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The Role of Richard Nixon and George Bush In the Assassination of President Kennedy

by Paul Kangas

A newly discovered FBI document reveals that George Bush was directly involved in the 1963 murder of President John Kennedy. The document places Bush working with the nowfamous CIA agent, Felix Rodriguez, recruiting right-wing Cuban exiles for the invasion of Cuba. It was Bush's CIA job to organize the Cuban community in Miami for the invasion. The Cubans were trained as marksmen by the CIA. Bush at that time lived in Texas. Hopping from Houston to Miami weekly, Bush spent 1960 and '61 recruiting Cubans in Miami for the invasion. That is how he met Felix Rodriguez.

You may remember Rodriguez as the Irancontra CIA agent who received the first phone call telling the world the CIA plane flown by Gene Hasenfus had crashed in Nicaragua. As, soon as Rodriguez heard that the plane crashed, he called his long-time CIA supervisor, who was now Vice President, George Bush. Bush denied being in the contra loop, but investigators recently obtained copies of Oliver North's diary, which documents Bush's role as a CIA supervisor of the contra supply network.

In 1988 Bush told Congress he knew nothing about the illegal supply flights until 1987, yet North's diary shows Bush at the first planning meeting Aug. 6, 1985. Bush's "official" log placed him somewhere else. Such double sets of logs are intended to hide Bush's real role in the CIA; to provide him with "plausible deniability." The problem is, it fell apart because too many people, like North and Rodriguez, have kept records that show Bush's CIA role back to the 1961 invasion of Cuba. (Source: The Washington Post, 7-10-90)

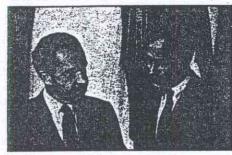
That is exactly how evidence was uncovered placing George Bush working with Felix Rodriguez when JFK was killed. A memo from FBI head J. Edgar Hoover was found, stating that, "Mr. George Bush of the CIA" had been briefed on November 23rd, 1963 about the reaction of anti-Castro Cuban exiles in Miami to the assassination of President Kennedy. (Source: The Nation, 8-13-88)

On the day of the assassination, Bush was in Texas, but he denies knowing exactly where he was. Since he had been the supervisor for the secret Cuban teams, headed by former Cuban police commander Felix Rodriguez, since 1960, it is likely Bush was also in Dallas in 1963. Several of the Cubans he was supervising as dirty-tricks teams for Nixon, were photographed in the Zapruder film.

In 1959 Rodriguez was a top cop in the

Cuban government under Batista. When Batista was overthrown and fled to Miami, Rodriguez went with him, along with Frank Sturgis and Rafael Quintero. Officially, Rodriguez didn't join the CIA until 1967, after the CIA invasion of Cuba, in which he participated, and the assassination of JFK. But records recently uncovered show he actually joined the CIA in 1961 for the invasion of Cuba when he was recruited by George Bush. That is how Rodriguez claims he became a "close, personal friend of Bush."

Then "officially" Rodriguez claims he quit the CIA in 1976, just after he was sent to prison for his role in the Watergate burglary. However, according to Rolling Stone reporters Kohn & Monks (Nov. 3, 1988), Rodriguez



still goes to CIA headquarters monthly to receive assignments and have his blue 1987 bulletproof Cadillac serviced. Rodriguez was asked by a Rolling Stone reporter where he was the day JFK was shot, and claims he can't

George Bush claims he never worked for the CIA until he was appointed Director, by former Warren Commission director and then President Jerry Ford, in 1976. Logic suggests that is highly unlikely. Of course, Bush has a company duty to deny being in the CIA. The CIA is a secret organization. No one ever admits to being a member. The truth is that Bush has been a top CIA official since before the 1961 invasion of Cuba, working with Felix Rodriguez. Bush may deny his actual role in the CIA in 1959, but there are records in the files of Rodriguez and others involved in the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba that expose Bush's role. The corporations would not put somebody in charge of all the state secrets held by the CIA unless he was experienced and well trained in the CIA. (Source: Project Censored Report, Feb. 1989, Dr. Carl Jensen, Sonoma State College)

According to the biography of Richard Nixon, his close personal and political ties with the Bush family go back to 1941, when Nixon claims he read an ad in an L.A. newspaper, placed by a wealthy group of businessmen, led by Preston Bush, the father of George Bush. They wanted a young, malleable candidate to run for Congress. Nixon applied for the position and won the job. Nixon became a mouthpiece for the Bush group. (Source: Freedom magazine, 1986, L.F. Prouty) In fact, Preston Bush is credited with creating the winning ticket of Eisenhower-Nixon in 1950. (Source: George Bush, F. Green, Hipocrene, 1988)

Richard Nixon was Vice President from 1956 until 1960. In fact, Nixon was given credit for planning Operation 40, the secret 1961 invasion of Cuba, during his 1959 campaign for President. After Batista was kicked

out by the starving people of Cuba, and Fidel Castro came to power, Castro began telling American corporations they would have to pay Cuban employees decent wages. Even worse, Pepsi-Cola was told it would now have to pay world market prices for Cuban sugar.

Pepsi, Ford Motor Co., Standard Oil and the Mafia drug dealers decided Fidel had to be removed since his policies of requiring corporations to pay market wages was hurting their profits. So the corporations asked then-Vice President Nixon to remove Fidel. Nixon promised he would, just as soon as he won the 1960 elections against some underdog, an unknown Democrat named John Kennedy. It would be an easy victory for Nixon. All the polls had Nixon winning by a landslide. Besides, Kennedy was a Catholic, and Americans would no more elect a Catholic President than they would elect a woman, a black or a Jew. This was 1959.

Nixon told Pepsi, Standard Oil and the other corporations who lost property, given back to the farmers of Cuba, that if they would help him win, he would authorize an invasion to remove Castro. To further impress contributors to his campaign, then-Vice President Nixon asked the CIA to create Operation 40, a secret plan to invade Cuba, just as soon as he won.

The CIA put Texas oil millionaire and CIA agent George Bush in charge of recruiting Cuban exiles into the CIA's invasion army. Bush was working with another Texas oil man, lack Crichton, to help him with the invasion. A fellow Texan, Air Force General Charles Cabel, was asked to coordinate the air cover for the invasion.

Most of the CIA leadership around the invasion of Cuba seems to have been people from Texas. A whole Texan branch of the CIA is based in the oil business. If we trace Bush's background in the Texas oil business we discover his two partners in the oil-barge leasing

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business: Texan Robert Mosbacher and Texan James Baker. Mosbacher is now Sec. of Commerce and Baker is Sec. of State, the same job Dulles held when JFK was killed. (Source: Common Cause magazine, March/April 1990)

On the Watergate tapes, June 23, 1972, referred to in the media as the "smoking gun" conversation, Nixon and his Chief of Staff, H.R. Haldeman, were discussing how to stop the FBI investigation into the CIA Watergate burglary. They were worried that the investigation would expose their connection to "the Bay of Pigs thing." Haldeman, in his book The Ends of Power, reveals that Nixon always used code words when talking about the 1963 murder of JFK. Haldeman said Nixon would always refer to the assassination as "the Bay

On that transcript we find Nixon discussing the role of George Bush's partner, Robert Mosbacher, as one of the Texas fundraisers for Nixon. On the tapes Nixon keeps referring to the "Cubans" and the "Texans." The "Texans" were Bush, Mosbacher and Baker. This is another direct link between Bush and evidence linking Nixon and Bush to the Kennedy

assassination.

In the same discussion Nixon links "the Cubans," "the Texans," "Helms," "Hunt," "Bernard Barker," Robert "Mosbacher" and "the Bay of Pigs." Over and over on the Watergate tapes, these names come up around the discussion of the photos from Dallas, that Nixon was trying to obtain when he ordered the CIA to burglarize the Watergate. (Source: "Three Men and a Barge," Teresa Riordan, Common Cause magazine, March/April 1990, and San Francisco Chronicle, May 7, 1977, interview with Frank Sturgis in which he stated that "the reason we burglarized the Watergate was because Nixon was interested in stopping news leaking relating to the photos of our role in the assassination of President John Kennedy.")

After Nixon's landslide victory in 1972, he knew he had to centralize all power into the White House to keep his faction in power. Not only to hold power, but to prevent the media from digging into how he secretly shot his way into the White House, just like Hitler shot his way into control of Germany. The first thing Nixon did was to demand signed resignations of his entire government. "Eliminate everyone," he told John Ehrlichman about reappointment, "except George Bush. Bush will do anything for our cause." (Source: Pledging Allegiance, Sidney Blumenthal)

The reason why Bush will "do anything" is because his hands have as much of Kennedy's blood on them as do Nixon's, Hunt's, Sturgis', Felix Rodriguez' and Gerald Ford's. This White House gang fears that if the public ever realizes how they shot their way into power it could set off a spark that would destroy their fragile fraud and land them in jail.

Other famous Watergate members of the CIA invasion that Bush recruited were Frank Sturgis, E. Howard Hunt, Bernard Barker and

Rafael Quintero. Quintero has said publicly that if he ever told what he knew about Dallas and the Bay of Pigs, "it would be the biggest scandal ever to rock the nation."

Meanwhile, in 1960, Preston Bush was running Nixon's campaign. Nixon was sent to South Vietnam to assure the French-connection government there that if France pulled out, the U.S. would step in to protect the drug trade from the Golden Triangle. (Source: Frontline, 1988, "Guns, Drugs and the CIA"; Alexander Cockburn, "Cocaine, the CIA and Air America," S.F. Examiner, Feb. 2, '91; The Politics of Heroin in Southeast Asia, Alfred

McCoy, 1972)

In 1959 Vice President Nixon was flying all over the world, acting just like presidential material. It was an easy race for Nixon. Congressman Jerry Ford was doing a great job fundraising for Nixon, as was George Bush. The rich loved Nixon. The media picked up every bone Nixon tossed out to them. The biggest problem was that Nixon was afraid to speak openly of his plan to invade Cuba. The plan was a secret. No sense in alerting Cuba to the coming invasion. But Kennedy was taking a harder line on Cuba than Nixon, because Kennedy was not aware of the corporate/CIA planned invasion.

Nixon lost the 1960 race by the smallest margin in history. At first Bush, Nixon, Cabel and Hunt decided to just go ahead with the invasion, without informing President Kennedy. Then, at the last second, at 4 a.m., just two hours before the invasion was set to go, General Cabel called JFK and asked for permission to provide U.S. air cover for the CIA invasion.

Kennedy said no.

The CIA was furious with JFK, but decided to go ahead with their private invasion anyway. Due to poor intelligence, the CIA landed at the worst possible beach. A swamp. The invasion failed. The CIA lost 115 of its best men, killed, with another 1100 in Cuban prisons. It was the worst single blow the CIA ever suffered. (Source: E. Howard Hunt, Give Us This Day)

Bush, Nixon and Hunt blamed Cabel for asking Kennedy, and blamed Kennedy for saying no. They were livid with anger. Nixon's corporate sponsors ordered JFK to make any deal necessary to recover the 1100 CIA agents imprisoned in Cuba. JFK did. Once the CIA had its well-trained Cubans back, they decided to continue the invasion of Cuba just as soon as they could get rid of that S.O.B. Kennedy.

The 1964 election was fast approaching. Nixon was running against Kennedy again. Bush, Ford and Nixon knew that they had to get rid of JFK now, or else the Kennedy clan, with Robert and Ted in the wings, could control the White House until 1984. They decided not to wait until '84 to get back in the White House. The Cuban teams of "shooters" began following Kennedy from city to city looking for a window of opportunity to shoot from. They came close in Chicago, but couldn't get the cooperation of Mayor Daley.

But in Dallas they had an ace. The mayor was the brother of General Cabel, whom the CIA blamed for the failure of the invasion. The general prevailed on his brother, Earl,

and the motorcade was changed to pass the grassy knoll at 3 m.p.h. Hunt and Sturgis shot JFK from the grassy knoll. They were arrested, photographed and seen by 15 witnesses. But the media turned a blind eye to the photos, and for 25 years the world has been searching for the truth.

On the day JFK was murdered, Nixon, Hunt and some of the Watergate crew were photographed in Dallas, as were a group of Cubans, one holding an umbrella up, like a signal, next to the President's limo just as Kennedy was shot. The Cubans can be seen holding up the signal umbrella in the Zapruder film and dozens of stills taken during the assassination. After the murder they can be seen

calmly walking away.

Nixon denied he was in Dallas that day, but new photos and stories prove he was there. Nixon claimed to the FBI he couldn't remember where he was when JFK was killed. (Source: FBI memo, Feb. 23, 1964, published in Coup d'etat in America, Weberman & Canfield) Bush, too, claims he can't remember where he was. Jack Anderson did a TV special in 1988 proving beyond any shadow of doubt that two of the tramps arrested in Dallas behind the grassy knoll were Hunt and Sturgis.

After the murder, former Vice President Nixon asked President Lyndon Johnson to appoint Nixon's friend, former FBI agent Jerry Ford, to run the Warren Commission. Nixon also asked LBJ to appoint Nixon's long-time supporter, Judge Earl Warren, to head the Commission. LBJ agreed. Ford interviewed all the witnesses and decided which ones would be heard and which ones eliminated.

It is no coincidence that Nixon selected Ford as his Vice President after Spiro Agnew was ousted. When Nixon himself got busted in the Watergate scandal, Earl Warren offered to set up another special commission if it would help get him out of trouble again. Ford, of course, pardoned Nixon for the Watergate burglary, but Nixon is still not out of the woods. There are 4000 hours of Watergate tapes. On the June 23, 1972 discussions with John Dean and Haldeman, there is clear evidence that Nixon is openly "confessing" to hiring Hunt to kill IFK. That is why the Watergate "investigation" went into secret session after Congressheard some of the tapes. That is why only 12 hours of the 4000 hours have been released to the public.

Did Congress realize that Nixon and Bush had openly discussed killing JFK for stopping the air cover for the Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba? Remember, Nixon taped virtually every discussion he had with anyone in his inner circle, including Bush, in order to blackmail people later. There is a photo of Bush reporting to Nixon in the White House in 1968. It will be interesting to see what they were talking about on that day, when the full 4000 hours are finally released. The key to unlocking the secrets behind the 1963 murder of JFK is hidden in the 3988 hours of unre-

leased White House tapes.

Bush was in Dallas the day Reagan was shot. (Source: George Bush, F. Green, 1988.) That must have given Bush a flashback to November 22, 1963.

Mae, We Hardly Knew Ye

This issue is dedicated to the memory of Mae Brussell—extraordinary conspiracy researcher. She began her life's work in 1963 after John F. Kennedy was assassinated, and in 1972, when the Watergate break-in occurred, she recognized names, modus operandi and cover-up efforts. The Realist published her first article, delineating the patterns of that conspiracy and naming the names—all the way up to FBI director L. Patrick Gray, Attorney General John Mitchell, President Richard Nixon—while the mainstream press was still referring to the break-in as a "caper" and a "third-rate burglary."

Among those continuing Mae's work is the author of our cover story, Paul Kangas, a private investigator. As we go to press, an attorney for Pepsi-Cola has told him to stop claiming that Pepsi had anything to do with the invasion of Cuba or the assassination of JFK,

and threatening to prevent publication.

Reporter Sarah McClendon has informed ABC radio talk-show host Michael Jackson about the buzz in Washington, that several scandals involving George Bush are about to break, including the Reagan-Bush administration bringing cocaine into the U.S. by way of Noriega, and Bush's involvement in the Kennedy assassination. Bob Woodward promises to tell the truth about the assassination in his next book, just as soon as Deep Throat dies. And Oliver Stone's next movie will be about the assassination.

Former New Orleans district attorney, Jim Garrison—who set out to prove that Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone—will be played by Kevin Costner, presumably to compensate for his little speech in Bull Durham where he told Susan Sarandon, "I believe in long, slow, deep, wet kisses that last three days . . . I believe in the small of a woman's back . . . I believe in the hanging curve [baseball reference]

. . I believe that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone. . . .

Meanwhile, Paul Kangas has been busy briefing the San Francisco Mime Troupe for their upcoming production, which will feature a character inspired by Mae Brussell, probing secrets behind the Kennedy assassination. I can hardly wait for the first annual Conspiracy Convention in Dallas. See you at the disinformation booth.

Ronnie, We Hardly Knew Ye

I came to bury a joke, not to tell one. In 1981, when Ronald Reagan was shot by John Hinckley, I used to give as an example of the President's senility the fact that Hinckley came out for gun control and Reagan came out against it. But now, an entire decade later, he has finally come out in support of the Brady bill requiring a 7-day waiting period before an assassin may purchase a hand gun. That would certainly help avoid those sudden spur-of-the-moment political impulse killings.

In 1972, Mae Brussell told me that the ultimate purpose of political assassinations in this country was to put Ronald Reagan into the White House. Later, the CIA—never conceiving the possibility that their boy George Bush could actually get elected to the highest office—had John Hinckley hypnotized at the Arthur Bremer School of Brainwashing so he would believe that if he killed the President, then Jodie Foster would go bowling with him, a motivation so absurd

that it would travel full circle and become credible.

And now, in reaction to *The Silence of the Lambs*—wherein the villain is a gay transvestite nut—Jodie Foster has been criticized by gay activists for appearing in a film that inflames homophobia; in the process, some have been "outing" her as a lesbian. That has been a heavy gossip item for the last few years. But if the rumor is true, and if John Hinckley had only known about it in time, then Ronald Reagan might be alive today.

Nancy, We Hardly Knew Ye

Poor Nancy Reagan. Her words of warning were taken out of context. What she had actually told a group of youngsters was, "If anybody tries to sell you marijuana for \$500 an ounce, that's way too expensive, and it will bring the price up for everyone, so just say no." Alan King once told a joke about Frank Sinatra—that he was in the hospital undergoing surgery; he was having Kitty Kelley removed from his ass—and now it looks like Sinatra is having a relapse, thanks to Kelley's book about Nancy.

While I was researching the Charles Manson case, I learned that individuals in the Los Angeles Police Department were selling pornographic videotapes seized from Sharon Tate's loft, among them a coupling of Greg Bautzer, attorney for Howard Hughes, and Jane Wyman, ex-wife of Ronald Reagan, who was then governor of California. Through my conspiratorial tunnel vision, I began to believe that Reagan was somehow connected with the murders, at least on a metaphorical level. Recently, however, Geraldo Rivera interviewed Manson, and their dialogue concluded:

Manson: But where did the gun come from that killed those people? Did you know that was Ronnie Reagan's gun? You didn't even know that, did you? See what I'm saying. There's a lot of it that you don't

understand.

Rivera: Thanks for your time.

Geraldo didn't follow up on Charlie's revelation, and I was left wondering whether Ronald Reagan's connection was more than mere metaphor? I wrote to Manson and asked specifically what he meant. He replied, "I don't feel [Reagan] knows that one of his guns got loose. It had got behind the shelves in the trailer that RR gave George Spahn." Family member Sandra Good told me that Reagan had given a gun to the old rancher, helped him financially and donated the trailer where the gun was found.

So much for my paranoid fantasy. I'll just have to settle for imagining Nancy Reagan and Frank Sinatra fucking their brains out on the White House kitchen table. And, of course, he did it her way.

Daryl, We Hardly Knew Ye

The case against Daryl Gates is simple. As chief law enforcement officer, he has encouraged a climate of vigilante injustice. Naturally, there are jokes about the LAPD brutality scandal. The cops have arrested Rodney King again, this time for impersonating a pinata. And they're now pushing for legislation that would require a 7-day waiting period before a citizen may purchase a video camera. But my favorite joke occurs every time a newscaster practices objectivity above and beyond the call of duty by referring to "the alleged beating."

There is also a certain fallout of the video witness syndrome. Recently I saw a couple of tough-looking guys in a pickup truck calling out—"Hey! Hey, you!"—to a guy just walking by. I thought I was about to witness a drive-by shooting—and I didn't even have a camera to record the event. I felt like a naked voyeur. But then they called to the guy, "Hey! Were you on Love Connection?" He said yes, and they all shook hands and laughed and indulged in some instant male bonding. As for me, the relief was worth the tension.

Realist, We Hardly Knew Ye

From 1958 to 1974, The Realist was a magazine that lasted for 98 issues. Library Journal called it "the best satirical periodical published in America" and People magazine labelled me "father of the underground press." Naturally, I demanded a blood test. In 1985, we resumed publication in this newsletter format. A couple of issues ago, I announced that we would be switching from quarterly to every other month. It was a premature ejaculation.

Subscriptions won't be affected, since they're figured by the number of issues, not the date. Our rates remain: \$12 for 6 issues, or \$23 for 12 issues. Please specify which issue you'd like your sub to begin with.

Back issues #99 thru #116 are available at \$2 each.

And here are a few collector's items now available:

• The Realist #74, May 1967—featuring our most infamous article,
"The Parts Left Out of the Kennedy Book," plus the Disneyland
Memorial Orgy centerspread—\$5

• The Realist #84, November, 1968—featuring excerpts from the trial of Abbie Hoffman's American flag shirt plus "The Case of the

Cock-Sure Groupies" (namely, the Plaster Casters)-\$5

• The Realist #90, June, 1971—featuring an impolite interview with Ken Kesey plus "My Affair with Tricia Nixon" by Nick Kazan—\$5

• The Realist #93, August, 1972—featuring Mae Brussell's prophetic Watergate exposé plus "Comic Violence from Batman to S. Clay Wilson"—\$5

Also available, these two books:

Tales of Tongue Fu by Paul Krassner—a New Age media fable about a man with a 15-inch tongue who goes to a camp for gurus—\$6

• The (Almost) Unpublished Lenny Bruce—including all of his pieces that originally appeared in The Realist—\$10

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