



**Special JFK  
Symposium Edition**

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# JOHN F. KENNEDY

1917 - 1963

## THE PERSON, THE PRESIDENT, THE ASSASSINATION

### The Person

John Kennedy was born in 1917 the second child and second son to Joseph Patrick Kennedy and Rose (Fitzgerald) Kennedy, in what was to be a family of nine children.

Both sides of the family were Boston Irish with a keen interest in politics. Joseph Patrick Kennedy, Sr., mixed that interest with a drive to become wealthy, a great ambition for his family and hints of business impropriety.

Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy was devoutly religious, tough minded and devoted to her children.

Both parents were intensely patriotic and urged their children to serve their country.

From this background, and with the experience of a life-time of almost constant physical pain (scarlet fever, appendicitis, fallen arches, a school football injury, a back injury when his PT boat was sunk by a Japanese destroyer...); a distinguished war record; a spotty school record distinguished by a love of history and English and a distaste for "drills" like Latin verbs; and the death of his older brother, Joseph Jr., in a World War II plane explosion, emerged a most remarkable man.

Joseph Alsop bore eloquent tribute to John F. Kennedy: "Courage, intelligence, and practicality; a passion for excellence, and a longing to excel; above all, a deep love of this country, a burning pride in its past, and an unremitting confidence in the American future."

*Continued on page three...*



**The John F. Kennedy Assassination Symposium  
August 19, 20, 21 & 22, 1993  
Laurentian University**

# The Thousand Days...

When President Eisenhower turned the affairs of state over to John F. Kennedy on January 20, 1961, he had embedded there-in a poison pill which was ultimately to cost the life of the new president and end his term after one thousand days.

The poison pill was a plan to depose President Fidel Castro of Cuba. It included within it three principal elements: an invasion of Cuba by a C.I.A. trained Brigade of Cuban expatriates; the murder of President Castro by a C.I.A./Mafia cabal; and, after finding some "proper legal cover", the President of the United States would order American forces to invade to "restore order".

The latter had been part of the original planning which had been done by Richard Nixon as Vice-President, Allan Dulles as Director of the C.I.A., and Richard Bissell, the C.I.A.'s Deputy-Director of Plans. It was this evil triumvirate that recruited the Mafia as an ally.

When President-elect Kennedy heard of the invasion plans on November 18, 1960 in a pre-inauguration meeting with Allan Dulles and Richard Bissell, he listened in disbelief and accepted the briefing as information. He would only give his approval of the plan after he was President. There is no evidence that he was ever advised of the Mafia's role.

After being sworn in as President, John F. Kennedy continued to harbour serious reservations about the plan, but, when assured that it had the support of Eisenhower, the Joint-Chiefs-of-Staff, the C.I.A. and others, he gave the go-ahead but:

"On one point President Kennedy was clear: under no conditions were American forces to be committed to the invasion. It was a firm decision, one which was impressed on everyone, whether civilian, military, C.I.A. or Cuban politicians."

Despite President Kennedy making it clear that the United States forces would not be involved, many people, deceived by others or self-deceived, believed that when the invasion was actually launched, the power of the United States would be thrown in to topple President Castro.

The defeat of the Cuban Brigade 2506 left several bitter consequences: the dead invaders left an embittered Cuban American community; the captured invaders were ransomed by the U.S. for tractors and medical supplies; the C.I.A. was discredited; the Joint-Chiefs-of-Staff were humiliated; the Mafia was bent upon revenge; and, most of all, there were the key operatives in the venture who were to set in motion the destruction of the President. These operatives included Richard Noxon, Gerald Ford, Allan Dulles, General Charles P. Cabell (whose brother was the Mayor of Dallas, Texas), E. How-

ard Hunt, Carlos Marcello, Sam Giancana, and many others whose roles will be revealed at an appropriate point.

Although the bitter consequences of the Eisenhower/Nixon poison-pill were great and would ultimately lead to the assassination of John F. Kennedy, the Bay of Pigs disaster had a great, positive consequence: it confirmed in Mr. Kennedy the rightness of his instincts and made him resolve from that point forward to test all future policies with his detached, objective, rational and incisive intellect.

He accepted responsibility for the disaster, stored its lessons in his memory, and moved forward to face the challenges of the next 880 days.

His major challenges were in the realm of international relations. Besides

Pigs.

Step-by-step John F. Kennedy moved the world towards a lessening of international tensions. In Laos, with the help of a great Democratic Party work-horse, Averell Harrison, he salvaged the nation from the distasteful Eisenhower-Dulles attempts to create a pro-American puppet state and in its place he was able to achieve the creation of a neutral government.

In Berlin, where the Soviet hardliners were pressuring Krushchev to force an end to Western occupation, President Kennedy declared: "We cannot and will not permit the Communists to drive us out of Berlin..." He backed up his resolve by taking several steps to enhance American military readiness. And, he made several symbolic

never put the Soviets or Krushchev in a position that did not have a face-saving way out.

In Laos and West Berlin, Mr. Kennedy's willingness to enter into rational negotiations led to an easing of tensions in those two crisis areas. But there was to be one more great challenge where the President's wisdom, patience, intelligence and concern for the welfare of humanity brought the world back from the brink of nuclear disaster...the second Cuban crisis.

On the 14th of October, 1962, American U-2 spy planes discovered that the Soviet Union was beginning the construction of missile sites in Cuba. Although Castro and Krushchev were to declare the installations to be purely defensive, the Government of the United States, headed by the youngest President in history, concluded that the missile sites would have to be taken out - either voluntarily by the Soviets or involuntarily by armed American attack.

Over the next thirteen days all of Mr. Kennedy's finest qualities were to be put to their greatest test...

The dramatic story of those days is best told in Robert Kennedy's memoir Thirteen Days. This small book captures all of the drama, the sense of urgency, President Kennedy's quiet resolve, the contribution of the people he had brought into government...and no precis of events could do justice to the leadership demonstrated by President John F. Kennedy.

All that can be said is that at the end of the thirteen days, Nikita Krushchev ordered the dismantling of the missiles and their return to the Soviet Union.

Quite possibly John F. Kennedy's actions over those thirteen days was the greatest single demonstration of leadership in the greatest crisis in human history.

There were to be other challenges, both domestic and foreign. Mr. Kennedy had to face down the U.S. steel industry in his struggle to control inflation. He had to face up to the Republicans and Southern Democrats in their resistance to civil rights reform. He had to persuade Krushchev to agree to a nuclear test ban agreement. He had to cope with the reality of Vietnam and the hopelessness of that looming disaster.

Great problems and steady progress marked the President's thousand days.

But great enemies were being made. Detente and disarmament and a nuclear test ban and a decision to commence with the withdrawal of American forces from Vietnam and to normalize relations with Cuba caused the powers of the military/industrial complex to unite with the C.I.A. and the Mafia to end his magnificent thousand days on November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas.



Eisenhower's poison-pill of the Cuban invasion, Kennedy had to deal with serious problems in Laos and Berlin, and he had to seek an accord with the Soviet Union to eliminate atmospheric nuclear testing. In a sense all of these could be reduced to one problem: his ability to achieve a rational relationship with Nikita Khrushchev. Rounding off these international challenges there was to be a second Cuban crisis far more dangerous than that of the Bay of

gestures such as sending a military convoy from West Germany along the autobahn to Berlin; by sending Vice-President Johnson on a state visit; and, by appointing General Lucius Clay as his personal representative to West Berlin.

But always, as he moved on one level to show American resolve, he moved on another level to open the door to negotiated political settlement. And, as he was often to point out to his most trusted advisors...he

*"Although the bitter consequences of the Eisenhower/Nixon poison-pill were great and would ultimately lead to the assassination of John F. Kennedy, the Bay of Pigs disaster had a great, positive consequence: it confirmed in Mr. Kennedy the rightness of his instincts and made him resolve from that point forward to test all future policies with his detached, objective, rational and incisive intellect."*

## The Person, The President, The Assassination

Continued From Page One...

Although he suffered physically, and although in his thousand days in the office of President he had, as Bill Baggs was to say, "...learned a great sorrow," he never lost his wonderful wit and he never lost his deep-set humility" which enhanced everything else."

He was honest to the core. "Jack Kennedy," wrote William Aitwood, "could never pretend to be somebody he wasn't. He couldn't even put on funny hats or Indian feathers like other candidates. He had his own personal, downbeat style, and all who met him got used to it, and the country got used to it, too."

His wartime courage was to be celebrated in magazine articles and a movie, but he was never to boast or ballyhoo his record. When asked by a reporter seeking the corny, heart-string tugging answer how he had become a hero, John Kennedy replied gravely, "It wasn't difficult. They sank my boat." He didn't tell how with his back injured in the collision, he had put a strap around an injured crewman and holding the strap in his teeth, had towed the man two-and-a-half miles to safety.

It was a courage that he carried into all aspects of his life. A courage he had celebrated in his book *Profiles In Courage*, and which he especially demonstrated in the thirteen days from October 16 to October 28, 1962 when he confronted the crisis of Russian missiles in Cuba.

But he coupled such courage with great wisdom and sensitivity. As his brother Robert was to say of the crisis, "What guided all his deliberations was an effort not to disgrace Khrushchev, not to humiliate the Soviet Union, not to have them feel they wouldn't have to escalate their response..."

In this crisis John F. Kennedy courageously, wisely and patiently took civilization by the hand and lead it to safety from the brink of nuclear war.

As a husband he took a special pride in his wife, Jacqueline...her beauty, her sophistication, her command of Spanish and French; however, he never achieved victory over his delight in other attractive women.

He took immense delight in his two children, Caroline and John, Jr., and had been deeply saddened by the death of an infant son, Patrick.

John F. Kennedy, President of the United States for one thousand days. Although he accomplished much in the one thousand days, one is left with the feeling that he had only just begun and, like Hamlet "...he was likely, had he been put on.

To have prov'd most royally..." But no one can do great good without generating great hatred. And President Kennedy was aware of that hatred. A hatred held by only a few, but that few were men of great power and great evil.

He was aware, too, of the dangers he faced and he reflected his awareness in June, 1963, when he spoke to some White House visitors and, at the conclusion, startled them by taking a paper from his pocket and reading the

famous speech by Blanche in Shakespeare's King John:

The sun's o'ercast with blood.  
Fair day, adieu!

Which is the side that I must go withal?

I am with both; and each army hath a hand,

And in their rage, I having hold of both,  
They whirl asunder and dismember me.

John F. Kennedy, family man, loyal friend, scholar, war hero, Congressman, Senator, and President of the United States - murdered at the age of forty-six.

John F. Kennedy started the campaign with what all the political professionals and all manner of media 'spin doctors' regarded as an insurmountable obstacle: he was a Roman Catholic - and the folk wisdom was that a Catholic could never be elected President of the United States. Although he had been a Congressman and a Senator, he had not distinguished himself in either role. He did not have any positive record in either civil rights activities or pro-labour activities. Indeed, he had by his support of Robert Kennedy's anti-mafia activities, incurred the strongest opposition from Jimmy Hoffa's Teamsters' Union.

He did, however, have significant assets. He was handsome and open, with a ready

up at a series of rallies and heckled Kennedy. Sporting all manner of labour badges and buttons on his jacket and hat, the leather-lunged activist shouted his insults. John Kennedy didn't dignify his bellowing with a response until, near the end of the day, as Kennedy passed him on the way to the campaign bus, the candidate paused and looked him straight in the eye - "Drop dead, Fatso," he said. The heckler was struck silent and turned up at no further meetings.

If he didn't have all the leaders of labour on his side, his distinguished war record, his hard campaigning and his open, handsome face with its brilliant smile won many of the rank and file.

At one campaign stop in Virginia an older, knarled worked arriving at the plant gate, stepped up to him.

"Is it true you never worked a day in your life?" he growled.

"You might say that," said Kennedy.

"Well let me tell you," said the forty year veteran of the coal mines, "You haven't missed a goddamn thing."

