

Lehman employee, Wendell Wilkie, was provided as the dummy Republican candidate to oppose Roosevelt.

(Actually another radical, Huey Long, had loomed as something of a threat to FDR. Long was an anti-communist radical who proposed placing confiscatory taxes on the very rich and light taxes on the upper middle class, with social programs to benefit the lower middle class and the "deserving poor." FDR's plan was to place confiscatory taxes on the upper middle class and lower middle class, while providing foundation loopholes for the very rich. FDR would establish social programs for the non-working poor, but would use most of the tax take to either increase the power of Soviet Russia, or to protect it. In September, 1935 Long was assassinated in Baton Rouge just as he sent to press a book in which he proposed dismantling of the Federal Reserve system and implementation of an American-owned central banking system similar to that proposed by Father Coughlin. Investigators said that a "loner", Carl Weiss, killed Sen. Long. Some in Louisiana believe that the Long assassination was arranged by the Lehman or Rockefeller interests.)

In the field of Civil Rights it will be remembered that Lehman was a board member of the NAACP, and one of the loudest and most obscene voices in the attack on white Southerners. He used the NAACP as a personal toy, never permitting a negro to become national president, but throwing it behind any and all Red objectives.

(The Lehman's sometimes worked through negroes but they never really trusted them. They didn't even trust their protegee, Martin Luther King. In the infamous march from Selma to Montgomery that culminated in a public urination display in front of the Alabama State Capitol, King was only the nominal leader. On hand to give orders and to direct TV cameramen was a member of the Lehman family. He was photographed by infiltrators, and The Councilor may someday publish this disgusting photograph.)

Lehman and other persons in the Rothschild Judensystem Bloc control all three major TV networks in the United States, just as thoroughly as Lehman controlled Fidel Castro. Perhaps even more so.

The Chicago Tribune on May 29, 1950 published the names of three men, Felix Frankfurter, Henry Morgenthau, Jr. and Herbert Lehman with a story which stated that "a person with highest state department connections identified these three names as the secret government of the United States."

During World War 2, Vlas A. Klensten was introduced to Major George Racey Jordan, Lend-Lease expediter at Great Falls, Mont., as the delegate of "the great Jakov Ashberg, financial hero of the Soviet Union." Klensten boasted that he had an appointment with a powerful American on a "most confidential" mission.

Klensten demanded air priority and Jordan demanded the name of the big, big shot. Jordan suggested Morgenthau. Klensten answered "No, no, much above Morgenthau! Very big boss--great social change coming soon in America; Herbert Lehman." (See The Freeman, Jan. 12, 1953 for details, or other writings of Major Jordan.)

Outside of a few boyhood weeks spent visiting family friends in Montgomery, a few weeks in the Borscht Belt, and months behind the Iron Curtain, virtually all of the remainder of Lehman's life was spent in Washington, New York City and Albany.

Was Lehman capable of plotting the overthrow of America?

We do not know what his ambitions were but there is a very interesting article in the New York Times of Oct. 19, 1938, page 10. This article refers to the writings of Giovanni Preziosi in the magazine Vita Italiana. It alleges that secret meetings were held at Cap D'Antibes on the French Riviera in Aug. 1938 to plot the overthrow of western governments in a screen of war hysteria. Supposedly present were Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Bernard Baruch, and Stephen S. Wise, at the villa of Sir Phillip Sassoon, who also had the Duke of Windsor among his guests at the time.

This meeting applauded a universal war that was

ish War Secretary Leon Blum, Red premier of France, and Maxim Litvinoff, Soviet Foreign Commissar. Signor Preziosi added that in the Bolshevik circles of New York "a list is being circulated giving the names of those who will compose the U.S. Cabinet--Baruch as president; Albert Einstein, vice-president; Herbert Lehman, Secretary of State; Morgenthau, Secretary of Treasurer; Leon Trotsky, Secretary of War; and Walter Lippmann, Director of the Press."

Detractors of Senator Lehman cannot honestly say whether the Italian story was anti-Jewish propaganda or whether there was a plot to oust all Christians from positions of leadership. But we can prove without question that Herbert Lehman worked for the communists and against Christian whites all of his life.

The 1964-65 edition of Who's Who in America contains biographies of both Kennedy and Lehman. There is a black border around the Kennedy sketch, indicating the compiler rewrote the story just before the publication went to press. But they failed to note that Lehman died at about the same time.

The funeral for Herbert Lehman was held less than a week after that of President Kennedy. Certainly it is strange that the nation's most powerful political figure would die a few days after the nation's most powerful elected official. President Johnson attended the Lehman funeral although he refused to attend the funeral of General MacArthur. Lehman was an old friend. The public may never know how Lehman died.

Lehman's widow warned LBJ not to risk his life by attending the rites. Perhaps Lyndon had reason to believe that a truce had been arranged.



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porarily immobilized. A special dye marks him for police identification.

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Typed: 3/6/74
HEP:RLG:LTR:ad

MAR 11 1974

129-11
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7C

Dear [redacted] 7C

Your letter to President Nixon suggesting the production of a documentary film study concerning the assassination of the late President John F. Kennedy has been referred to me.

You may be assured that your suggestion will be given appropriate consideration. The President appreciates the interest which prompted you to express your views.

Sincerely,

HENRY E. PETERSEN
Assistant Attorney General

[Handwritten signature]
HEP
by RLG

[Handwritten signature]

Records
Rigdon
Petersen

THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

REFERRAL

To: Criminal Division
Department of Justice

Date: February 19, 1974

ACTION REQUESTED

- Draft reply for:
 - President's signature.
 - Undersigned's signature.
- Memorandum for use as enclosure to reply.
- Direct reply.
 - Furnish information copy.
- Suitable acknowledgment or other appropriate handling.
 - Furnish copy of reply, if any.
- For your information.
- For comment.

