran unsuccessfully for the Senate.

In his 1987 autobiography, "Looking Forward," Mr. Bush calls his appointment to head the agency "a real shocker" in light of his background as a "non-professional outsider — and a politician to boot." However, Mr. Bush also notes in the book that "I'd come to the C.I.A. with some general knowledge of how it operated."

Bush, George H. W. 12-63 89-43-1001 p. 7,
-2734 p. 213,
6-64 89-43-4528 p. 4,
5525 Briar
Houston, Texas

1001: 62-109060-238
2734: -2143
4528: -3379

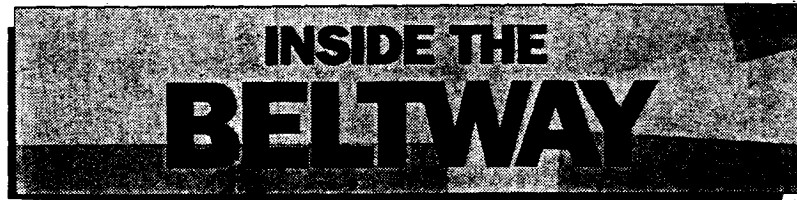
'Not me,' says Bush

The Nation magazine has tracked down the elusive George William Bush, and he says he is not the guy who was briefed by the FBI following the assassination of John F. Kennedy. This Mr. Bush, according to The Nation, lives in Alexandria and is an employee of the Social Security Administration. GWB did work at the CIA at the time when, according to a memo signed by J. Edgar Hoover, "George Bush" was briefed. But he told The Nation he was a researcher and never received any interagency briefings.

The Nation contends that the person briefed was George Herbert Walker Bush, currently vice president of the United States. The CIA, in a rare public comment, denied that and put out the name of George William Bush, "whereabouts unknown," who worked the night watch at the agency at that time.

GHWB, who headed the CIA under Gerald Ford, says he was in the oil business in Texas at the time the FBI briefed "George Bush" at the CIA. He says he doesn't have any idea what The Nation is talking about in suggesting that he had CIA ties in the early 1960s.

Joseph McBride, the author of The Nation stories, tracked down GWB and checked out some of the background information he provided. "In the Alice in Wonderland world of intelligence, there is always the possibility that people are not who they say they are," Mr. McBride says.



FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Writing Office DALLAS	Office of Origin DALLAS	Date 12/18/63	Investigative Period 11/22-12/17/63
TITLE OF CASE "CHANGED" ASSASSINATION OF JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY, 11/22/63, DALLAS, TEXAS		Report made by SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING	Typed By mja
		CHARACTER OF CASE MISCELLANEOUS - INFORMATION CONCERNING	

Title is marked changed to delete the name LEE HARVEY OSWALD, in view of the fact that such report contains the results of investigation with respect to allegations received against persons other than LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

REFERENCES:

Report of SA ROBERT P. GEMBERLING, dated 12/10/63, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka. IS-R-CUBA"; and Bureau teletype to all SACS, dated 12/12/63, captioned, "LEE HARVEY OSWALD. IS-R" and "JACK L. RUBY, aka; LEE HARVEY OSWALD, aka-VICTIM. CR."

-P-

LEADS:

All future leads in this case will be reported by letterhead

Approved COPIES DESTROYED Date: 21 JAN 23 1973 10 - Bureau (62-109060) 4 - Dallas (89-43)	Special Agent In Charge Do not write in spaces below <div style="font-size: 2em; font-weight: bold; text-align: center;">62-109060-2143</div> <div style="text-align: right; font-weight: bold;">REC-1</div> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 10px;">10 DEC 21 1963</div> <div style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; margin-top: 10px;">SOVIET SECTION</div>
--	--

This report is to be used only for the purposes for which it was prepared and its contents are to be distributed only to those persons to whom it is specifically directed.

8
-0
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Copy to:

Report of: SA GRAHAM W. KITCHEL Office: HOUSTON
Date: NOVEMBER 25, 1963

Field Office File No.: HOUSTON FILE: 62-2115 Bureau File No.:

Title: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY,
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Character: INFORMATION CONCERNING

Synopsis:

Details of numerous telephone calls received at the Houston Office, which do not bear directly on the assassination of President JOHN F. KENNEDY, but mainly relate to reports of individuals who might have been suspect, set out. All suspects interviewed and no information bearing directly on the assassination developed. Results of these interviews set out.

- P -

DETAILS:

1
DL 89-43
HJO:mvs

~~James Parrott~~

1111 Parrot
Houston, Tex.

Re: JAMES MILTON PARROTT

Houston on November 22, 1963 advised that GEORGE H. W. BUSH, a reputable businessman, furnished information to the effect that JAMES PARROTT has been talking of killing the President when he comes to Houston. A check with Secret Service at Houston, Texas revealed that agency had a report that PARROTT stated in 1961 he would kill President KENNEDY if he got near him.

1 XEROX made at 5:00 PM
WFO (info) 11/23/63
LW/E.S.T.

DL 89-43
DHB:BJD

JAMES MILTON PARROTT

On November 23, 1963, Houston advised of the following concerning JAMES MILTON PARROTT:

JAMES MILTON PARROTT, 1711 Park, Houston, Texas, interviewed. States he has never made threats against life of President and has no knowledge of assassination except what he has read in newspapers and heard over radio and television. PARROTT's location in Houston during pertinent period verified.

INDEX in ...
WFO (in ...)
L.W./E.S.E.

HO 62-2115

JJS/jn

On November 22, 1963, Mr. GEORGE H. W. BUSH, 5525 Briar, Houston, Texas, telephonically advised that he wanted to relate some hear say that he had heard in recent weeks, date and source unknown. He advised that one JAMES PARROTT has been talking of killing the President when he comes to Houston.

PARROTT is possibly a student at the University of Houston and is active in politics in the Houston area.

The following investigation was conducted by SAS WILLIAM J. SCHMIDT and KENNETH B. JACKSON at Houston, Texas:

Houston, TEXAS
On November 22, 1963, Mrs. ETHEL INEZ PARROTT, 1711 Park, advised she is the mother of JAMES PARROTT who resides with her at 1711 Park. She advised JAMES was not at home but was expected back shortly. She advised he had been home all day helping her care for her son GARY WAYNE PARROTT whom they brought home from the hospital yesterday after he had an operation.

Mrs. PARROTT advised that shortly after 100 P.M. a Mr. REYNOLDS came by their home to advise them of the death of President KENNEDY, and talked to her son JAMES PARROTT about painting some signs at Republican Headquarters on Waugh Drive. *B. H. 1. 1936 Raton, N.M.*

On November 22, 1963, JAMES MILTON PARROTT, 1711 Park, advised he is a member of the Young Republicans and has been active in picketting members of the present administration who come to Houston. He advised he was recently one of the picketts at the Rice Hotel when Secretary RUSK was in town.

PARROTT advised he has been in Houston the entire day and most of this time until this evening at home. He advised at approximately 1:30 P.M., KERNEY REYNOLDS, who is also a member of the Young Republicans, came by his house to tell him about the death of the President. He stated REYNOLDS could vouch for the fact he was in Houston at that time.

HO 62-2115

He advised in addition to REYNOLDS, the man who lives upstairs from him possibly also saw him during the day. He advised at about 11:00 A.M., he went to his next door neighbor's and used the telephone.

PARROTT advised he has never made any threats against the life of the President and has no knowledge of the assassination except what he has read in the papers and heard on radio and television:

The following description of PARROTT was obtained through questioning and observation:

Race	White
Sex	Male
Date of Birth	April 16, 1939
Place of Birth	Raton, New Mexico
Height	5'9"
Weight	218
Hair	Brown - curly
Eyes	Blue
Education	7th Grade
Military	United States Air Force 8 months, 1959
Air Force Serial #	AF 18532961
Discharge	General Discharge under honorable conditions. Recommended by Psychiatrist
Employment	Self employed Conservation Sign Company
Relatives	Mother - ETHEL INEZ PARROTT 1711 Park Brother- DAVIS LEON PARROT 3901 M, Galveston, Texas Brother- GARY WAYNE PARROTT 1711 Park Brother- RAYMOND LEWIS PARROTT Inmate, Texas Department of Corrections, Huntsville for Burglary
Arrests	Admits arrest in car which was stolen, released when he advised PD he did not know car was stolen

62-2115

Nov 4 1963 Texas

On November 23, 1963, Mr. KEARNEY REYNOLDS, 233 Red Ripple Road, advised he is a salaried employee of the Harris County Republican Party. He advised at approximately 1:30 PM, November 22, 1963, he went to the home of JAMES PARROTT, 1711 Park and talked to PARROTT for a few minutes. He advised he could vouch for PARROTT's presence at 1711 Park between 1:30 PM and 1:45 PM on November 22, 1963.

CLUB ACTIVITIES

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF
OILWELL DRILLING CONTRACTORS,
6:30 p.m. Thursday, Sheraton-Dallas Hotel: **George Bush**,
president, Zapata Off-Shore Co.

The Dallas Morning News, Wednesday, November 20, 1963, announces George H. W. Bush as the speaker for a meeting of the American Association of Oilwell Drilling Contractors on Thursday, November 21—the night before the assassination of JFK.

Watergate Revelations: The Coup Against Nixon, Part 1 of 3

RUSS BAKER 05/07/12

Suddenly, everyone's interested in the real story of Watergate and the CIA. A new documentary in the works from Robert Redford, who played reporter Bob Woodward of the Washington Post in the hit movie "All the President's Men." A new book claiming that Bob Woodward's boss at the Post, Ben Bradlee, had doubts about the stories Bob and Carl Bernstein produced. And Salon wrote about the tension between Nixon and the CIA. Would a really big set of revelations be of interest? We're going to publish the three chapters of WhoWhatWhy Editor Russ Baker's book, Family of Secrets, that relate directly to Nixon and Watergate, and explain the back story, including the real role of Bob Woodward, George H.W. Bush and the CIA in Nixon's undoing. Today, the first of those three chapters.



Suddenly, everyone's interested in Watergate again.

The media were excited to report that Robert Redford is working on a **documentary about the scandal that brought down a president and created new heroes: the reporters Bob Woodward and Carl Bernstein**. Given that the film *All the President's Men*, in which Redford played the heroic Bob Woodward, practically made Redford's career, we probably shouldn't expect any big surprises.

But here's one: In recent days, **we've heard doubts** from former *Washington Post* Executive Editor Ben Bradlee about his journalists' reporting on Watergate. This from a **new book** by Woodward's own former assistant:

Ben talked about Bob's famous secret source, whom he claimed to have met in an underground garage in rendezvous arranged via signals involving flowerpots and newspapers.

*You know I have a little problem with Deep Throat.....Did that potted [plant] incident ever happen? ... and meeting in some garage. One meeting in the garage? Fifty meetings in the garage? I don't know how many meetings in the garage ... **There's a residual fear in my soul that that isn't quite straight.***

Salon ran a kind of strange and foggy **article** about Nixon's difficult relationship with the CIA, which nevertheless brought up an important question: what was the real role of the spy agency in Nixon's downfall? That article doesn't answer it. But I did—in my book, *Family of Secrets: The Bush Dynasty, America's Invisible Government and the Hidden History of the Last Fifty Years*.

One of the major revelations is that, decades before George H.W. Bush was named CIA director as a purported outsider, he was already involved with CIA covert operations. *Family of Secrets* shows how the CIA has violated the spirit and letter of its charter by meddling secretly, and constantly, in American politics since its inception. The book follows the elder Bush and the CIA into the life of Richard Nixon and the scandal that brought Nixon down. It reveals new information about the background and actual role of Bob Woodward and other seminal figures in the drama. And it provides an explanation of Watergate that is the polar opposite of the one that most Americans have accepted for four decades.

Because people are talking again about Watergate and Nixon, we felt this was a good time to present the three Nixon chapters from the book. The first installment is today. It provides an alternate history of the rise of Nixon, and sets the stage for the momentous collision between Nixon and powerful forces in and out of government that would lead to his political demise. The next two installments, to be published imminently, cover Watergate itself.

Notes: (1) Although these excerpts do not contain footnotes, the book itself is heavily footnoted and exhaustively sourced. (2) To distinguish between George Bush, father and son, George H.W. Bush is sometimes referred to by his nickname Poppy, and George W. Bush by his, W. (3) Additional context can be found in the preceding chapters.

Family of Secrets, Chapter 9: The Nixonian Bushes

In early 1969, the newly elected Richard M. Nixon took one of his first acts as president: he arranged a date for his twenty-three-year-old daughter, Tricia, with George W. Bush. Not only that, he even dispatched a White House jet, at taxpayers' expense, to pick up young Bush at Moody Air Force Base in Georgia, in order to bring him back to Washington.

This would not be the only time that Nixon would bestow special favors upon the Bush family. Six months earlier, as the GOP presidential candidate, he had seriously considered Poppy as a potential running mate, even though the

latter was just a freshman congressman. Two years after W.'s date with Tricia, following Poppy's second unsuccessful bid for the U.S. Senate, Nixon named him his ambassador to the United Nations. And two years later, with President Nixon's nod, Poppy served a stint as chairman of the Republican Party. It was a quick rise from relative obscurity to the highest level of national politics—and all with Nixon's help.

Taped conversations reveal that Nixon considered Poppy Bush a lightweight. Nevertheless, he repeatedly pushed Poppy ahead, often over people who were much more qualified. This put the elder Bush on the upper rungs of the ladder to the presidency. In all probability, had Nixon not so favored Poppy, he never would have reached the top. And had Poppy Bush not been president, his son George W. Bush almost certainly would not have either.

In no small way, Richard Nixon helped to create the Bush presidential dynasty.

What disposed Nixon so positively toward the Bushes? A little-known fact, certainly missing from the many splendid biographies of the thirty-seventh president, is the likely role of Poppy Bush's father, Prescott, in launching Nixon's own political career.

Beyond that, the depth and complexity of the ongoing relationship between Nixon and the Bushes, a relationship that spanned nearly three decades, has somehow eluded most historians. An index search of the name Bush in the major Nixon biographies—including even those published after George H. W. Bush rose to the presidency—finds at most a handful of mentions, and in some cases, none at all.

The long overlooked Nixon-Bush story is a tale filled with plots and counterplots, power lust and ego trips, trust and betrayal, strategic alliances and rude revenge. It has a kind of mythic circularity: the elite Bush clan created the “populist” Nixon so that a President Nixon could later play a major role in creating a Bush political dynasty. And finally, the trusted Bushes, having gotten where they wanted, could play a role in Nixon's fall.

Generally, Richard Nixon was known to be a wary and suspicious man. It is commonly assumed that he was paranoid, but Nixon had good reasons to feel apprehensive. One was probably the worry that someone would unearth the extent to which this self-styled outsider from Whittier, California, had sold his soul to the same Eastern Establishment that he publicly (and even privately) reviled. At the same time, he knew that those elites felt the same about him. They tolerated him as long as he was useful, which he was—until he got to the top. Then the trouble started.

Obeisance

When Poppy Bush arrived in Washington after the 1966 elections, he was immediately positioned to help large moneyed interests, and by so doing improve his own political fortunes. His father, still influential, had twisted arms to get him a coveted seat on the House Ways and Means Committee, which writes all tax legislation. The committee was the gatekeeper against attempts to eliminate the oil depletion allowance, and Bush's assignment there was no small feat. No freshman of either party had gotten on since 1904. But former senator Prescott Bush had personally called the committee chairman. Then he got GOP minority leader Gerald Ford—a Warren Commission member and later vice president and president—to make the request himself.

It was a lot of voltage, but the rewards were worth the effort. Poppy now would be a go-to rep for the oil industry, which could provide Nixon with the Texas financial juice he would need to win the Republican nomination in 1968. Bush was also now a crucial link to an alliance that was forming between Eastern bankers, Texas oilmen, and intelligence operatives.

Indeed, Texans and Bush friends dominated the Nixon presidential campaign. For fund-raising, Poppy recruited Bill Liedtke, his old friend and former Zapata Petroleum partner, who became Nixon's highest-producing regional campaign finance chairman. Poppy's ally, Texas senator John Tower, endorsed Nixon shortly before the 1968 GOP convention and was put in charge of Nixon's "key issues committee." Once Nixon's nomination was secured, Poppy and Prescott worked their networks furiously, and within days some of the most influential members of the Republican Party sent letters to Nixon urging him to choose Poppy as his running mate. The names must have given Nixon pause—the CEOs of Chase Manhattan Bank, Tiffany & Co., J. P. Stevens and Co., and on and on. Not surprisingly, executives of Pennzoil and Brown Brothers Harriman were among the petitioners. Thomas Dewey, éminence grise of the GOP, also pushed for Poppy. Nixon put Bush's name on a short list. But as he glimpsed the prize in the distance, he began to assert his independence. To the surprise of almost everyone, he selected as his running mate Spiro Agnew, Maryland's blunt and combative governor, who had backed Nixon opponent Nelson Rockefeller, the "limousine liberal," in the primaries. Agnew seemed to offer two things. One, he could be the attack dog who enabled Nixon to assume the role of statesman that he craved. And two, there was little chance that he would outshine the insecure man under whom he would be serving.

(Poppy Bush would adopt a variation on this same strategy in 1988 when he selected as his running mate Senator Dan Quayle, who was handsome but inexperienced, and would be ridiculed for his gaffes and general awkwardness.)

After Nixon tapped Agnew, Prescott Bush, writing to his old friend Tom Dewey, registered his disappointment in a measured manner: "I fear that Nixon has made a serious error here," Prescott wrote. "He had a chance to do something smart, to give the ticket a lift, and he cast it aside." Actually Prescott was seething; he hadn't felt this betrayed since John Kennedy fired his friend Allen Dulles as CIA director. As for the Bush children, they had learned years earlier to fear the wrath of their stern, imposing father. "Remember Teddy Roosevelt's 'Speak softly and carry a big stick'?" Poppy once said. "My dad spoke loudly and carried the same big stick."

But beyond political expediency, Prescott may have had good reason to expect Nixon to follow "suggestions" from the GOP establishment—a reason rooted in the earliest days of Nixon's political career.

Nixon's Big Break

In Nixon's carefully crafted creation story, his 1945 decision to enter politics was triggered when the young Navy veteran, working on the East Coast, received a request from an old family friend, a hometown banker named Herman Perry. Would he fly back to Los Angeles and speak with a group of local businessmen looking for a candidate to oppose Democratic congressman Jerry Voorhis? They felt he was too liberal, and too close to labor unions.

The businessmen who summoned Nixon are usually characterized as Rotary Club types—a furniture dealer, a bank manager, an auto dealer, a printing salesman. In reality, these men were essentially fronts for far more powerful interests. Principal among Nixon's bigger backers was the arch-conservative Chandler family, owners of the *Los*

Angeles Times. Nixon himself acknowledged his debt to the Chandlers in correspondence. “I often said to friends that I would never have gone to Washington in the first place had it not been for the Times,” he wrote. Though best known as publishers, the Chandlers had built their fortune on railroads, still the preferred vehicle for shipping oil, and held wide and diverse interests.

Yet Voorhis appears to have recognized that forces even more powerful than the Chandler clan were opposing him. As he wrote in an unpublished manuscript, “The Nixon campaign was a creature of big Eastern financial interests... the Bank of America, the big private utilities, the major oil companies.” He was hardly a dispassionate observer, but on this point the record bears him out. Nixon partisans would claim that “not a penny” of oil money found its way into his campaign. Perhaps. But a representative of Standard Oil, Willard Larson, was present at that Los Angeles meeting in which Nixon was selected as the favored candidate to run against Voorhis.

Representative Voorhis had caused a stir at the outset of World War II when he exposed a secret government contract that allowed Standard Oil to drill for free on public lands in Central California’s Elk Hills. But the establishment’s quarrel with Voorhis was about more than oil. While no anti-capitalist radical, Voorhis had a deep antipathy for corporate excesses and malfeasance. And he was not afraid of the big guys. He investigated one industry after another—insurance, real estate, investment banking. He fought for antitrust regulation of the insurance industry, and he warned against the “cancerous superstructure of monopolies and cartels.” He also was an articulate voice calling for fundamental reforms in banking.

He knew Wall Street was gunning for him. In his memoir, *Confessions of a Congressman*, Voorhis recalled:

The 12th District campaign of 1946 got started along in the fall of 1945, more than a year before the election. There was, of course, opposition to me in the district. There always had been. Nor was there any valid reason for me to think I lived a charmed political life. But there were special factors in the campaign of 1946, factors bigger and more powerful than either my opponent or myself.

And they were on his side.

In October 1945, the representative of a *large New York financial house* [emphasis mine] made a trip to California. All the reasons for his trip I, of course, do not know. But I do know that he called on a number of influential people in Southern California. And I know he “bawled them out.” For what? For permitting Jerry Voorhis, whom he described as “one of the most dangerous men in Washington,” to continue to represent a part of the state of California in the House of Representatives. This gentleman’s reasons for thinking me so “dangerous” obviously had to do with my views and work against monopoly and for changes in the monetary system.

It is not clear whether Voorhis knew the exact identity of the man. Nor is it clear whether Voorhis knew that his nemesis, the Chandler family, had for several years been in business with Dresser Industries. The latter had begun moving into Southern California during the war, snapping up local companies both to secure immediate defense contracts and in anticipation of lucrative postwar opportunities. One of these companies, Pacific Pump Works, which manufactured water pumps, later produced components for the atomic bomb. The Chandlers were majority

shareholders in Pacific Pump when Dresser acquired the company, and so gained a seat on the Dresser board, along with such Dresser stalwarts as Prescott Bush.

But there was even more of a Bush connection to the movers and shakers behind Nixon's entry into politics. In October 1945, the same month in which that "representative of a large New York financial house" was in town searching for a candidate to oppose Voorhis, Dresser Industries was launching a particularly relevant California project. The company was just completing its purchase of yet another local company, the drill bit manufacturer Security Engineering, which was located in Whittier, Nixon's hometown.

The combined evidence, both from that period and from the subsequent relationships, suggests that Voorhis's Eastern banking representative may have been none other than Prescott Bush himself. If so, that would explain Nixon's sense of indebtedness to the Bush family, something he never acknowledged in so many words but clearly demonstrated in so many actions during his career.

A Quick but Bumpy Ascent

In his first race for public office in 1946, Nixon went after the incumbent Voorhis with a vengeance. It was a campaign that helped put the term "Red baiting" into the political lexicon. After his victory, Nixon continued to ride the anti-Communist theme to national prominence.

Following two terms in the House, Nixon moved up to the Senate in the 1950 election. By 1952, he was being foisted on a reluctant Dwight Eisenhower as a vice presidential candidate by Wall Street friends and allies of Brown Brothers Harriman.

But the further Nixon rose, the more he resented the arrogance of his Eastern elite handlers. Though he would continue to serve them diligently throughout his career, his anger festered—perhaps in part over frustration with the extent to which he was beholden.

Meanwhile, George H. W. Bush, not yet thirty years old and a relative newcomer to West Texas, was named chair of the Eisenhower-Nixon campaign in Midland County. For someone with political ambitions of his own, it was an enviable assignment, and Poppy threw himself into it. When a heckler interrupted a welcoming ceremony for Eisenhower's vice presidential running mate, Poppy rushed at the man, grabbed his anti-Nixon sign, and tore it to bits.

Nixon himself would demonstrate a more effective response to criticism. His storied "Checkers speech," answering charges that he had accepted political donations under the table, was a masterful appeal to middle-class sensibilities, with a maudlin self-pity that went up to the edge but not over.

Telegrams of support came pouring in to Republican headquarters; and one of the first politicians to write was the silver-haired U.S. senator from Connecticut, Prescott Bush:

No fair-minded person who heard Senator Nixon bare his heart and soul to the American people Tuesday night could fail to hold him in high respect. I have felt all along that the charges against Dick Nixon were a dirty

smear attempt to hurt him and the Republican ticket . . . [These smears] will boomerang in his favor. Nixon is absolutely honest, fearless and courageous. I'm proud of him.

Nixon saved his political skin that night, but money problems would continue to plague him. This increased his seething resentment of Jack Kennedy, who never had to grovel for money (and who was smooth and handsome to boot). As anyone who knew Nixon, including the Bushes, must have realized, his dependence on the financial resources of others constituted a vulnerability. That vulnerability would later lead to his undoing.

The essence of Nixon's relationship with the Bushes, as with other key backers, was that they had the wherewithal and he didn't. And since money was behind the relationship that made Nixon, it was only fitting that when Watergate undid him, it was to a large extent money—as we shall see in chapters 10 and 11—that was behind his downfall.

Symbiotic Relationship

During the Eisenhower years, the Texas oil industry really took off. Poppy was now part of a “swarm of young Ivy Leaguers,” as *Fortune* magazine put it, who had “descended on an isolated west Texas oil town—Midland—and created a most unlikely outpost of the working rich.” Central to these ambitions was continued congressional support for the oil depletion allowance, which greatly reduced taxes on income derived from the production of oil. The allowance was first enacted in 1913 as part of the original income tax. At first it was a 5 percent deduction but by 1926 it had grown to 27.5 percent. This was a time when Washington was “wading shoulder-deep in oil,” the *New Republic* reported.

“In the hotels, on the streets, at the dinner tables, the sole subject of discussion is oil. Congress has abandoned all other business.”

Following the discovery of the giant East Texas oil fields in 1931, there was nothing Texas oilmen fought for more vigorously than their depletion allowance. From its inception to the late 1960s, the oil depletion allowance had cost taxpayers an estimated \$140 billion in lost revenue. Nixon supported the allowance in 1946, while Voorhis opposed it. Six years later, General Dwight D. Eisenhower supported it, and he got the oilmen's blessings—and substantial contributions as well.

The Bushes backed Nixon passionately in his 1960 presidential campaign against John F. Kennedy. After Nixon lost—and then lost again when he ran for governor of California two years later—the oil lobby began to look for another horse. Poppy Bush saw his opening. He knew which way the political winds were blowing: toward an ultraconservatism based on new wealth, in particular the wealth of independent oilmen.

In 1964 the Bushes gave their support to presidential candidate Barry Goldwater, even though this meant turning against their longtime allies, the Rockefellers. One can only speculate as to their motives, though Prescott Bush's puritanical streak may have played a role. Goldwater's opponent, Nelson Rockefeller, recently divorced, had decided in 1958 to wed Margaretta “Happy” Murphy, an even more recently divorced mother of four. Prescott delivered Rockefeller a public tongue lashing that *Time* called “the most wrathful any politician had suffered in recent memory.” This may have been just a convenient target. As political historian Rick Perlstein put it, conservatives

genuinely preferred Goldwater, “and welcomed the remarriage as an excuse to cut loose from someone they were never excited about in the first place.”

Goldwater’s success in snatching the 1964 Republican nomination from Rockefeller changed the ideological dynamics of the Grand Old Party. Even though Goldwater lost the presidential race, the party would never be the same. So-called movement conservatives managed to build an uneasy alliance between social issue ground troops and the corporate libertarians who finance the party. The ever-nimble Bushes managed to straddle both camps.

Political ambition ran in the Bush family. According to his mother, Prescott had wanted to be president and regretted not getting into politics sooner. The lesson was not lost on Poppy. If he wanted to be president, he would have to take the long view and get started early. An alliance with Richard Nixon could be useful. Nixon would vouch for his rightward bona fides, and thereby make moot the patrician residues of Yale that still clung to him.

Nixon Presidency, 1969

As for Nixon, he understood only too well the perils he faced. With his paranoid tendencies, he worried constantly about where the next challenge would come from. Robert Dallek’s biography *Nixon and Kissinger: Partners in Power* describes Nixon as “an introspective man whose inner demons both lifted him up and brought him down.” When he looked at George Bush—a handsome, patrician Yale man with no worries about money—he likely saw another version of Jack Kennedy, which for him was not a recommendation.

But people were nagging Nixon, people he couldn’t ignore—all the more so once he locked up the nomination in 1968. “As your finance chairman in Texas,” wrote Bill Liedtke, “I am committed, and will back you up what ever you decide [about a running mate]. However . . . George Bush, in spite of his short service in the House, could help you win. George has appeal to young people and can get them fired up. He’s got plenty of energy. Lastly, Dick, he’s a loyal kind of guy and would support you to the hilt.”

Instead Nixon chose a running mate who was less capable and ambitious, and consequentially, less threatening. Having angered both Prescott and Poppy with his choice of Agnew, he knew that he would need to make amends to them and their allies.

Outside the small circle of longtime Nixon loyalists, the Bush group seems to have fared better than any other party faction in Nixon’s first administration. Bill Clements, Poppy’s friend and sometime oil drilling partner, became deputy secretary of defense, a position that involved securing oil for the U.S. military. Bush’s ex-business partner Bill Liedtke of Pennzoil (formerly Zapata Petroleum), the prodigious Nixon fund-raiser, successfully recommended former Baker Botts lawyers for positions on the Federal Power Commission. The FPC made crucial decisions affecting the natural gas industry, including one that directly benefited Pennzoil.

For his chief political adviser, Nixon chose Harry S. Dent of South Carolina, the architect of his “Southern strategy,” which had centered on wooing conservative Democrats to the Republican cause. Poppy Bush’s election from Texas’s Seventh Congressional District had benefited greatly from this strategy. As his top aide, Dent chose Tom Lias, who had run the candidate selection process for the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee during that election

cycle. These men, especially Lias, are little known today. But they would play crucial roles in the process that would lead ultimately to Nixon's resignation.

Meanwhile, to head the Republican National Committee (RNC), Nixon picked Rogers Morton, a congressman from Kentucky, who had been his convention floor manager. Morton, a Yale graduate, was an old friend of the Bushes who had served with Poppy on the Ways and Means Committee.

Morton in turn named as his deputy chairman Jimmy Allison, Poppy's longtime friend, administrative assistant and former campaign manager. Because at the time the RNC chairmanship was a part-time position and Morton was busy on Capitol Hill, Allison was the de facto day-to-day manager of the Republican Party. This was a huge step up for Allison, and quite a triumph for the Bushes. In a phrase, they had the place wired.

Once in the Oval Office, some presidents have warmed to the public aspects of their role. FDR, Kennedy, Reagan, and Clinton come to mind. Others retreat into a kind of self-imposed exile. They cut themselves off from outside advice and effectively hunker down against attack. That was the case with Nixon, whose reclusive tendencies were abetted by his national security adviser, Henry Kissinger.

As a longtime protégé of the Rockefeller family, Kissinger was suspect on both the left and right. Movement conservatives in particular feared that the Rockefellers had a grand global design that included accommodation, rather than confrontation, with the Russians and Chinese. Nixon would become embroiled in this growing dispute within the Republican Party, between the two factions known as the "traders" and the "warriors."

The traders were the Eastern Establishment internationalists who supported free trade, arguing that it would prevent another world war. They generally had a sense of noblesse oblige that translated into the "corporate liberalism" of a Nelson Rockefeller, then New York governor, who believed that ameliorative social programs for the needy were the price of a healthy business climate. The warriors, on the other hand, generally represented new money from the Southwest and Southern California. Although they lacked experience in foreign policy, they resented having to take backseats to their Eastern rivals, especially when it came to the increasingly important task of securing oil and mineral resources in such places as Southeast Asia.

Personally, Nixon felt more comfortable with the warriors. But especially in his first term, he worked to accommodate both sides, while he and Kissinger fashioned foreign policy themselves, in a way that bypassed the Pentagon, the CIA, and even the State Department. He wasn't about to let the "the striped-pants faggots on Foggy Bottom" tell him what to do, he said, and that included the Yalies at the CIA. As his secretary of state Nixon chose his old friend William Rogers, with whom he had worked on the Alger Hiss spy case. Rogers knew little about foreign policy, but Nixon considered that a good thing, because Rogers would keep quiet and do as he was told. "Few Secretaries of State can have been selected because of their President's confidence in their ignorance of foreign policy," Kissinger wryly observed.

However, this determined effort to conduct foreign policy in secret and exclude the entities normally charged with that function caused growing alarm, particularly within the military and the defense industry. Eventually, the Nixon administration would discover that the military had its own powerful "back channel." That apparatus, little recalled today, was the equivalent of a spy ring inside the Nixon White House. Its operatives passed top-secret documents

from the National Security Council to the Joint Chiefs of Staff without Nixon's knowledge. On discovering what seemed to him not only disloyalty but also borderline treason, Nixon expressed his fury to aides, who convinced him that the only option was to handle the matter quietly.

The First Challenge

Despite his earlier attempts to keep the peace among the party's factions, Nixon was soon embroiled in a series of power struggles. Perhaps the most important concerned the oil depletion allowance, as members of Congress in 1969 launched new attempts to rein in the costly giveaway. Representative George H. W. Bush was the industry's Horatio at the bridge—or perhaps its George Wallace. “In an era when civil rights became the great moral issue that galvanized liberals,” observed Bush biographer Herbert S. Parmet, “the targeted oil depletion allowance was not far behind.”

Poppy had barely completed his first term in the House. But he had an urgent task. President Nixon was under pressure to support a reduction in the depletion allowance, and some signals were emerging from the administration that he might do just that. Poppy, joined by Senator Tower, flew to Nixon's vacation home in California to help save the day. The trip was apparently a success. Nixon affirmed his intention to block the reform efforts. Bush later wrote Nixon's treasury secretary, David Kennedy, to thank him for reversing an earlier statement hinting that the White House might cave in to popular pressure for reform, adding: “I was also appreciative of your telling how I bled and died for the oil industry.”

The moment passed, but protecting the allowance remained uppermost in the minds of independent oilmen—and Nixon was not proving sufficiently stalwart on the matter. The White House sent political operative Jack Gleason out to West Texas to calm flaring tempers. “Harry [Dent] sent me down to Midland, to the Midland Petroleum Club, to talk to them about the depletion allowance,” Gleason told me in a 2008 interview. Gleason had trouble understanding the complex issue, so he was not clear on precisely what the oilmen were mad about. “Almost got lynched and run out of town . . . It was a very ugly scene. Fortunately one guy . . . saved my ass, or otherwise I'd still be buried somewhere at the Petroleum Club.”

A battle to control the soul of the president, not unusual in any administration, was under way. While the conservative, hawkish independent oilmen thought he was insufficiently loyal to their cause, the Rockefeller Republicans felt the same from their side. Writing in the *Dallas Morning News*, Robert Baskin noted fears among the Eastern corporate elite that Nixon was being dominated by the right wing. A few months later Baskin further underlined the point in an article headlined “Divisiveness Within GOP Rising.” In truth, Nixon's reign was a highly complicated one, far from doctrinaire, with issues handled on a case-by-case basis. Thus, Attorney General John Mitchell could say the administration was against busing but for desegregation. Nixon himself could complain about people in his administration being too tough on corporations, yet his Justice Department aggressively pursued antitrust actions that angered industry. While waging the Vietnam War, Nixon held secret peace talks with the North Vietnamese Communists. He also produced a series of liberal-leaning reforms, including creating the Environmental Protection Agency and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. And Nixon implemented the first major affirmative action program. But some of his Supreme Court nominees leaned far to the right, and Nixon and his attorney general championed tough law-and-order tactics against political protesters and dissidents. His presidency

was a mixed bag, meaning no one was entirely happy, and everyone perceived someone else as having the inside track.

Thus, the July 1969 Dallas Morning News article describing moderates as fearful of the influence of a cabal of conservatives—a cabal that included such names as Tower, Morton, Dent, and Allison. What was left unsaid was that all these people were in the Bush camp. If nothing else, it was a testament to Poppy's dexterity: the embodiment of blue-blooded Wall Street interests had morphed into a champion of the radical, upstart Southwest.

Bush's Run for the Money: The 1970 Campaign

As early as the 1968 GOP convention, Nixon had tried to keep the Bush family close but not too close. He assured Poppy that he would support him in another Senate bid, and Poppy took that seriously. By January 1969, even before Nixon's inauguration, Poppy's administrative aide Jimmy Allison was back in Houston to lay the groundwork for another campaign. (After several months in Houston, Allison would return to D.C. as deputy director of the Republican Party.) There was no mistaking Poppy's ultimate goal, though—and “ultimate” in Poppy's mind did not mean that far in the future. As his brother Jonathan commented, “It was a long shot but he wanted to get into position to run for President.”

Nixon's support for Poppy's Senate bid made sense strategically for the Republicans, and besides, he had little choice. As congressman, Bush had supported him unfailingly, backing even the president's most unpopular policies, from the continuation of the Vietnam War to the Supreme Court nomination of Judge G. Harrold Carswell, a purported racist.

Nixon knew that in running for the Senate, Bush risked giving up a safe House seat and his powerful position on the Ways and Means Committee, which was so crucial to the oil industry. To sweeten the pot, Nixon told Poppy that if he won, he'd be in the running for the VP slot in 1972, replacing Agnew; if Bush lost, Nixon would try to find him a desirable cabinet position.

Bush's prospects seemed bright in 1970. His presumptive Democratic opponent, Senator Ralph Yarborough, was an unreconstructed liberal populist in an increasingly conservative, buttoned-down state. Then disaster struck. Former congressman Lloyd Bentsen Jr. entered the Democratic primary—and he was even more conservative than Bush. In a summer 1970 newspaper column, Bush family friend William F. Buckley lamented Bentsen's entry, praised Bush as “genuinely talented on the platform and in the ways of the world,” and quoted Rogers Morton that Poppy was the only one of his generation of GOP figures who could “go all the way to the top.”

Bush raised enormous amounts of money and campaigned relentlessly. But for a second time he fell short. This was particularly hard for the competitive Poppy, whose father had become U.S. senator from Connecticut without even bothering to run for the House. He was disconsolate and confessed to his old friend Robert Mosbacher, “I feel like Custer.”

President Nixon offered pro forma condolences. “I am sure . . . that you will not allow this defeat to discourage you in your efforts to continue to provide leadership for our party and the nation,” he wrote in a cable on November 5, 1970, right after the election.

Bush waited for a more tangible form of consolation, and then waited some more. When a friend tipped him off that Treasury Secretary David Kennedy was leaving, Bush called Nixon and made a modest pitch for a job—not of secretary but of *undersecretary*. Poppy knew too little about finance to assume the top post. Besides, it was the undersecretary who dealt specifically with issues of concern to oil interests.

Nixon's response came as a shock. His new treasury secretary would be John Connally, the Texas governor and conservative Democrat who had just helped defeat Bush by throwing his weight behind Lloyd Bentsen. Connally would most certainly not want Bush on his staff—not that Bush would have wanted to serve under him anyway. And even if Connally had been willing, it was unlikely that Nixon would okay having two Texans in top Treasury Department posts. For Nixon's part, he wanted at least one Democrat in his cabinet, to create a perception of bipartisanship, and also help his Southern strategy in the 1972 campaign. He also greatly admired the confident, handsome Connally. But the move must have raised suspicions in Bush's mind about which candidate Nixon really had wanted to win the Texas Senate race.

Bush's suspicions were on target. It would subsequently be shown that Nixon often secretly backed conservative Democrats, especially Southern hard-liners like Senator James Eastland of Mississippi, who would support his policies while staying out of Republican internecine squabbling.

Now, with the Connally business, Bush was livid. This is what he got for his loyalty to Nixon? John Tower put it this way: “He was out of work, and he wanted a job. As a defeated senatorial candidate, he hoped and fully expected to get a major job in the Administration. Yet the Administration seemed to be paying more attention to the very Democrat who had put him on the job market. What gives?”

It was the kind of political snub that could not—and perhaps would not—be easily forgotten. Nixon had already disappointed Poppy by choosing Spiro Agnew over him as a running mate. Now this.

But Poppy was nothing if not resilient. Once again, he suggested a job to Nixon: ambassador to the United Nations. The case he made shows a keen grasp of Nixon's neurosis and class envy, and a willingness to exploit it. There was a “dirth [sic] of Nixon advocacy in New York City,” where the U.N. was based, Bush wrote the president, noting that he was well suited to “fill that need in New York social circles.”

Nixon complied. Parmet described the meeting where the matter was settled:

Bush did most of the talking. He told the president that he preferred going to New York as ambassador to the United Nations... He and Barbara could . . . become invaluable . . . Nothing in the record of the session indicates any discussion of global factors, or, for that matter, US relationships with that world body.

The inexperienced Poppy was again being offered something for which he was ill-prepared—an important diplomatic post at a time of global turmoil. Among the hot-button issues on which he was expected to hold forth were the China-Taiwan dispute, Vietnam, and the Middle East conflict. Some of his closest friends were astonished. Congressman Lud Ashley, an old chum from his Skull and Bones days, put it this way: “George, what the fuck do you know about world affairs?” To which Poppy replied, “You ask me that in ten days.”

In private, neither Nixon nor his top adviser on foreign affairs, Henry Kissinger, thought much of Bush's capacities. On April 27, 1971, several months after Poppy's appointment, Nixon raised the possibility of sending Poppy on a secret diplomatic mission to China.

PRESIDENT NIXON: How about [UN Ambassador George H.W.] Bush?

KISSINGER: Absolutely not, he is too soft and not sophisticated enough.

PRESIDENT NIXON: I thought of that myself.

In a 1992 letter to Herbert Parmet, Nixon claimed that he had made the U.N. appointment because Bush "not only had the diplomatic skills to be an effective ambassador, but also because it would be helpful to him in the future to have this significant foreign-policy experience." Although Bush was an amiable fellow, it is a stretch to believe that either the first or the second part of that statement fully conveyed Nixon's true motives. But one thing was clear: Nixon did not feel he could leave Poppy entirely out in the cold.

Not only did Nixon appoint Poppy to the U.N.; he also upgraded the post to that of full ambassador, a title previously conferred only upon envoys to foreign states. He even made Bush a member of his cabinet. This was most unusual, but it put Bush in a unique position: although he traveled to Washington regularly for cabinet meetings, he was "a Washington outsider" by dint of his being based in New York. Whatever Nixon's ultimate purpose in continuing to mollify him, these decisions clearly worked to Poppy's advantage. When the Watergate scandal erupted, nobody thought to include George H. W. Bush in the circle of blame. He was literally out of sight, out of mind. But not necessarily out of the loop.

How Warren Commission Member Gerald Ford Altered the Official JFK Autopsy Diagram and Report to Conceal the Truth About Kennedy's Murder

Ford, then a Congressman, purposely altered the Kennedy autopsy records to conceal the fact that JFK had been shot from both the front and the back.



ROGER STONE

JAN 25, 2023

♥ 112 💬 25

Share



NOTE: While this post is available to all, in order to give you a sample of the content to expect here on Stone Cold Truth, in the coming days, controversial and groundbreaking content like this will require a paid subscription, which supports my journalistic efforts.

Subscribe

The official inquiry into the assassination of President John F. Kennedy, the Warren Commission appointed by President Lyndon Johnson, insisted that Kennedy was killed by three shots fired from the window on the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository Building by a single gunman.

This claim of only three shots fired, all of them from behind the President, has been contradicted over time. Parkland Hospital Emergency Room Dr. Charles A. Crenshaw said in his book, *JFK - A Conspiracy of Silence*, that Kennedy suffered an entry wound in his throat, as well

as a blowout wound in the left rear of his head, both of them consistent with being shot at least twice from the front. By the time Kennedy's body reached the Bethesda Medical Center for the official autopsy, a tracheotomy had been performed on the dead President to obscure the frontal origin of the wound in his throat, and the blow-out wound described by multiple doctors at Parkland was no longer reflected in the final autopsy.

FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover conducted his investigation into the Kennedy assassination in less than a week and essentially handed Warren Commission Counsel Arlen Specter the conclusion that "lone nut" Lee Harvey Oswald had acted alone in killing Kennedy, and had fired the fatal three shots from the Texas School Book Depository Building.

Both the claim of the Warren Commission that there were only three bullets fired, and that all three bullets had been fired from behind the President would require a shocking change in both the official autopsy diagram submitted by Kennedy's doctor, as well as denial of the physical evidence collected by the Warren Commission.

In fact, Warren Commission member Gerald Ford, then a Congressman, purposely altered the Kennedy autopsy records to conceal the fact that JFK had been shot from both the front and the back, which would of course expose the existence of multiple gunmen and thus a conspiracy. Both the *Associated Press* and the *New York Times* accurately reported that Ford had made the material change when Warren Commission records documenting this history were declassified in 1997.

According to the memoirs of one of Hoover's Deputies, at the behest of the FBI Director, Ford changed the description and autopsy diagram depiction of the location of the wound in Kennedy's upper back to the base of his neck to accommodate the government's now largely discredited "single-bullet theory," holding that JFK had been shot solely from the rear and that one of only three bullets fired hit both Kennedy and Governor John Connally. In essence the description of the wound in JFK's upper back was moved to his rear neck to conceal that JFK had been shot in the throat from the front.

FBI documents declassified in 2006 detail even more about the crucial role Ford played in doctoring the autopsy to accommodate the cover-up. Assistant FBI Director Cartha "Deke" DeLoach regularly met secretly with Ford to inform the FBI on the status of the Warren Commission investigation. "Ford indicated he would keep me thoroughly advised as to the activities of the Commission," DeLoach wrote in a memo. "He stated this would have to be done on a confidential basis, however, he thought it should be done."

The *Associated Press* reported in 1997 that DeLoach wrote a memo on December 17, 1963, about a meeting with Ford in which the Deputy FBI Director laid out a problem. "Two members of the Commission brought up the fact that they still were not convinced that the president had been shot from the sixth floor window of the Texas Book Depository," DeLoach wrote. "These members failed to understand the trajectory of the slugs that had killed the president. He [Ford] stated he felt this point would be discussed further but, of course, would represent no problem." Indeed, we can now see what Ford meant by "no problem."

Thank you for reading Stone Cold Truth with
Roger Stone. This post is public so feel free to
share it.

Here, more specifically, is the problem DeLoach described. The declassified initial draft of the Warren Commission report stated, "A bullet had entered his back at a point slightly above the shoulder to the right of the spine." This description matches that of JFK's personal physician, Admiral George G. Burkley, who attended the autopsy at Bethesda Naval Medical Center, and noted that the wound was "in the upper posterior about even with the third thoracic vertebra."

In fact, autopsy photographs of JFK's back show the wound in his back, two to three inches below the base of the neck. A diagram by Burkley included in the Warren Commission's own report confirms this location. The actual physical evidence demonstrates that the first draft of the Warren Commission report was indeed accurate.

Photographs of bullet holes in Kennedy's shirt and suit jacket, almost six inches below the top of the collar, place the wound in the upper right back. As American history professor Michael L. Kurtz pointed out in his book *The JFK Assassination Debates*, "If a bullet fired from the sixth-floor window of the Depository building nearly sixty feet higher than the limousine entered the President's back, with the president sitting in an upright position, it could hardly have exited from his throat at a point just above the Adam's apple, then abruptly change course and drive downward into Governor Connally's back."

Ford did Hoover's bidding. His handwritten edit on the classified document said, "A bullet had entered the base of the back of his neck slightly to the right of his spine." This change was later revealed in declassified papers kept by the Warren Commission's General Counsel and accepted in the final report. "A small change," Ford told the *Associated Press* when it surfaced decades later in 1997.

Ford, a public supporter of the single-assassin theory, insisted that his edit had intended to clarify meaning, not change history. However, the effect of his alteration is clear. With this "small change," he bolstered the commission's false conclusion that a single bullet had passed

through Kennedy and hit Governor Connally — thus solidifying what is now known as “the Magic Bullet theory.” Indeed, the *Associated Press* stated that Ford’s “small change” became “the crucial element” to determine that Lee Harvey Oswald had been the lone assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

Stone Cold Truth’s groundbreaking reporting has been seen on top-rated shows like [Tucker Carlson Tonight](#), along with top online news outlets like Revolver News, The Gateway Pundit, ZeroHedge, Real Clear Politics, National File, Infowars, Big League Politics, Newsweek — and even fake news ones like Huffpost and MSN.

Your subscription not only gives you first access to this information, but helps keep Stone Cold Truth alive.

Blocked due to copyright
See full page image on
microfilm.

Rep. George Bush

(in photo)

Nixon Picks Bush as U.N. Ambassador

Exclusive to The Times from
the Washington Post

WASHINGTON — President Nixon announced Friday that he would nominate Rep. George Bush (R-Tex.), defeated candidate for the senate, to be ambassador to the United Nations.

The President was full of praise for Ambassador Charles W. Yost, who, according to some reports, had not been informed when word leaked last month that a change would take place.

The President said, however, that early last summer Yost informed him he would like to retire at the end of the present U.N. General Assembly meeting.

Retired Earlier

A former career ambassador, Yost retired from the foreign service in 1966 and was persuaded by Mr. Nixon early in 1969 to take the U.N. post. He is a Democrat.

Bush, 46, son of the late Sen. Prescott Bush (R-Conn.), is known as a moderate Republican and one of the younger party members the President had high political hopes for.

Mr. Nixon vigorously supported Bush's unsuccessful campaign for the Senate this fall. One pre-election report said that if Bush won the President might consider him as a possible replacement for Vice President Agnew in 1972.

'Enormous Interest'

In making the announcement, the President said that Bush had had "years of experience" as a businessman and politician and had an "enormous interest" in the United Nations.

In the House, Bush has been a member of the important Ways and Means Committee. He has had little foreign experience except as a businessman and service in the Pacific as a Navy pilot in World War II.

He is a native of Massachusetts and a graduate of Phillips Academy at Andover, Mass., and Yale University.

Bush said he regarded his new assignment as an "awesome responsibility" and wondered how he could "absorb enough" from Yost to do the job.

'Very Lucky Guy'

He said, however, he regarded himself as "a very lucky guy" to have a chance to work with the President on this "important quest for peace in the world."

Yost said that he had appreciated the opportunity to serve at the United Nations.

The President said the reason "several names have come up" in speculation about Yost's successor was that "we have found it difficult to find a man we thought could fill" his shoes.

Daniel P. Moynihan, another Democrat and counsellor to the President, was first reported to be in line for the ambassadorship, but he turned it down to return to his professorship at Harvard.

In a letter to Yost, the President said, "Your entire career has exemplified the best American traditions of public service. At the United Nations you have been the embodiment of the oldest American tradition, that of a decent respect for the opinions of mankind."

Senate Confirms Bush as CIA Director

BY JOHN H. AVERILL

Times Staff Writer

WASHINGTON—The Senate confirmed the nomination of George Bush as director of the embattled Central Intelligence Agency Tuesday, rejecting protests by some Democrats that his political background would thwart restoration of public confidence in the CIA.

The vote was 64 to 27, with only one Republican, Sen. Jesse Helms of North Carolina, voting against the nomination. Helms said that Bush was "not the best qualified man for the job."

Another Republican, Lowell P. Weicker Jr. of Connecticut, voted "present." Weicker said he could not support Bush because of his past political activities.

Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) was among the 26 Democrats opposing Bush. Sen. John V. Tunney (D-Calif.) was absent and did not vote.

Although Bush was opposed mainly by Democratic liberals, he also received considerable liberal support from among the 30 Democrats and 34 Republicans who voted for him.

Bush's most recent job has been chief of the U.S. Liaison Office in Peking. But it was his political past, particularly his role as Republican national chairman in the waning months of the Nixon Administration, that generated the opposition to his confirmation.

Bush also has been a two-term House member from Texas, twice an unsuccessful candidate for the Senate, and a U.S. ambassador to the United Nations.

Even his Democratic critics conceded that Bush had demonstrated integrity and ability in all of his jobs and said they could support him for almost any other post in government.

But they argued that at a time when the CIA was reeling from disclosures of misdeeds and illegal activities, Bush was not the right choice to restore public trust in the agency.

"We cannot have a rehabilitation of the agency without a restoration of public confidence," said Sen. Thomas J. McIntyre (D-N.H.), leader of the opposition. "A person so vulnerable to political subornation doesn't inspire confidence."

On the other hand, some of Bush's supporters contended that his political background could be an asset by providing him with the political astuteness to stand up to a President who wanted the CIA to undertake a misdeed.

"All of the recent (CIA) directors have told me they have done things they knew were wrong but that they did them because the President wanted them to do it," said Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.), one of Bush's strongest defenders. "I think George Bush has demonstrated the ability to stand up to the President."

Despite the strong feelings expressed both by critics and supporters, there were seldom more than a dozen senators on the floor during the two-hour round of speeches preceding the vote. Bush's wife watched the proceedings from the gallery and at times appeared angered by remarks critical of her husband.

As CIA director, Bush will succeed William E. Colby, who was fired by President Ford last November but was asked to stay on until Bush was confirmed.

Since its creation in 1947, the CIA has had eight directors, of which three have come from the military, three from private or government careers and two from within the agency. Bush will be the first director with a political background.

Sens. Gary Hart (D-Colo.) and Joseph R. Biden Jr. (D-Del.) argued that the tradition of nonpolitical directors should be maintained.

"We need a man with the demonstrable capacity to tell the President he is all wet," Biden said.

Sen. Frank Church (D-Ida.), chairman of the Senate select committee that has exposed many of the CIA's wrongdoings, said:

"The new director should be someone with the strength of resolution to tell the President: 'I believe your premise to be wrong for it is refuted by the unvarnished facts gathered by the CIA.'"

"This is the vital role that the Central Intelligence Agency can play in our government but it will work only if the director is immune to political pressure," he said.

However, Sen. Clifford P. Case (R-N.J.) countered that Bush's critics were making too much of the CIA directorship.

"This job does not require a super human being and, if it does, something is wrong with the system and the job ought to be abolished," Case said. "What the job requires is a man with talent and this man has it in abundance."