Although, after the election victory, there were all manner of groups who claimed to have made that victory possible - the Daley machine with Mafia backing in Illinois; the Stevenson workers who held the liberal votes, the Johnson Texans who claimed their man won the South - the most critical vote that made the victory possible was that of the African-Americans.

Hundreds of thousands of African-Americans were tilting towards Nixon - including the Rev. Martin Luther King, Sr., - partly because of a great debt of Southern Blacks to the Rockefeller family, and partly in reaction to the oppression of Southern Whites who were nominally 'Democrats'.

That all changed when, near the very end of the campaign, Martin Luther King, Jr., was sentenced to four months hard labour for failing to change the address on his driver's license.

At the end of a long torturous day of campaigning, John F. Kennedy was told of this abomination and was asked by a campaign worker if he would phone Mrs. Coretta King and express his sympathy and support to her.

"What the hell," said John F. Kennedy, "It's the decent thing to do. Get her on the phone."

That one phone call rang through the Black community like a summons to a new day and on the following Tuesday they went in their millions to elect John F. Kennedy as President of the United States.

It was the "decent" thing to do.

Weighing all the "political" consequences, Richard Nixon refused to call Mrs. King and he went on to defeat.



**John F. Kennedy - Always ready with a smile...a ready wit and a self-deprecating sense of humour has been the mark of many great leaders - Lincoln, Churchill, Roosevelt. John F. Kennedy was always ready with a witty remark and an honest smile.**

Planting the seeds of disaster...  
The 1960 Presidential Campaign

The presidential election of 1960 was Richard Nixon's to lose and John F. Kennedy's to win.

Nixon had eight years experience as Vice-President to one of America's most popular Presidents - Dwight David Eisenhower. As Vice-President, Nixon had taken a more active role in affairs of state than anyone in that office before him. He had debated against Nikita Khrushchev and faced the Russian leader down. He had spent his eight years cultivating the support of Party leaders in every State of the Union. He had a self-effacing wife and two attractive daughters. In Eisenhower's frequent absences due to illness and a laid back style, Nixon had filled in with grace and efficiency. He was, in a word, on the way to becoming the thirty-fifth President of the United States.

smile and a quick wit. He had money from his father's wealth and a wonderful extended family. But most of all he had three more important things going for him: he was prepared to drive himself harder that he asked his campaign workers; he was open to learning and never let on he knew the answers to everything; and, he was always tuned in to the "decent" thing to do. His hard campaigning in the primaries had helped make him a better known public figure. His refusal to try to fudge the issue of his religion earned him respect - as did his refusal to try to curry the favour of the labour movement...on one campaign swing a huge over-weight union official turned

**THE PERSON, THE PRESIDENT, THE ASSASSINATION  
CONTINUES ON PAGE FIVE...**

## Tell It Like It Is...

This special memorial issue of Ontario Options is published in the interest of truth, justice and the democratic system of government. All profits from this issue will be donated to the John F. Kennedy Assassination Committee in support of the Symposium being presented at Laurentian University between August the 19 and 22.

It is the considered opinion of our Editorial Board the the world has been lied to for thirty years about what happened on November 22, 1963 in Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas.

The lies were not the product of an inadvertent failure to get the facts straight. The lies by such prestigious journals as Life and Time are there to be seen by anyone who takes the trouble to look. (See: Mis-Information, Dis-Information and Limited Hang-out - P.7)

Justice has been denied to two people in particular and many others in general.

First of all, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, that remarkable citizen of America who served his country without sparing himself despite an opportunity to live an idle, self-indulgent life, has been denied justice - not just because he was murdered but also because his murder has never been thoroughly, vigorously and professionally investigated. The Warren Report is dishonest. Many of the Warren Commissioners were culpable participants in the covert activities of the Control Intelligence Agency.

The House Select Committee on Assassinations was a make-shift response to public pressure for a re-investigation of the murders of Mr. Kennedy and Mr. King. Despite their efforts to mis-lead the public, the Committee was forced to at least accept the reality that the President was murdered by a group of conspirators.

The Rockefeller Committee was part of President Gerald Ford's damage control efforts to contain the criminality of Richard Nixon,

Allan Dulles, E. Howard Hunt and others.

But there is another person who has been denied justice in this whole sordid affair.

Lee Harvey Oswald has been labled "assassin" by the likes of Gerald Ford, Life magazine, Dr. John Latimer and others - despite the fact that this young man was never convicted in a decent legal forum following proper standards of evidence. He was convicted in a hysterical court of public opinion.

As an American citizen, and as a young volunteer in his country's military forces, he deserves much better than what he got.

Finally, if the democratically elected President of the United States can be executed by a cabal of military men, intelligence operatives, Mafia gangsters and oil-rich millionaires, then democracy throughout the world is in danger.

The articles in this special edition are based upon the study of hundreds of books, articles, audio and video tapes, interviews and lectures. After thirty years we feel we need to start telling it as it is.

#### Publishers' Statement

All conclusions in this issue of Ontario Options have been reached after careful study, research and discussion. We believe all facts cited have a solid basis and are readily verifiable.

#### Footnotes

Although all statements of fact are derived from the best sources available to us, we have purposely not footnoted the text since such a convention slows down the text and the impact. We will be pleased to respond to written queries about specific sources.



### WANTED FOR QUESTIONING...

Left To Right

Richard M. Nixon who was prepared to pay over one million dollars blackmail "to keep quiet"...

E. Howard Hunt who was arrested in Dealey Plaza shortly after the assassination and was taken in the front door of the Police Station and then let out the back door...Why was he given a job in the White House by Nixon?...

Gerald Ford who was hand-picked to succeed Nixon by Nixon himself. Then did two things: he pardoned Nixon for all crimes "known and unknown" and then he appointed Nelson Rockefeller to study the evidence that Hunt was in Dallas on November 22, 1963!


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# The Assassination...

On November 22, 1963, at 12:30 noon in the City of Dallas, Texas, John F. Kennedy the thirty-fifth President of the United States was shot to death near the end of a triumphant motorcade through that City.

The world was stunned by the slaying of the handsome young man whose intelligence and devotion to duty had endeared him not just to Americans but to people of good will everywhere.

It was, quite possibly, the most significant death in history. Other deaths in retrospect have acquired a significance they lacked at the time they occurred. The death of Mr. Kennedy had an immediate impact that registered the date of November 22, 1963 on the minds of hundreds of millions of people in every part of the world.

Messages of grief came from thousands of ordinary citizens of Japan, from the Poet Laureate of England, from the President of Venezuela (gently addressed to 'Dear Caroline and John-John'), from Doctor Albert Schweitzer in Gabon, West Equatorial Africa, and Mayor Willy Brandt of West Berlin.

The grief was deeply-felt, immediate and universal.

John F. Kennedy was loved,

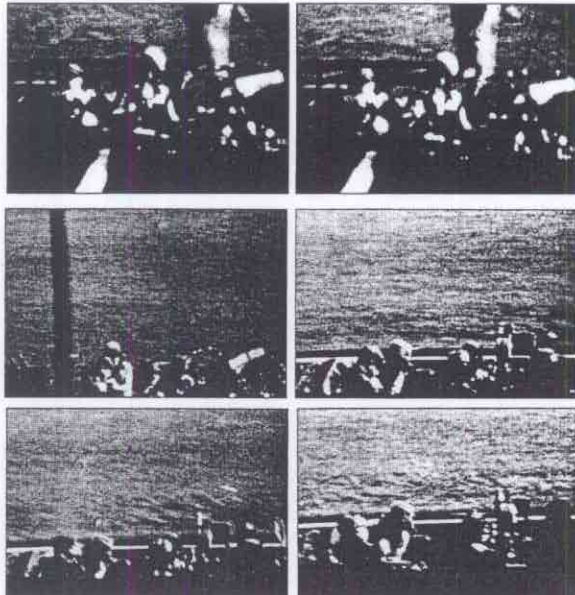
honoured and respected and, on November 22, 1963 he was assassinated.

Within minutes of the shots being fired in Dealey Plaza on that day, the Dallas authorities, with what many felt at the time was superior police work, were looking for Lee Harvey Oswald, an employee in the Texas School Book Depository which over-looked the murder scene.

Mr. Oswald was arrested about an hour-and-a-half later in a movie house a few miles from Dealey Plaza. He was held and interrogated by Dallas Police for forty-eight hours, and was himself murdered by a Dallas nightclub owner, Mr. Jack Ruby, on November 24, 1963.

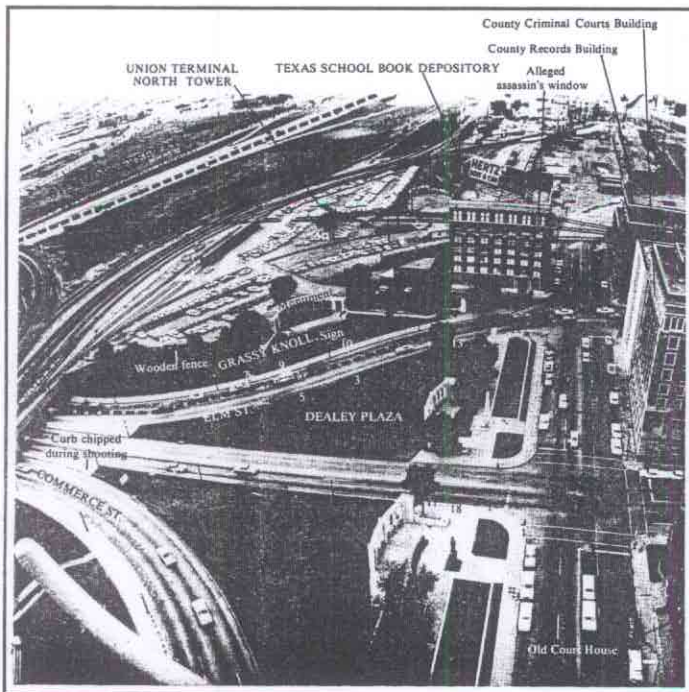
One would have thought that with the accused assassin apprehended and then killed, the tragic death of John F. Kennedy would have faded into history. But, thirty years later, the assassination still seems to be current history for millions of people...many of whom were not born until ten or fifteen years after the event.

The assassination of the President remains current not only because of the impression he made on people around the world, but because, over the years, more and more evidence has come to light which suggests that the murder was not the act of a lone lunatic, but was the critical element of a coup d'etat staged by powerful forces of evil.



From Left to Right...Frames 237, 238, 255, 312, 316 and 322 from the now famous Zapruder film.

# Dealey Plaza...



Dealey Plaza in Dallas is a site almost tailor-made for an assassination. Three streets converge under a railway overpass, with four buildings to the north and east, seven to eight stories high over-looking the streets and a park. In addition there are two knolls on either side of the streets where these pass under the railway lines.

The railway effectively cuts the built up, city area to the east from open space and highways to the west.

The sharp right turn from Main Street on to Houston and the 100 degree left turn off Houston on to Elm Street ensure that a vehicle on this route must be slowed to ten or fifteen miles an hour.

There are railway yards to the north and south of the point where the triple streets pass under the railway. These yards are difficult to access from the park because of various obstacles such as picket fences and cement abutments.

The setting is thus ideal for the triangulation of rifle fire from five or six locations, 'for the control of access to the latter locations,' and, for the necessary slow speed of a vehicle with a sharp right, sharp left approach to it.

## The Deep Politics of America...

Peter Dale Scott, the distinguished scholar and son of Professor Frank Scott of McGill University and Marion Scott, the painter, is a fair-minded, diligent, sensitive and thorough researcher into the underside of American politics. For this realm of hidden power-brokers, Dr. Scott has coined the phrase "deep politics" which he defines as an unacknowledged political arrangement in which the underworld is part of the actual administration of major cities.

There are other scholars who feel that the rot goes deeper into society than that...that, indeed, the highest levels of American government are dominated by power brokers who, through various media, front 'think tanks' and 'institutes' and 'foundations' all oiled by huge sums of money set the real agenda of America. An agenda of the right which John L. Saloma was to label "the new conservative labyrinth".

There are some students of the

study of deep politics who perceive an even deeper cabal of power: a cabal of a few super-rich, arch-conservatives who determine foreign policy, who buy legislators and judges, who make and break presidents and prime ministers.

One can honestly differ from one's fellow scholars and researchers as to how deep, how dark and how powerful these unseen power brokers are, but any reasonable student of the times must accept that there is some element of hidden control and that control can even extend to the assassination of a president, and the instigation of a war.

Where, and how the secret power developed is known only to its members, but a study of recent history suggests some answers. Furthermore, whether this power group is a specific defined entity or "a ruling class that makes its policies operate through a pervasive business-defined consensus" as Gabriel Kolko suggests is also subject to opinion.

However, when one fits together the events, people, objectives, and outcomes of the past half century a

pattern emerges.

Basically the pattern is this:

As World War II began to wind down certain financial interests began to coalesce with certain intelligence forces in order to advance a conservative foreign policy and domestic agenda for the U.S. The essence of the foreign policy agenda was to identify and achieve control of certain resource areas - especially oil - anywhere on the globe and to limit the growth of Communist governments to Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union. The domestic agenda was to be moderate with a turning back of the New Deal.

The principal agency to achieve these two thrusts was to be a secret, privately-funded intelligence agency. This agency came into being in May, 1945 as the "British American Canadian Corporation S.A." and was re-named the "World Commerce Corporation" in April, 1947. Among its members were Allen Dulles, John J. McCloy and Nelson Rockefeller.

The first foreign policy goals were to

stake out American claims on the distintegrating "French Indo-China" and on Iran and Iraq, as well as to preserve American control of Central and South America.

The first domestic policy goals were to discredit the New Deal, discover and cultivate right-wing politicians and to elect a Republican President.

The initial domestic policy goal was a complete success when the secret intelligence agency recruited Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford and when they used the former to spearhead an attack on a New Deal representative, Alger Hiss. With these secret allies Richard Nixon was to destroy Mr. Hiss and use the "victory" to parlay his way to the White House.

The names of Rockefeller, Dulles, McCloy, Nixon and Ford were destined to recur in the story of the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

## The Assassination Model...

A successful assassination requires that the following format be employed for the reasons cited.

1. The victim must be executed in a public place in full public view so that certain people (such as bodyguards) who might come under suspicion are seen to be innocent.

*(Mr. Kennedy was executed in broad daylight in Dealey Plaza, Dallas with his bodyguard in full view.)*

2. The assassination must be a success once commenced; hence, there must be at least three shooters - unless the crime is committed at point blank range.

*(There were shooters on the grassy knoll ahead of the President, and in two buildings over-looking the site.)*

3. Immediately following the assassination a "patsy" must be executed while 'trying to escape' or while attacking his captor. There must be at least two "back-up" executioners.

*(Lee Harvey Oswald was to have been executed in the lunchroom of the School Book Depository. When this failed he was to be executed on the street in the Oak Cliff area of Dallas. Finally, with the second attempt failing, it was necessary to execute him right in the police station.)*

4. The patsy must have a 'legend' created before the crime so that no demand for further investigation remains.

*(Lee Harvey Oswald had a legend built around a purported attempt to murder Gen. Edwin Walker (he was 'violent'); he distributed leaflets in New Orleans (he was pro-Castro); he debated the merits of Marxism on radio (he was a "communist").)*

5. There must be one or two further patsies in place to allow for the first to be absent or otherwise rendered ineligible for execution as an "obvious" assassin.

*(Captain Richard Case Nagell of the United States Army intelligence corps believed he was being developed as a 'patsy' so he had himself arrested in September, 1963 to have an air-tight alibi by being in jail.)*

6. Once the target of the assassination has been executed, it is vital that the best evidence (the body) be under the control of the assassins at all times until interred.

*(The Secret Service almost came to blows when Dallas police tried, under Texas law, to retain Mr. Kennedy's body for autopsy.)*

7. Part of the control of the best evidence is the control of any autopsy.

*(The autopsy of Mr. Kennedy was conducted by military doctors in a military hospital with an "unknown general" in charge.)*

8. Any investigation of the crime must be conducted by a person or persons with apparent credibility, who can be counted upon to validate the 'official version of events'.

*(The Warren Commission was dominated by three men with strong links to the C.I.A. - Allen Dulles, John J. McCloy and Gerald Ford.)*

9. Major media support of the official version of events must be solidly in place. *(Life Magazine and Time mis-reported key facts about the crime, as did Dan Rather of C.B.S. and some others.)*

10. Critics of the official version must be divided, discredited or otherwise rendered ineffective. Critics, no matter how accurate their revisionist theories may be, must not be physically destroyed since that would suggest their theories had substance.

*(Jim Garrison was audited by the I.R.S., and he was the object of a fake fraud charge.)*

11. However, actual participants in the conspiracy who may be in danger of breaking cover, or witnesses with credibility but not themselves conspirators, must be destroyed.

*(Before they could testify in court or before the House Select Committee on Assassinations Sam Giancana, Johnny Roselli, George de Mohrenschildt died of gunshot wounds. Many others such as Lee Bowers, Jr., Rose Cherami, Bill Chester, David Ferrie and several more died suddenly under mysterious circumstances.)*

12. To as great an extent as possible the victim of the assassination must be shown to have brought his fate "upon himself." Commissioned books, articles and editorials must be widely disseminated.

*(G. Robert Blakey and others have tried to suggest that John Kennedy had betrayed the Mafia after purported election help in Illinois and the company of a 'mob' moll - Judith (Exner) Campbell.)*

13. Serious and respected critics must be joined by equally 'serious' critics to monitor research and plant mis-information on behalf of the conspirators. Or legal cases should be infiltrated and sabotaged by 'volunteer' workers and witnesses.

*(Jim Garrison's trial of Clay Shaw was sabotaged by 'volunteers' who came forward as purported workers or witnesses.)*

14. If necessary the conspirators must provide for limited 'hang out' without jeopardizing the principal elements of the conspiracy.

*(The Rockefeller Committee appointed by Gerald Ford 'discovered' that the C.I.A. and F.B.I. had been illegally intercepting mail for several years and the Committee used this and other limited 'hang out' revelations to appear to be honest while ignoring the real question of the day: was E. Howard Hunt in Dallas on November 22, 1963?)*



**WELCOME TO ALL JFK SYMPOSIUM DELEGATES  
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## The Warren Report...

The Warren Commission Report on the Assassination of President John F. Kennedy is a masterpiece of obfuscation - its summary report which purported to be a precis of the evidence amassed in 26 supporting volumes misleads on several accounts.

Submitted to the President on September 24, 1964, it was quickly rushed into commercial print by various companies such as Doubleday & Company with a foreword by Louis Nizer, a distinguished lawyer and writer. Mr. Nizer felt obliged to defend the Report, even before it had been read, and he was able to predict that the Report would "be a tragedy for gossips and irresponsible experts!"

Where did Mr. Nizer park his years of legal studies?

The total of 27 volumes, much of it sheer garbage, could not possibly have been read and evaluated carefully by

Mr. Nizer before he came to the defence of the Report. Perhaps his friendship with Lyndon Johnson, through their mutual friend Arthur Krim, rendered reading any evidence unnecessary.

Not only does Mr. Nizer defend the Report, he makes mis-leading statements in an attempt to lay to rest the "difficult questions" of the "rumour-mongers". For example, he decries the rumour that the "railroad overpass" in Dealey Plaza was left unguarded. "It is now clearly established", he declares, "...that the overpass was...at all times guarded by two Dallas policemen, J.W. Foster and J.C. White." In the first place, the critics of the official assassination version point out that there were no police behind the picket fence on the "grassy knoll," and, in the second place, although Foster and White were in the area of the overpass, they were not on it. In fact, Foster tells how he ran to the top of the knoll after the shooting.

This is just one of innumerable errors and mis-statements in Nizer's glowing introduction, and he is obviously not keeping in mind what he once wrote in another context: "Justice may be disserved by the very servants furnished to protect her." One of the significant criticisms of the Warren Report was its absence of an index. One was faced with an almost impossible task in any attempt to sort the grain from the chaff. But this was not just an over-sight. It was an intentional device to advance the efforts to hide the truth. It was a ploy once used by Commissioner John J. McCloy (labeled a 'fascist' by Harold Ickes) for Kuhn Loeb who needed a legal device whereby none of forty thousand investors could sort out the business affairs of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad. McCloy drafted an enormously complicated and wordy document with no table of contents and no index! The details and language were all but impenetrable so

the investors were locked out of understanding, not by a shortage of detail but an unorganized plethora of detail.

Thus the Warren Report, with its plethora of useless, unindexed verbiage hid the truth of the assassination of Mr. Kennedy and was to sit as a road-block in the path of those dedicated to discovering what really had gone on in Dealey Plaza. But despite the verbiage there were those magnificent people who wanted to see for themselves what the truth was and who pioneered in the quest... people like Sylvia Meagher, Harold Weisberg, Mark Lane, Peter Dale Scott.

People like these have helped to reveal the Warren Report for what it was secretly intended to be: an official cover-up of the facts about the murder of John F. Kennedy.

## The Warren Commissioners...

One of the most deeply-set illusions, but also one of the most mistaken, is the popularly held view that the Warren Commission was a "Blue Ribbon" panel of wise, respectable, decent human beings who simply warranted the trust of the public.

The truth is that most of the Commissioners were right-wing, devious members of the "establishment" who could be counted upon to contain any element of uncomfortable truth that crept out of their hearings. Furthermore, several of the Commissioners had deep ties with the Central Intelligence Agency whose finger-prints were all over the murder of John F. Kennedy.

Thus, if one is to re-appraise the Warren Report, one must start by discovering the true qualities of several of the "reporters".

John J. McCloy...rightly labeled years before by Harold Ickes as a "Fascist" had a life-long connection to the covert world of intelligence. Although on the surface he was an urbane, civilized gentleman of the highest moral qualities, his record as a Fascist is clear. For example, he was responsible, more than any other American official for the internment of the entire Japanese American community for those years in World War II. But even more evil was the fact that, as U.S. High Commissioner for Germany after the war, McCloy assisted in the smuggling of over 100 former Nazi Gestapo criminals into the United States to work in the C.I.A.!

Allen Dulles was a former Director of the C.I.A. who had been fired by John Kennedy after the Bay of Pigs fiasco. As the C.I.A. Director he had set in motion all manner of corrupt, criminal, covert activities. Indicative of his high moral standards is the fact that he entered into a partnership with the Mafia to assassinate Fidel Castro.

Gerald Ford had been elected to Congress in 1948 where he quickly became a friend and political ally of

Richard Nixon. By his second term he was allied with the C.I.A. on the important sub-committee on appropriations, where he worked with Dulles and Nixon on the funding of covert activities. He admits to knowledge of the U-2 funding, but is silent about what he knew of Mafia links and

was on the important Senate Oversight Sub-Committee for the C.I.A. As with Ford, this gave Russell a window on the covert world, but, unlike Ford, Russell had a deep sense of decency and he was never completely at ease about the Warren Report. Senator John Sherman Cooper of

Commission he distinguished himself by joining Boggs and Russell in disagreeing with the single "magic" bullet.

However, it is Hale Boggs who deserves the most credit as a Commissioner. Mr. Boggs was a Congressman from Louisiana and was widely believed to be indebted to Carlos Marcello for campaign funds. This obligation did not keep Boggs from being the most independent and critical of the seven Commissioners. He came to believe, before his death in a plane crash in October, 1972, that the investigation of Mr. Kennedy's death should be re-opened.

In conclusion, with four of the Warren Commissioners investigating possible C.I.A. involvement in the murder of Mr. Kennedy having themselves long and intimate links with the C.I.A., it is time for the Warren report to be completely repudiated.

The Warren Report was a whitewash.

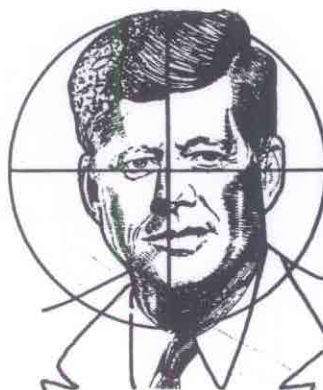
*"Gerald Ford had been elected to Congress in 1948 where he quickly became a friend and political ally of Richard Nixon. By his second term he was allied with the C.I.A. on the important sub-committee on appropriations, where he worked with Dulles and Nixon on the funding of covert activities. He admits to knowledge of the U-2 funding, but is silent about what he knew of Mafia links and assassination plots."*

assassination plots.

It is important to stress the C.I.A. bias of McCloy, Dulles and Ford. How about Senators Richard Russell and John Cooper, and congressman Hale Boggs?

Senator Russell shared an important characteristic with Gerald Ford - Russel

Kentucky was a Republican who was opposed to John F. Kennedy's Civil Rights Legislation, but was reasonably liberal on most other issues, and came to be a strong opponent to the Vietnam war. Only he and Hale Boggs among the Commissioners had no significant links with the C.I.A. On the



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## *The Warren Critics...*

The first medical reports out of Parkland Hospital in Dallas, Texas, reported that the President had a bullet entrance wound in the throat. This entrance wound, coupled with the fact that a majority of witnesses in Dealey Plaza believed that shots were fired from the grassy knoll to the front and right of Mr. Kennedy, posed the first significant challenge to the 'single shooter' theory. These two significant facts were the first that the forces of cover-up had to cope with. Then, the execution of Lee Harvey Oswald two days later right in the police station raised further doubts about the "lone assassin."

All of the prestige of the government and its agencies, plus the power of *Time* and *Life* magazines were brought to bear on those who as witnesses tried to tell the truth of what they had seen. Then, despite the purported reputations of the Warren Commissioners, more and more questions surfaced as more and more people discovered the facts about Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack

Ruby, the Mafia connection, the three "Tramps", the Vietnam war policy, the C.I.A. covert activities, etc.

It is a credit to the fundamental sense of decency of the American public that, as the errors, contradictions, distortions and biased interpretations of the Warren Report became apparent, people from all walks of life began to compile data, interview the commissioners, research the medical evidence, seek out and record the recollections of Dealey Plaza witnesses.

Not only did these critics range from housewives to University professors, but they also ranged across a wide spectrum of attitudes. Some believed that there had been a deep-set conspiracy at the highest levels and some believed that if there were a conspiracy it was only between some Mafia families or, if the C.I.A. were involved, between only two or three 'rogue' agents.

At times the critics differed sharply among themselves as when critic Sylvia Meagher took a very strong exception to her fellow critic, David Lifton having anything to do with

Wesley Liebeler, who had been an assistant counsel for the Warren Commission.

At times, differences in personality and differences over details have unnecessarily interfered with the principal goal of all critics: the determination of the truth.

In this latter pursuit they all stand in marked contrast to some of the Warren Commissioners, and many of the Commission staff, whose attitude might be summed up in a quotation by Chief Counsel J. Lee Rankin who, when he heard reports that Lee Harvey Oswald had been on the payroll of the F.B.I. wrote that it was "a dirty rumour... and it must be wiped out... by this Commission." To be on the side of truth redeems errors or misinterpretations and it is this pursuit of truth that distinguishes people like Peter Dale Scott, Sylvia Meagher, David Weisberg and others from Allen Dulles, John J. McCoy, Gerald Ford, Arlen Specter and their likes.

In summary it is important to note that the critics in the earliest stages of their challenges of the Warren

Report have been proven accurate far more often than they have been shown to be in error.

Truth has a way of being obvious, even when it is hidden. Furthermore, it is important to realize that if one is not an active critic of the Warren Report's dishonesty, one is a part of the cover-up.

In this category are people like Edward Jay Epstein, author of *Inquest*, who concluded his study of the Warren Commission with this startling apology for dishonesty:

"... if the Commission had made it clear that very substantial evidence indicated the presence of a second assassin, it would have opened a Pandora's box of doubts and suspicions. In establishing its version of the truth, the Warren Commission acted to reassure the nation and protect the natural interest (emphasis added)"

In other words, the Warren Commission may have lied to us (its version of the truth) but they did it for our sake

## *Jim Garrison...*

**Jim Garrison of New Orleans, Louisiana. As District Attorney Mr. Garrison attempted to prosecute New Orleans's businessman Clay Shaw. Instead of receiving the co-operation of the United States Justice Department, Mr. Garrison was harassed, sabotaged and slandered. In addition, Governor Ronald Reagan of California refused to extradite Mafia witnesses.**

**Mr. Garrison was finally vindicated by the people who knew him best - the voters of New Orleans - who twice elected him as an Appeals Court Judge.**



Oliver Stone cast Kevin Costner as Jim Garrison when he produced the movie JFK which re-newed public demand for a proper investigation of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

*(Photo by Don Scott)*



## Mis-Information/Dis-Information and "Limited Hang-out"...

Mis-information occurs when someone by error passes on to someone else an account that is not true. It is, in other words, a mistake.

Dis-information occurs, to use Martin Shackelford's definition, when someone intentionally injects false information into the data stream.

A "limited hang-out" occurs when one attempts to divert attention from one aspect of a dishonest claim by acknowledging an "error" or "discovery" which creates an impression of candor while actually leading a questioner away from the main point.

At times, it is very difficult to distinguish mis-information from dis-information. For example, following the assassination of Mr. Kennedy, Dan Rather of CBS saw the Zapruder film right after it was developed. Then he rushed to the local television station and described what he had seen...reporting that the President's

head was thrown forward from the impact of a bullet. Despite its dramatic qualities, he failed to mention that the more obvious motion was to the left and back.

Mr. Rather likes to claim that this was mis-information. In the light of a subsequent anti-conspiracy bias by both Mr. Rather and the CBS, many researchers feel the error was intentional. It was, they claim, dis-information.

In other cases there is no mistaking the intent to deceive. For example, Life magazine having bought the rights to the Zapruder film for several thousand dollars, prevented the world from viewing it. Then, with the evidence clearly under their control so Mr. Luce and his people could manage the news, Life magazine lied to the anxious world. Theirs was a deliberate, blatant lie to hide the fact that the President had been hit by a bullet fired from the front. In their December 6, 1963 issue, on page 52F they claimed that "the 8mm film shows the President turning far around to the right...his throat exposed to the sniper's nest..." just

before he is shot. Pure, absolute, total lie meant to hide the conspiracy from the world. Dis-information! And Time later did its part by publishing a map of Dealey Plaza wherein they move the grassy knoll 100 feet to the east so it is between the President's limousine and the Book Depository. Continuing dis-information.

However, when more and more of the hidden truths are searched out by the use of Freedom of Information Act information and as researchers such as the late great Harold Weisberg seek out and interview credible but neglected witnesses, the conspiracy establishment silences public clamour by a new "investigation" with certain new evidence developed under carefully controlled conditions. An example of such was the investigation by the House Select Committee on Assassinations. Although fraudulent over-all, the H.S.C.A. went far enough to agree there was a conspiracy, but it was by the Mafia with no C.I.A. role, and besides, John Kennedy

brought the Mafia revenge upon himself for accepting one of their women (Judith Exner Campbell) and their electoral help in Chicago!

The cover-up goes even deeper with the publication of C.I.A. funded books such as Priscilla Johnson McMillan's Marina and Lee.

Another combination of the dis-information/limited hang-out involves the use of ex C.I.A. operatives or contract agents who produce enough credentials to warrant attention and employ enough hang-out to lead the researcher onto a false trail... i.e. the "Cubans" did it or the Mafia did it.

And, like the coup d'etat itself, the calculated use of false information is working to shelter Mr. Nixon and Mr. Ford and Mr. Hunt and others and of greater importance, to shelter their wealthy patrons who buy their way to power.

### Lee Harvey Oswald and the Intelligence Community...

As a teenager, Oswald was fascinated by the world of spies and hidden identity. He also had a naturally conservative fondness for the military. The latter led him to join the Marines at age seventeen and the former led him to register a career wish to enter the intelligence world. This ultimately took him to the top-secret U-2 base at the Atsugi Air Force Base in Japan, from whence he was employed on a variety of initiating covert activities.

He was successful enough at the latter to be picked as one of the persons to penetrate the Soviet Union as a "legal defector."

He, like most of the others in this program, did his job which included marrying a Russian girl, and then returning to the United States.

After his return in June, 1962, he was put on hold in a semi-secure job at Jaggars - Chiles - Stovall and was assigned George de Mohrenschildt as his handler.

From time-to-time he was given minor covert assignments until, in April 1963, he was selected as a potential patsy in the plot to kill the President. He was put through a number of

legend-building hoops and when the route of Mr. Kennedy was established, he was returned to Dallas.. as a left-wing, pro-Castro, violence prone loner. In Dallas with the co-operation of a Vice-President of the Texas School Book Depository he was placed on Dealey Plaza.

He was in place for November, 22, 1963.

On that day he did all the tasks assigned, including going to the employees' second floor lunch room where he was told to await a phone call at between 12:15 and 12:30. It was here that Officer Baker was told he'd find him and it was here that he was supposed to be executed while attempting to escape.

In addition to his Office of Naval Intelligence cum C.I.A. links, he had some contact with the F.B.I.

It was only after his first brush with death when Baker rushed into the lunchroom and shoved his pistol into Oswald's stomach that the latter became apprehensive about his real role. He had felt uneasy three weeks before when, on November 8 he wrote a letter to E. Howard Hunt suggesting "that we discuss the matter fully before any steps are taken by me or anyone else."

Lee Harvey Oswald was a loyal marine to the end.



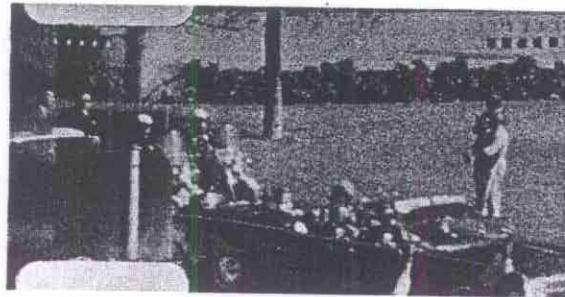
Lee Harvey Oswald - Executed in the Dallas Police Station on November 24, 1963 by Mafia paymaster, Jack Ruby.

Oswald, a member of the U.S. Intelligence community, was set up as the "patsy" to be executed right after the murder of Mr. Kennedy. When Officers Baker and Tippit both failed in their attempts to kill Oswald, Capt. Fritz of the Dallas Police had to set the patsy up right in the police station so the Mafia could do their job.

Thus, all hopes of a fair trial where the truth could come out were destroyed. The cover-up was set in motion.

# THE JOHN F. KENNEDY ASSASSINATION SYMPOSIUM

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In this frame from the 8mm movie made by Abraham Zapruder a careful viewer can see some critical clues that show the Warren Report was a dishonest distortion of what actually happened in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963. For example... the Warren Report states that the bullet which hit Mr. Kennedy exited his throat and hit Governor Connally. Look at the picture carefully...you'll see that Mr. Kennedy is lifting his hands to his throat, while Governor Connally is still unhit and is holding his Stetson hat in his right hand. Since Connally's wrist was shattered when he was hit, it is obvious that the same bullet had not hit both he and the President. Furthermore, since the bullet was travelling at over 2,000 feet per second where was it for the 1.3 seconds between the two hits? Also, take another careful look at the picture and just to the right of the traffic sign you will see an umbrella. It was when this umbrella was opened that the shooting began! This was the signal to co-ordinate the firing of at least three assassins.

On November 22, 1963, President John F. Kennedy was murdered in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas.

There is now compelling evidence that the murder was actually a *coup d'etat* by powerful American forces who wanted to continue the Vietnam War; resume nuclear testing; and invade Cuba.

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