NOTE

Prompt action is essential.

If more than 72 hours' delay is encountered, please telephone the undersigned immediately, Code 1450.

Basic correspondence should be returned when draft reply, memorandum, or comment is requested.

REMARKS:

Description:

Letter: Telegram: Other:

To: The President

From: [Redacted] 7C

Date: February 12, 1974

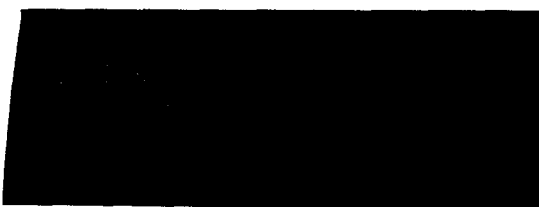
Subject: Request for sponsorship of documentary film preserving evidence collected by the Warren Commission re the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

By direction of the President:

Dudley H. Chapman
Associate Counsel

(Department or Agency copy)

15
Talley
CH



7C

February 12, 1974

The President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Mr. President:

This letter is prompted by a recent viewing of the motion picture "Executive Action". It is a request for your sponsorship of a documentary film preserving and amplifying the evidence collected by the Warren Commission.

The film "Executive Action" purports to be a screen account of the assassination of John F. Kennedy. While the film disclaims being more than a "suggestion" of what might have happened, its total impact is quite different. Using documentary materials, collected through investigation of Lee Harvey Oswald, in a very artful fashion, the movie creates a strong, serious view that indeed the death was the result of conspiratorial forces.

As you know the Warren Commission and its staff amassed twenty-six volumes of documentary evidence collected from volumes of investigative reports. The Report itself is a scholarly compilation of investigative analysis by excellent, objective legal analysts. It quite conclusively demonstrates the guilt of Oswald and the absence of conspiratorial involvement.

However, apart from history scholars and other more serious students, it is unlikely that the factual validity of the Report will be readily appreciated by future generations. Indeed, as "Executive Action" indicates, there are many critics currently drawn to conspiratorial hypotheses who undoubtedly will continue to excite broad suspicions about the integrity of the Warren Commission.

The President
February 12, 1974
Page Two

The suggestion, which anticipates the curiosity of future generations, is a documentary film study. Films of live interviews serve to preserve evidence in a unique manner that are often superior to the written format. Moreover, there are many witnesses, Warren Commission members and staff analysts still living whose knowledge or critical assessment of evidence could be of inestimable value to future historians.

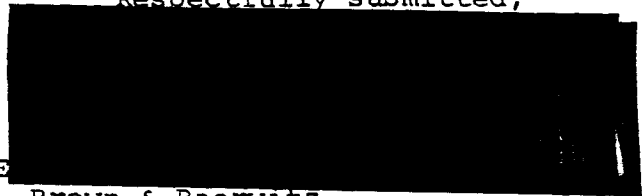
The lack of any eyewitnesses to Oswald's firing of the fatal shots makes both the direct and circumstantial evidence vulnerable to quarrel. Undoubtedly, future generations will be more affected by criticisms of the Warren Commission as weaknesses in evidence or deductions are noted through recurrent scrutiny. Such criticisms will obtain more credibility as witnesses and other more knowledgeable persons die or lose recall. Any reasonable measure to improve and preserve the quality of actual evidence ought to become a treasure to future scholars.

The general idea would be to authorize and finance an independent historical society and bar association project to collect videotape interviews with Texas officials, Warren Commission staff members, doctors, ballistic experts and others whose contribution to the Warren Commission Report is most noteworthy. A by-product of this collection of video-research materials could be a documentary film suitable for television and classroom showing as well as general theatre display. The film could focus on the more significant evidence such as the possession of the rifle, employment at the Texas School Book Depository Building before the route of President Kennedy was known, the ballistic evidence, riflemen's tests of timing and accuracy of the rifle, the slaying by Oswald of a policeman in his desperation following the event, etc.

The President
February 12, 1974
Page Three

A copy of this letter is being sent to others whose special abilities will make them able critics of this suggestion in the event one of your staff should be asked to assess the idea.

Respectfully submitted,



PLF:mh

cc: Joseph A. Ball, Esq.
Ball, Hunt, Hart, Brown & Baerwitz
450 North Roxbury Drive
Beverly Hills, California 90210

Maynard J. Toll, Esq.
O'Melveny & Myers
611 West Sixth Street
Los Angeles, California 90017

TEK:SPL:sgc
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Files ✓
Mrs. Gauf
Mr. Lockman

APR 12 1971

out 4/12/71

[Redacted]

7C

*SPL
TEK*

Dear [Redacted] 7C

Your recent letter to President Nixon has been referred to this Office for reply. In that letter, you inquire as to whether or not President Kennedy is in fact deceased.

I can assure you, without any reservation whatever, that President Kennedy was indeed assassinated in 1963. We are aware of the rumor that he did not lose his life, but that rumor is absolutely false.

The President has asked me to extend his appreciation to you for writing.

Sincerely,

Thomas E. Kauper
Deputy Assistant Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

*File
298*

6
Justice
7C

[REDACTED]

OK

Dear Honorable MISTER Richard Nixon, President:

A Question has come to my mind about the late President John F. Kennedy. I would like you to understand that I don't mean this to be a practical joke of any kind. I have understood that John F. Kennedy died November 22, 1963, I'd like to ask whether he died mentally (becoming vegetated) or did he die both physically and mentally. If he is mentally dead, I know it would be none of my business, I'd like to have an honest and true answer about my problem, of whether he is dead or not.

RECEIVED
APR 8 4 38 PM '71
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL

Sincerely,

7C [REDACTED]

129-11
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
20 APR 8 1971
ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL