



YOUR KINDLE NOTES FOR:

Understanding the F-Word: American Fascism and the Politics of Illusion

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30 Highlight(s) | 0 Note(s)

Yellow highlight | Location: 260

There is also the uncomfortable fact that during the Reagan administration, not too many years ago, top aides—including Lt. Col. Oliver North—drafted contingency plans that included the mass internment of black Americans in concentration camps.⁹ This was, of course, at the very same time that cheap crack cocaine—entering the country with the complicity of the CIA¹⁰—was systematically devastating ‘inner city’ neighborhoods. Add to this the fact that during those same 1980’s

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In fact, Clinton has instituted ‘reforms’ that remained mere wet dreams for his Republican predecessors, including the decimation of the welfare system. He has done more to militarize the nation’s police forces than any president in history. By the time he leaves office, the number of Americans incarcerated will have nearly doubled during his time in office.¹⁶ The use of the death penalty has skyrocketed during his tenure, with its use expanded to cover more crimes, and with appeals of death penalty cases severely limited. His time in office has also seen the country increasingly execute juvenile offenders, and increasingly incarcerate minors as adults. Privatization of prisons, a movement that was just taking baby steps under the Reagan and Bush administrations, has flourished under Clinton. So too has the use of inmate labor by private corporations as a form of ersatz slave labor¹⁷ (the vast majority of Nazi Germany’s concentration camps were, by the way, privately owned slave labor camps. Auschwitz, for example, was constructed by I.G. Farben and its business partner, Standard Oil, to provide a steady source of disposable labor). The sales of arms to foreign regimes—already at a high level during the Bush administration—doubled in Clinton’s first year in 1 Q office

alone.¹⁸ And the militarization of foreign policy has far surpassed what the belligerent Bush team was able to achieve. In one seven month period, the Clinton White House conducted aerial bombing and/or cruise missile assaults against no fewer than four sovereign nations: Iraq, Serbia, Afghanistan, and the Sudan. All of these were conducted in rather flagrant disregard for international law.

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Clinton has also—aside from conducting a full scale war of his own in Yugoslavia—continued George Bush's punitive war against Iraq. By the time he leaves office, well over a million Iraqis will have died on his watch, considerably more than were killed in the initial air war by his predecessor. In Haiti and Somalia as well, Clinton has shown a willingness, an eagerness even, to use military force. He has also presided over an unprecedented erosion of the judicial system and a vast undermining of privacy rights.¹⁹ Social spending has become almost non-existent and the Dow Jones has become the only relevant economic indicator. Clinton has also been an unapologetic backer of 'globalization.' Whether it's NAFTA or GATT or the WTO, this administration has never met a 'free trade' bill or organization it didn't like. Wealth has been concentrated during Clinton's tenure on a scale never before seen in history, as the gap between rich and poor widens with each passing week. As for the enforcement of anti-trust legislation, forget it. The show trial of Microsoft notwithstanding, this administration has allowed the biggest mergers in history, with each year continuing to set new records—most recently with the joining of Time-Warner and AOL. Environmental protections? None to be seen. Labor standards and protections? Not likely.

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The truth of the matter is that without the constant broadsides launched at the White House, Clinton would have long ago ceased to pass for anything remotely resembling a liberal. Those on the political left who initially supported the new administration would have quickly abandoned the course it chose to follow. The only reason that Clinton has held the support of these factions, as well as of more mainstream Democrats for that matter, is precisely because of the constant attacks.

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And so this president has held the support of centrists and leftists alike, even as he has waged acts of war around the world, gutted domestic spending, given no more than lip service to social issues, and facilitated the rise of the prosecutorial police state. Even those who seriously question the policies of Clinton have surmised that things could only be worse with a Republican in the White House. This may well be a false notion. The truth could very well be that we have fared considerably worse with a 'Democrat,' for it is precisely because Clinton is perceived as such that he has 'succeeded' in areas in which his Republican predecessors had failed. A Republican president, for instance, would not have been able to destroy the welfare state without invoking the wrath of the American people. Neither would he be able to routinely wage acts of war, seemingly on a whim. Lefties are instinctively on alert for such shenanigans by Republican presidents. But when a 'liberal' embarks on such missions, we tend to give him the benefit of the doubt, even when that liberal is actually a conservative Republican.

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As if to emphasize this point, it was reported shortly after Reagan and Bush took office that: "Partly in an effort to bring harmony to the Reagan high command, it has been decided that Vice President Bush will be placed in charge of a new structure for national security crisis management, according to senior presidential assistants. The assignment will amount to an unprecedented role for a vice president in modern times."²⁹ Strangely enough, a crisis developed just eight days later when the president was shot by would-be assassin John Hinckley, Jr. on March 30, 1981. We know, however, that this tragic occurrence was the work of a 'lone nut,' and not part of any conspiracy to do away with Reagan after he had fulfilled his purpose of getting the 'Republicans' into the White House. As Bob Woodward later wrote, "[CIA Director William] Casey had a complete check done in CIA files on John Hinckley. Aware that, nearly twenty years after the Kennedy assassination, questions lingered about the connections between Lee Harvey Oswald and the KGB, Casey wanted to make sure this time. But there was nothing."³⁰ There seems to have been some very interesting connections to Hinckley that Casey overlooked,

however.³¹ Apparently the CIA—America's premier information gathering network—doesn't have access to the Associated Press wire service, because if they

Note:

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did, Casey would certainly have known the day after the shooting that: "The family of the man charged with trying to assassinate President Reagan is acquainted with the family of Vice President George Bush and had made large contributions to his political campaign ... Scott Hinckley, brother of John W. Hinckley, Jr. who allegedly shot at Reagan, was to have dined tonight in Denver at the home of Neil Bush, one of the Vice President's sons ... The Houston Post said it was unable to reach Scott Hinckley, vice president of his father's Denver-based firm, Vanderbilt Energy Corp., for comment. Neil Bush lives in Denver, where he works for Standard Oil Co. of Indiana. In 1978, Neil Bush served as campaign manager for his brother, George W. Bush, the Vice President's eldest son, who made an unsuccessful bid for Congress. Neil lived in Lubbock, Texas, throughout much of 1978, where John Hinckley lived from 1974 through 1980."

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All of which seems just a tad bit suspicious, but not enough so for the press to bother to run the story or for anyone in any branch of the federal government to feel the need to conduct any sort of inquiry into the unseemly connections between the vice president and the president's attempted assassin (astute readers will note that this is the third issue which will not be used against George W. Bush in his current presidential campaign, despite the fact that George, Jr. acknowledged to a reporter at the time that "It's certainly conceivable that I met him [John Hinckley, Jr.] or might have been introduced to him."). This could of course all be entirely coincidental. In truth, Bush ultimately benefited by Reagan's having survived the attack, as this allowed him two terms of covert control of the White House prior to making his own run. And it's likely that Reagan had gotten the message loud and clear that he wasn't actually going to be running the show. At any rate, after eight...

Note:

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Myth #3: The bombing of Pearl Harbor was a surprise attack. A number of researchers and historians over the years have presented evidence indicating that the US was aware of the impending attack and chose to feign shock and surprise, in order to lead a reluctant citizenry into what was, at the time, an unpopular 39 Prior to the unexpected Soviet counteroffensive, a fierce battle had been waged to steer public opinion away from supporting US entry into the war. This effort was led by such notables as Charles Lindbergh, Father Coughlin, and Henry Ford, and organizations such as America First. The net result was that a major event was required to swing the pendulum of public opinion in the other direction-and quickly. The timing of the attack then, is suggestive not just of US awareness, but quite likely of US complicity. In any event, the sequence of events leading up to, and on the day of, the attack certainly doesn't suggest that it came as much of a surprise. From a mainstream account written at the time⁴⁰, here is what occurred: Late August, 1941-Kichisaburo Nomura was dispatched to Washington to begin US/Japanese talks. September 21-The talks reportedly reached a deadlock. November 15-Talks resumed with negotiator Saburo Kurusu having been added to the Japanese team. December 3-Negotiations again reportedly reached a deadlock. December 7-Kurusu and Nomura resumed talks with US Secretary of State Cordell Hull in Washington. Meanwhile, at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, a US Navy supply ship spotted a Japanese sub at 6:30 AM and ordered an air-strike on the location, but the crew did not sound an alarm. At 7:02 AM, Corporal Joseph Lockard—manning Pearl Harbor's aircraft detection system—spotted a large fleet of Japanese aircraft just 130 miles northeast of Oahu. His superiors inexplicably dismissed the fleet as US planes. At 7:45 AM, another Japanese sub was spotted, this one having penetrated the submarine nets protecting the base. There was no US response. Ten minutes later, even as meetings were being held in Washington, the first bombs struck the naval base in a sustained attack allegedly intended to disable the Pacific Fleet. Strangely though, shore installations and oil storage facilities were not targeted. And conveniently, all three US aircraft carriers—far and away the most valuable assets in the fleet—were out to sea. Three-and-a-half hours after the initial attack, a second 'surprise' attack occurred at 11:29 AM, followed by another at 11:59 AM. These were followed by further 'surprise' attacks at 12:22 PM, 7:15 PM, and 9:10 PM, although—after awhile—the surprise factor must surely have been wearing a bit thin. Most of these later attacks seemed more

concerned with bombing civilian centers and strafing the streets with machine-gun fire than with inflicting further damage on the naval base. This obviously served no military purpose, but did serve to enrage the American people. In the end, the damage to the Pacific Fleet was relatively minimal...

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 979

In opposition to this formidable killing machine, the Soviets stood largely alone. 42 And ultimately prevailed. By March 25, 1944, Soviet troops stood—for the first time in three years—on a portion of the pre-war border. By June, the entire Nazi Eastern Front was being pushed back and the defeat of Germany was inevitable; this is precisely when the US made its much heralded D-Day invasion of Normandy Beach on June 6.

Note:

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Prior to this, as previously stated, America had been quite busy in the Pacific, conducting an island-hopping campaign to reclaim numerous island chains which had been occupied by fascist Japanese forces. Which brings up another myth:

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,011

That did, in fact, prove to be the case. In the final year of the war, Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Kure, Yokohama and sixty other so-called 'death-list' cities were carpet-bombed by US B-29 Superfortresses. The death toll was staggering. In Tokyo alone, as many as 85,000 Japanese lost their lives in a single night on March 9/10, 1945, when 1,665 tons of incendiary weapons were dropped.⁵⁰ By the end of the war, over 40% of the surface area in the death-list cities had been destroyed. On July 3, 1945, Tokyo reported that nearly five million Japanese had been left dead, wounded, or homeless by the relentless bombing raids. General Curtis LeMay, who led the air campaign, acknowledged its savagery when he noted that: "I suppose if I had lost the war, I would have been tried as a war criminal."⁵¹

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,546

Yet another financial swindle, dubbed the Teapot Dome Scandal, involved Harding's Secretary of the Navy. In the midst of all this, President Harding set out on a transcontinental tour on June 20, 1923. He made it only as far as Vancouver, where on July 29 he suddenly collapsed. He was rushed to San Francisco's Palace Hotel, where he seemed to recover. He again collapsed on August 2, only this time he did not recover. White House physician General Sawyer, who along with Duchess Harding was at the president's side, listed the cause of death as an embolism, though how he divined this without ever performing an autopsy is anyone's guess. Approximately one year later, while being visited by Harding's widow, General Sawyer was likewise struck dead. His death, according to the New York Times, "was almost identical with the manner of death of the late Warren G. Harding when General Sawyer was with the President in San Francisco." Nothing out of the ordinary about that. The very month of Harding's death, the Treaty of Sevres—which had been negotiated following World War I—was replaced by the Treaty of Lausanne, thereby abandoning any claims to an Armenian republic and granting amnesty to all the Ittihadists (pronounced Nazis) who had been convicted of war crimes in earlier proceedings. Allen Dulles, of course, played a key role.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,724

We now interrupt the regularly scheduled programming for this special update on the Lansky gang: by 1932, Lansky had organized the casinos in Saratoga Springs in upstate New York and Luciano had established total control over New York's narcotics, gambling and prostitution rackets. They had also begun taking their show on the road, consolidating power from city to city, and had eliminated over seventy old-school capos. To aid in this cause, the gang had created an entity known as Murder Incorporated, a nationwide network of contract killers. The group would be implicated in thousands of murders from coast to coast before its demise in the early 1940's, many of them intended to facilitate the Lansky gang's ruthless takeover plans. At the 1932 Democratic National Convention that nominated FDR, Lansky met with Louisiana Governor Huey 'Kingfish' Long and arranged to pay him \$3 to \$4 million a year for the right to control the gambling operations in New Orleans. By 1933, Lansky had expanded to Hot Springs, Arkansas, Miami, Florida, and Kentucky. With this massive criminal enterprise firmly in hand and growing

rapidly, the gang was no longer reliant on the revenues from the illegal liquor trade. And so it came to pass that on December 5 of 1933, Congress repealed Prohibition with the passage of the 21st Amendment. Just months later, Lansky, Luciano and Louis Lepke met at the Waldorf-Astoria to organize the national crime syndicate. Lansky would later proudly claim to have modeled the new enterprise on Rockefeller's Standard Oil Trust. By 1970, he would be worth a mind-boggling \$300 million.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,790

The DuPont family was reportedly the driving force behind the fascist coup plot exposed by Smedley Darlington Butler in 1934, just three years before the wedding of Roosevelt and DuPont. The plan allegedly called for the ouster of FDR, and the imposition of an overtly fascist regime. Given the close ties between the families, the 'plot' could well have been a sham to strike fear into the hearts of Americans, and to give the false impression that a coup was needed to convert the country to fascist rule. The current incessant warnings from the right-wing crowd that a declaration of martial law is imminent serve much the same purpose. While preoccupied with averting such a declaration, the fact that America is already a police state is largely obscured. As World War II continued to heat up, Averell Harriman—Prescott Bush's business partner and fellow Nazi financier at Brown Brothers/Harriman—was sent to serve as FDR's special envoy to Winston Churchill, and later married the ex-wife of Churchill's son Randolph. Harriman would also serve Roosevelt as Lend-Lease Administrator from 1941-1943, and as the ambassador to the Soviet Union from 1943-1946.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,811

The next month, FDR signed another executive order, making sweeping changes in US military organization by consolidating power into the hands of a select group of generals. Also created at that time by executive order was the OSS, headed by Wild Bill Donovan. One of the earliest applicants was Charles Lindbergh.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,831

March of 1945 found Allen Dulles meeting with General Karl Wolff in Bern. The meeting had been facilitated by Pope Pius XII, who had previously met with the general. Wolff was the commander-in-chief of SS forces, and the highest ranking Nazi in Italy. He and Dulles conspired to find a way for German troops to surrender on the Western Front. These actions were, of course, taken without the knowledge of alleged ally Josef Stalin. Wolff was, without question, a war criminal of the highest order. His troops had been complicit in a number of massacres, including the slaughter of entire villages. Wolff had also observed terminal human experiments conducted at Dachau, and played a key role in transporting Poles to the Treblinka death camp. On April 12 of 1945, not long after Roosevelt returned from Yalta and just a few weeks from the cessation of hostilities in Europe, Josef Stalin cabled FDR accusing the US and the UK of seeking a separate peace with Germany, in violation of numerous promises. Later that same day, Roosevelt complained of a headache, lost consciousness, and shortly thereafter died. Harry Truman, who had served just 82 days as vice president, took the wheel. Incidentally, there was an uncanny degree of symmetry between the final days of the Roosevelt presidency and the final days of the Lincoln presidency eighty years prior. Like FDR, Lincoln had faced a re-election campaign near the close of one of the most significant wars in America's history-the Civil War. Also like Roosevelt, Lincoln had dropped his sitting vice president (Hannibal Hamlin) in favor of a new running-mate (Andrew Johnson). On February 3, 1865, Lincoln had attended the Hampton Roads Conference, to discuss peace terms. Roosevelt attended the Yalta Conference on February 4, 1945 to do likewise. In the waning hours of the war, Lincoln had been killed on April 14, 1865. Though the belief that John Wilkes Booth acted as a 'lone nut' assassin is actively encouraged today, the truth is that Booth was just the front-man for a much wider conspiracy, as was openly acknowledged at the time. Four additional conspirators were sent to the gallows. Eighty years later, almost to the day, Roosevelt died as well, although allegedly of natural causes. The war in Europe ended just weeks later, with V-E Day declared on May 8, 1945. The President of the Confederacy, Jefferson Davis, was captured on May 10, 1865, signaling the effective end of the American Civil War. To Andrew Johnson, who had served just a few weeks as vice president and a few more as president, fell the responsibility of securing the final terms of the peace deal. Truman assumed the same honor, with approximately the same qualifications, eighty years later.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,883

We once again interrupt this narrative for yet another update on the Lansky gang: beginning in 1942, the still-imprisoned Luciano began receiving regular visits from agents of the Office of Naval Intelligence, with Lansky acting as a go-between. They sought to use his Sicilian connections to pave the way for the Allied invasion of the island. Thanks to Don Calogero Vizzini—the undisputed capo of Sicily—the invading troops met with remarkably light resistance and quickly traversed the island. The US Army rewarded Vizzini by appointing him mayor of Villalba. On May 8, 1945—the day that President Truman declared as ‘Victory in Europe’ day—Moses Polakoff, Lucky’s lawyer and a veteran of Naval Intelligence, filed a petition seeking clemency for Luciano. On January 3 of the following year, New York Governor Thomas Dewey—after privately consulting with both Allen and John Foster Dulles—granted Luciano’s commutation. Lucky was promptly deported to Italy aboard the Laura Keane. Over the next five years more than 500 Italian-born gangsters would follow him back—deported by the US government—providing the workforce for him to establish an international drug empire which would dominate the global heroin trade for nearly twenty years and be dubbed ‘The French Connection.’

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 1,893

Opium was harvested in Turkey, processed into morphine base in Lebanon, converted into heroin in laboratories in Sicily and Marseilles, and then shipped to the US by way of Cuba, the hub of the distribution network. The entire operation was overseen by Lansky with the Florida and Cuba operations run by the Trafficante family. ‘Heroin’ was, by the way, the brand name given to diacetylmorphine by Bayer Pharmaceutical Products when it got the bright idea to unleash it on the world in 1898 as a ‘patent medicine.’ An aggressive international advertising campaign was waged in a dozen languages touting heroin as a ‘miracle drug.’ Bayer was a subsidiary of the I.G. Farben chemical cartel, as well as the maker of those little orange aspirin your mom was always giving you when you were a kid. In February of 1947, Luciano appeared in Havana to preside over a high-level summit of crime chiefs meeting to work out the details of the distribution network. In attendance at the meeting was Frank Sinatra, who also recorded anti-communist propaganda broadcasts for the

CIA-front Voice of America that same year. In 1949, Lansky embarked on a European tour aimed at forging alliances that would further expand the global drug cartel. His tour included a stop in Zurich to establish a network of numbered Swiss accounts to launder the drug profits, a system mirroring the one used just a few years before by Nazi Germany.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,107

Two years later, Kennedy became the commander of PT Boat 109 in the South Pacific and—as the official biographies tell it—following the sinking of the ship by hostile forces, rescued a wounded crewmember by using his teeth to tow the man by his life jacket strap for three miles, then swam along a shipping route for four days before finally encountering friendly natives who carried his distress message carved into a coconut shell to a US infantry patrol. And with a bad back no less. By 1944, JFK was back in the states working as a reporter for the Hearst International News Service. The Hearst papers were, at the time, deemed the “least fair and reliable”—and the most pro-fascist—of any in the country, according to a poll of leading journalists. In 1947, the war hero was elected to a seat in the US House of Representatives at the tender age of twenty-nine, where he would show an ‘independent’ streak by frequently voting with the Republicans in the House. Five years later, he stepped up to the US Senate by defeating Henry Cabot Lodge in the 1952 elections. In the Senate, Kennedy notably failed to take a position against the rabidly anti-communist Joseph McCarthy. In 1957, JFK became a member of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. He next served as chairman of the Senate Reorganization Committee, created to implement the reactionary proposals of the second Hoover Commission and translate them into law.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,126

Kennedy's first official act upon taking office on January 20, 1961 as the 35th President of the United States was to reappoint J. Edgar Hoover (a long-time friend of Joseph Kennedy) to head the FBI and Allen Dulles to head the CIA. Other cabinet appointments included Nazi collaborators Dean Rusk (the president of the Rockefeller Foundation) as Secretary of State and Robert S. McNamara (the president of Ford Motor Company) as Secretary of Defense. Named as

an assistant Secretary of State and special 'roving ambassador' was Averell Harriman. Johnson, meanwhile, was assigned to serve on the National Security Council and visited some thirty-three countries in that capacity. With this new 'liberal' team on board, the administration quickly increased the number of 'advisors' in Vietnam from 700 to 15,000. In April of 1961, just three months into the new administration, the disastrous Bay of Pigs exile invasion was launched and quickly crushed by Cuban forces, allegedly because the new president refused to authorize the use of CIA air support for the mission. The CIA's Chief of Operations at the time was OSS veteran Richard Helms.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,137

By 1962, Kennedy was issuing warnings that US advisors in Vietnam would return fire if fired upon. On October 14, US spy planes spotted the first of what were reported to be ballistic missiles being assembled in Cuba targeting the shores of America. The United States had for quite some time had the Soviet Union virtually surrounded with ballistic missiles stationed in various 'friendly' countries. Nevertheless, this tit-for-tat by the Soviets was portrayed as posing a grave and immediate threat to the United States, despite the fact that the Soviets appear to have been baited into deploying the missiles. In addition to the Bay of Pigs attack and the assassination efforts, JFK had staged a massive military exercise in April in North Carolina and Vieques, Puerto Rico, in which some 40,000 troops stormed the beaches. The high-profile provocations were clearly intended to signal to Moscow the intention to invade Cuba. Kennedy announced the discovery of the missiles on October 22 while trading ominous threats with the Kremlin. For four days the country teetered perilously on the brink of World War III before the Soviets backed down, probably realizing that their American counterparts were just plain fucking crazy.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,147

During this time of crisis, Kennedy was reportedly receiving 'vitamin' injections from his personal physician, Dr. Max Jacobson, that by some reports contained methamphetamine and/or cocaine. Dr. Jacobson would later become a regular at Millbrook, the estate owned by William Mellon Hitchcock that was used by Timothy Leary and

company as the east coast headquarters of the LSD movement. Mellon Hitchcock was the nephew of Andrew Mellon, who founded the Aluminum Corporation of America (ALCOA), Gulf Oil, and the Union Steel Company. Andrew Mellon was also appointed Secretary of the Treasury by President Harding, and served in that capacity through the next...

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,153

Also in 1962, Allen Dulles was replaced as CIA Director, and Eleanor Dulles left her post at the State Department. Frank Wisner retired as well, and developed a habit of telling stories of the recruitment of high-level Nazis, including Martin Bormann. Wisner was shot in the right temple with a shotgun at the top of the stairs in his home. His death was ruled a suicide. So was the death of James Forrestal a decade-and-a-half earlier. He had taken a dive out of a window of the Bethesda Naval Hospital in 1949. Forrestal had served as the Undersecretary, and then the Secretary of the Navy during World War II. William Bullitt served for a time as his special Assistant Secretary. Forrestal had also served as a director of Brown Brothers/Harriman, as a vice president of General Aniline and Film, and as a vice president of Dillon, Read. Dillon, Read was yet another US banking interest that was directly complicit in financing the rise of Hitler. Like Brown Brothers/Harriman and Rockefeller's Chase Bank, Dillon, Read was a client of John Foster Dulles and Sullivan & Cromwell. On November 1, 1963, the US-installed ruler of South Vietnam was...

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,165

Frank Sinatra quickly pulled from circulation his recently released film, *The Manchurian Candidate*, which depicted a hypnotically controlled political assassin. The film would remain out of circulation for nearly twenty years. On November 24, a man named Jack Ruby, who had ties to US intelligence and to organized crime figures such as Santos Trafficante and Meyer Lansky, shot and permanently silenced alleged assassin Lee Harvey Oswald before scores of law enforcement officers. Two weeks later, Frank Sinatra, Jr. was reportedly kidnapped from Harrah's Casino at Lake Tahoe in what was the most transparently staged event imaginable. This quickly became something of a media circus and drew attention away from the unusual circumstances surrounding the killings of Kennedy and

Oswald. Four days after the kidnapping, Junior was released unharmed and virtually all the...

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,174

The kidnapper—a friend of the Sinatra family—was dealt a harsh sentence, yet served only four-and-half years and quickly reestablished himself in financial circles. He recently told a reporter that he and Frank, Jr. now occasionally cross paths, as they tend to travel in the same social circles. While this fiasco was playing out, President Johnson created the Warren Committee in an attempt to lay to rest any doubts about the assassination of Kennedy. In September of 1964, the committee—which included such luminaries as Allen Dulles, Gerald R. Ford and John J. McCloy—released its findings, confirming official reports that Oswald had acted alone in the killing. There is a certain irony in the fact that the panel contained both Dulles and McCloy. As High Commissioner of Germany in 1951, McCloy had signed an order freeing the majority of Nazi war criminals who had earlier been convicted at Nuremberg. They had served just a few years for committing some of the most heinous crimes of the twentieth century. It will be recalled that Dulles served much the...

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,448

Mussolini was, it should be noted, reportedly a bitter foe of organized crime and had waged a highly publicized 'war' on the Mafia after assuming power. In truth though, Mussolini's war—like the Luciano gang's war and later that of Attorney General Robert Kennedy—was not intended to eliminate organized crime, but rather to eliminate the competition and bring the rackets firmly under the control of the state.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,502

In what was viewed by some as an effort to save the family honor, Bush enlisted in the US Navy and reportedly served as a pilot. As the story goes, Bush's plane was shot down over the Pacific but George managed to eject himself to safety. His crew though was not as fortunate: they went down with the plane. Immediately upon his return in 1945, Bush married Barbara Pierce—a descendant of

President Franklin Pierce—and enrolled at Yale University. In 1948 he graduated from Yale and headed off to Texas, ostensibly to work in the oil business. In 1953 he co-founded the Zapata Petroleum Corporation and the next year co-founded another entity—the Zapata Offshore Company. Zapata's offshore facilities frequently functioned as intelligence fronts and, not coincidentally, developed a history of bidding on drilling contracts for Rockefeller's Standard Oil. In 1962, Bush became the Harris County Republican Party chairman; the same year, his father and William Casey co-founded the National Strategy Information Center, a New York based 'think tank.' In 1964, Bush made his first run for elective office in the US Senate race and was soundly defeated. Two years later, he lowered his sights and ran for a House seat in an affluent, staunchly conservative district. With an assist from Richard Nixon, Bush won the seat and retained it two years later in the election that brought Nixon to the White House. Bush stepped down in 1970 to make another run for the Senate, and to record yet another defeat. The unelectable Bush was nevertheless kept in the public eye with a series of high-profile appointments from Presidents Nixon and Ford, beginning with a stint as the US Ambassador to the United Nations in 1971. He was next appointed as chairman of the Republican National Committee, from where he would publicly call on Nixon to step down. In 1974, Bush was appointed chief of the US Liaison Office in Peking, China. His final appointment was as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. While serving as such, he warmly received as a guest a man named Manuel Noriega, whom he would again meet with in 1983. In 1980, Bush was selected as the running-mate of Ronald Reagan and was swept into office as the vice president. Before assuming the office, he turned over his personal finances to a trusted friend, William S. Farish III. William had inherited a fortune at the age of four when both his father and grandfather had turned up dead following the public disclosure of the senior Farish as a Nazi collaborator. The surviving Farish was known to play host to the Queen of England on her visits to the US, and to breed his champion thoroughbreds with those of the Royal Family. Bush himself has been reported by the Los Angeles Times to be a thirteenth cousin, twice removed, of Queen Elizabeth—and a direct descendant of King Henry III.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,526

Eight years later, Bush was named the Republican nominee for

president. He had not won an election on his own for twenty years, and even then it was only a local election. Part of his campaign strategy involved recruiting the same fascist emigre groups that had been organized during the Nixon campaigns. A brief scandal emerged when several of Bush's connections in the Ethnic Outreach Division of the Republican National Committee were identified as former Nazis. There were actually many more on the roster with similar histories, though they avoided detection as the media obligingly looked away. As a running-mate, Bush chose would-be boy-king Dan Quayle. This preposterous duo actually won the election—thanks to a weak opponent running an inept campaign—and in 1989 George Bush became the 41st President of the United States. Before the end of the year, he sent 24,000 US troops to Panama to serve an arrest warrant on his old friend Manuel Noriega.

Note:

Yellow highlight | Location: 2,806

Also on board at Harvard at the time was Dr. Henry Murray, overseeing the work of Leary's Psychedelic Drug Research Program and various other CIA-funded projects. So deified was this man during my years at UCLA that an entire undergraduate course focused almost exclusively on his supposedly brilliant work. Yet during that course, no mention was ever made of the fact that Murray was a fully owned asset of the intelligence community. Recruited during World War II by none other than Wild Bill Donovan, Murray was put to work running the Personality Assessments section of the OSS. Murray's best known contribution to the field of personality assessment—the Thematic Apperception Test (TAT)—was in fact developed as a tool of the US military/intelligence complex. After the war, Murray was one of the key players in the CIA's MK-ULTRA projects, studying various methods of achieving control of the human mind. One of his best research subjects during his days at Harvard was a young undergraduate by the name of Theodore Kaczynski. Perhaps even more revered than Murray was Dr. Louis Jolyon West, the head of the UCLA Psychiatry Department and the director of the prestigious UCLA Neuropsychiatric Institute. Dr. West was another prominent participant in the MK-ULTRA program who would eventually wind up on the board of the False Memory Syndrome Foundation. His work with the military/intelligence community began at least as far back as 1958, when he conducted studies funded by the US Air Force in surviving torture as a prisoner-of-war. If you're wondering how it is

possible to study the conditioning of soldiers to survive torture without inflicting that very same torture in the process, the answer is simple: it isn't. A few years later, West achieved a moment of fame when he injected a beloved elephant at the Oklahoma City Zoo with a massive 300,00 microgram dose of LSD to observe how it would react; Tusko's reaction was to promptly drop dead. In 1964, West was called upon to evaluate the 'mental state' of a man by the name of Jack Ruby, at the time being held pending trial for the murder of Lee Harvey Oswald. West quickly determined that Ruby was delusional, based on his obviously absurd belief that there was some sort of fascist conspiracy behind the assassination of President Kennedy. Dr. Jolly, as he was known to colleagues, ordered Ruby drugged with 'happy pills.' Ruby subsequently died of cancer, which he maintained he had been deliberately infected with. Having finished up that assignment, the doctor soon after found himself a crash-pad in the Haight where he could 'observe' the acid subculture in its native environment by drugging unwitting 'subjects.'

Note:
