



...Bush, bin Laden, 9-11...

AMERICA BETRAYED

**...BUSH, BIN LADEN, 9-11...
...AIDS, ANTHRAX, IRAQ...**

Rhawn Joseph, Ph.D.



America Betrayed

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THE TERRORIST ASSASSINS

-Operation Gladio, Rockefeller, Bush, the Ford-Reagan Assassinations-

“A coalition of multinational corporate executives, big-city bankers, and hungry power brokers... want to give you George Bush... their purpose is to control the American government.” - Ronald Reagan, 1980.

The resignation of Richard Nixon set off a scramble for the Vice-Presidency. The place guard that surrounded President Ford were divided, with Kissinger pushing for the appointment of his former boss (1), Nelson Rockefeller. Ford’s chief of staff, Donald Rumsfeld (2) and his aid, Dick Cheney, were instead suggesting Rumsfeld as a possible candidate for the job. Bush, too, was actively seeking the vice-presidency, as was Rockefeller (2,3).

As George H.W. Bush had only won one election in his life, serving as a one term congressman, to name him vice-President did not seem to be a logical choice.

But there were considerations that had nothing to do with the Vice-Presidency, and everything to do with putting a stop to the Senate’s intention to begin hearings into the illegal activities, assassinations, and other crimes committed by the CIA—investigations that had been stimulated by Watergate.

William Colby, the new CIA director, as he was responsible for spilling the beans, would soon be shown the door. A replacement, a cover-up artist, would be needed to fill his leaky shoes.

Bush, as he had been in the CIA since at least 1960 or 1961, seemed the logical choice to become the director of the CIA, for a number of reasons, including those related to his having “turned into assholes and shit himself to death” (3) when it appeared that certain of his past CIA indiscretions might come to light (see chapter 4). For Bush, to become CIA director would almost be like a home coming, like a family and class reunion. Indeed, the agency



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was already overrun with Bush cousins from the Walker side of the family—Walkers who were also Skull and Bones alumni (4). Indeed, there was so many Yale’s Skull and Bonesmen in the CIA, it was joked that meetings involving top CIA officials could be likened to a Yale class reunion (5).

Bush, having been with the agency since at least 1960 (6), also had personal, political, and business-related reasons to take command and to prevent the Senate’s prying eyes from ever getting a detailed look inside the American version of the Gestapo. But then, so did the Rockefeller clan.

Nelson Rockefeller had been associated with the CIA—the Brotherhood of Death— since the Eisenhower and Nixon administrations, when he served on panels which oversaw the highly secret agency (7). Rockefeller also frequently made speeches in which he referred to “the brotherhood”—which may have been a veiled reference to Yale’s Skull and Bones or Hitler’s SS (the Brotherhood of Death). In fact, he so often repeated the phrase, “the brotherhood of man under the fatherhood of God,” that reporters shortened it to create the acronym BOMFOG.

Rockefeller liked to pretend he was a man of the people. However, once when his aids proposed a plan that would increase worker’s take-home pay, Rockefeller asked (8), “What is take-home pay?”

Rockefeller also held a controlling interest in a Standard Oil subsidiary (Creole Petroleum Company) in Venezuela (8)—a country that housed CIA-bases for the training of special assassination teams that could be sent anywhere in the world, even America (9).

More importantly, at least in regard to a choice for vice president, whereas Bush had been a one term congressman, Rockefeller had been elected governor of New York four times.

President Ford faced two difficult choices, and one of his main concerns was covering up CIA malfeasance and its involvement in terrorist plots and political assassinations (10). It was not so much a matter of which man to pick for which job. Rather, Bush and Rockefeller would require Senate confirmation, and both men were distrusted by various Senate factions. Some senators, such as Frank Church, were already grumbling about Bush, accusing him of being a fascist bent on installing a totalitarian govern-

ment.

Finally, Ford chose Rockefeller to be his vice-president. George Bush got the nod for the CIA post, in November, after the firing of CIA director William Colby because of his failure to contain the Senate and House investigations. Bush was confirmed in December. However, whereas the choice of Rockefeller triggered applause from many quarters, especially the media, the choice of Bush provoked outrage (11).

As summed up by nationally syndicated Washington Post columnists: “the Bush nomination is regarded by some intelligence experts as another grave morale deflator [and] would aggravate the CIA’s credibility gap.”

Senator Frank Church accused Bush of being involved in past coverups, and warned that Bush would abuse his power and engage in future coverups if he got the post (12): “There is no question in my mind but that concealment is the new order of the day.”

Church even accused Bush of being a fascist who hid his evil acts behind the secrecy of government. Church said of Bush (12), “Hiding evil is the trademark of a totalitarian government.”

A totalitarian government, however, is the Hegelian/Hitler ideal—the same ideal worshipped by the Yale Bonesmen—the Brotherhood of Death. As detailed in previous chapters, the Bush family made its fortune doing business with Nazis, and continued supporting the totalitarian Hitler regime even after Hitler declared war on the United States (13).

The CIA, too, was a manifestation of the Hegelian/Hitler ideal. Thousands of murderers who had been Nazi SS Gestapo officers, were recruited into the CIA (14). As detailed by the Church Committee (15) and others (16) terror, torture, mass murder, and the assassination of democratically elected leaders was official CIA policy.

Frank Church intended to lead the Senate investigation into past CIA-abuses. Even before the appointment of Bush and the firing of CIA director, William Colby, he had described the CIA as a rogue operation, “a self-serving bureaucracy which feeds on itself. Those involved are constantly sitting around thinking up schemes for [foreign] intervention which will win them promotions and justify further additions to the staff... It self-generates



interventions that otherwise never would be thought of, let alone authorized.”

Given that Bush-Walker family tentacles had spread throughout the CIA, like a cancer, Senator Church and others were convinced that if George W. Bush became the next director of the CIA, it would be bad for country.

“The wrong kind of guy at the wrong place at the worst possible time” —Nationally syndicated columnist, George Will.

Despite these objections, and with the help of powerful business and banking interests, George Bush got the job in December of 1975.

Nelson Rockefeller—after extensive hearings into his wealth, and despite the fact that he had been discovered paying bribes to government officials, including Henry Kissinger (8)—was sworn in as the 41st vice president of the United States on Dec. 19, 1974.

Rockefeller envisioned taking charge of domestic policies. Much to his chagrin, Rockefeller was immediately challenged and blocked at every turn by a formidable clique headed by Ford chief of staff Donald Rumsfeld and his aid, Dick Cheney (17).

Instead, Rockefeller (as well as Kissinger, Rumsfeld, and Cheney) would be used to head off the Senate investigation of the CIA—an investigation triggered by Watergate and a December 1974, article in the New York Times in which Seymour Hersh published an exposé of the CIA and its violation of the CIA’s charter.

MKULTRA: PROGRAMMABLE ASSASSINS

As later reported by the Church Committee, in addition to murder, assassination, torture, and terrorism, the CIA had been engaging in Nazi-like experiments, often on unwitting human subjects, exposing them to diseases and mind altering drugs, such as LSD. The objectives of CIA projects, such as “BLUEBIRD,” “ARTICHOKE,” and “MKULTRA” included using drugs, hypnosis, and terror, to create alternate “split” personalities. One objective was to create artificial personalities which could be programmed to assassinate specified targets, such as labor leaders or politicians, and which could be used to engage in other high risk assignments that might normally be avoided. Related to this was the goal of defeating interrogation. That is, once the altered, secondary per-

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sonality carried out its mission, the main personality would return to the forefront of consciousness, but would have no memory of being programmed as those memories would be locked away in the split-off portion of the alternate personality.

It is unknown if the CIA was successful in creating programmed assassins, as CIA director Helms destroyed most (but not all) the records. Nevertheless, some have wondered if Sirhan Sirhan (the assassin of Robert Kennedy), Artur Bremer (the 1972 attempted assassin of presidential candidate George Wallace), Squeaky Fromm and Sarah Jane Moore (the attempted assassins of Ford) and Hinckley (the attempted assassin of Reagan) may have been programmed by “MKULTRA.”

THE CIA-CONTROLLED MEDIA: PROPAGANDA AS TERROR

Following Nixon’s resignation there were other embarrassments as well—not only for the CIA, but for the nation’s media. According to William Colby, former Director of the CIA: “The Central Intelligence Agency owns everyone of any significance in the major media.”

Indeed, the Church committee verified this revelation, and determined that the CIA had co-opted several hundred journalists, including some of the biggest names in the business. Big name reporters and some of the “Talking Heads” that were featured on network news, were being paid big bucks by the CIA to lie, to distort, and to spread propaganda.

For example, Lesley Gelb, of the New York Times, was accused of having been on the payroll of the CIA. It has been alleged that one of Gelb’s duties was to recruit journalists in Europe, who would write stories that would create public acceptance for the use of the neutron bomb.

Frank Snepp, a CIA field officer, had also revealed how the CIA and British intelligence was “using journalists as field operatives.”

A 1968 memorandum from CIA headquarters to CIA director Richard Helms described how the CIA had coopted a commercial news agency, Forum World Features, which sold weekly packets of news stories to newspapers all over the world. “Forum... has



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provided the United States with a significant means to counter propaganda, and it has become a respected feature service well on the way to a position of prestige in the journalism world.”

“One journalist is worth twenty agents.” —anonymous CIA agent.

Carl Bernstein, writing in the October 1977 issue of *Rolling Stone* magazine, reported that more than 400 American journalists worked for the CIA, and that the *New York Times* was one of the CIA’s closest media collaborators. Yet other CIA assets included Philip Graham, publisher of the *Washington Post*, as well as *Newsweek* and *Time* magazine and CBS news. In December of 1977, the *New York Times* reported that “more than eight hundred news and public information organizations and individuals,” had been on the CIA’s payroll.

As summed up by Bernstein: “America’s leading publishers allowed themselves and their news services to become handmaidens to the intelligence services.”

Nor has the practice of using the media to lie to the American people gone away. A classified CIA report which was accidentally released in 1992, revealed the CIA “has relationships with reporters from every major wire service, newspaper, news weekly, and television network in the nation.”

Since 1996, the task of the CIA to coopt the mass media has been made much simpler. Less than two dozen corporations now control or own over 90% of the nearly 10,000 newspapers, magazines, and radio and TV stations in America (18).

Should we be surprised, therefore, that whereas the mass media put President Clinton’s minor sex scandal under the microscope for nearly two years, that this same corporate-controlled media has avoided examining CIA, FBI and Bush administration complicity in the 9/11 terrorist attacks?

Controlling the media is a classic Nazi tactic. “Propaganda” Hitler once said, “is the most effective form of terrorism.”

OPERATION STAY BEHIND

In 1974, there were only the grossest hints as to the CIA’s involvement in assassinations, torture, mind-control experiments, and the manipulation of the media. It was to be the job of

Rockefeller, as well as Rumsfeld and Cheney, to cover all tracks and to stop any House or Senate investigation, or at least throw it off the track (15).

Despite the efforts of the Ford-Rockefeller White House, the Senate and House each established their own Select Committee on Intelligence Activities, chaired by Frank Church and Otis Pike (respectively). Rockefeller, with the assistance of Kissinger, Rumsfeld, and Dick Cheney, began obstructing Senate and House inquiries, particularly those which in any way concerned the training and employment of CIA assassination teams (10,15,19) or terrorist attack squads, such as Operation Gladio.

The Pike Committee finally issued a contempt of Congress citation against Henry Kissinger for his refusal to provide documentation of covert operations. Kissinger, Rockefeller et al., thumbed their noses at Pike.

The coverup effort was a partial success. For example, there is only a brief mention of “Operation Stay Behind” within the Church reports (Pike’s report being suppressed). Operation Stay Behind was a CIA terrorist operation aimed at the citizens and politicians of European countries and their democratically elected leaders (20).

According to the 1976 Senate report on the CIA by the Church Committee, this program was first conceived by the US Joint Chiefs of Staff was staffed and funded by the CIA, and put into operation in 1948 by the National Security Council.

Essentially, the CIA was using Nazis, Neo-Nazis, SS-officers, and CIA-trained terrorists to indiscriminately murder European men, women and children, and to assassinate or otherwise remove or eliminate communist, socialist, and left-wing politicians.

In Italy, this program was referred to as “Operation Gladio (which means “sword”). In Austria it was named “Schwert” (“sword”). In France it was called “Glaive” (“sword”). It was called “Operation Sheepskin” in Greece. “Sveaborg” in Sweden. In Belgium, Operation Stay Behind had the name: “SDR-8.” Likewise, in Switzerland it was given an alpha-numerical name: “P26.”

Regardless of country, Operation Stay Behind was run by the CIA and British Intelligence under the umbrella of NATO, and involved the use of snipers, police officers, and para-military units



to kill people at random and to conduct brutal raids on supermarkets, theaters, and other public places (21-28). In one series of attacks, in Brussels in the mid 1980's, 28 people were murdered while shopping at local supermarkets. Again, the purpose of these attacks was to strengthen the hand of right-wing governments and to prevent left-wing governments or politicians from coming to power.

It was the duty of Bush, Kissinger, Rockefeller, Cheney, and Rumsfeld, to try to cover up these crimes. Indeed Rumsfeld (the Secretary of Defense when the U.S. was attacked on 9/11) had served as U.S. Ambassador to NATO in Brussels, Belgium in 1973 and 1974—when some of the worst atrocities were taking place—and thus had a special personal interest in preventing any damaging disclosures.

OPERATION GLADIO: CIA TERRORIST ATTACKS ON EUROPE

“The Americans had gone beyond the infiltration and monitoring of extremist groups to instigating acts of violence.” -General Gianadelio Maletti, Director of Italian Counter-Intelligence 1971-1975.

Operation Sword (“Gladio/Schwert/Glaive, etc.”) was an outgrowth of Dulles’ “Operation Stay Behind.” Initially, this program served to recruit high ranking Nazis and SS Gestapo agents into the OSS and the CIA after the close of WWII. By 1952, Dulles and his CIA had created a secret guerrilla terrorist army whose primary mission was terrorism and assassination—often of random targets who might be murdered by snipers, as they shopped or walked down the street. Dulles believed that through random acts of terror, left-wing governments could be overthrown, or prevented from ever coming to power if the blame for those terrorist acts could be placed on leftists (20). Right wing governments are always the beneficiaries of terrorism.

Operation Sword was first put into operation in Italy, in 1947. Italian citizens were gunned down by snipers, trains were derailed, and buildings and planes were blown up by CIA-Nazi agents, and then blamed on “communists.” The purpose of this terrorist campaign was to prevent a communist electoral victory in the 1947 Italian elections. This CIA orchestrated terrorist campaign was a suc-

cess (21).

These and other acts of random terror (Operation Stay Behind), although directed by the CIA (in conjunction with British Intelligence) were administered under the protective umbrella of the Clandestine Co-ordinating Committee at the Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers Europe "SHAPE" (22). SHAPE would later become the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

Although these CIA-terrorist cells were spread all over Europe, the training bases were located in Germany, Italy and France. Likewise, these terrorist operations were directed and funded by CIA agents working in the US Embassies in Rome, Paris, and Berlin. These same CIA agents not only controlled these terrorists cells, but had infiltrated and often directed the Intelligence services of these and other countries (23).

In Italy, project "Stay Behind" was known as Operation Gladio.

As detailed by Charles Richards and Simon Jones (24), the purpose of Operation Gladio was "to engage in clandestine, non-conventional" acts of terrorism. Over 600 "people were recruited and trained by American and British intelligence at the Capo Marrargui base on the northern tip of Sardinia. They were organized in 40 independent cells. Six were responsible for intelligence-gathering, 10 for sabotage, 6 for codes and radio communications, 6 for running escape routes and 12 for guerrilla warfare. Five of the guerrilla units were named after flowers such as azalea, rhododendron and broom. Gladio established 139 arms caches [which] were used by right-wing terrorists."

Ed Vulliamy, of the Guardian (25) uncovered "a briefing minute of June 1, 1959" which revealed that Gladio was built around "internal subversion." It was to play "a determining role" in national politics, by employing "non-orthodox" warfare at the "national level" in "close cooperation between the Italian and American secret services."

The purpose of Operation Gladio, in Italy, was to preserve the legitimate authority of the right wing government put in place by the US, and to combat any threats against its integrity, such as, the election of socialist or communist leaders. According to the briefing minute (25) Gladio should be ready "to adopt, with timely readiness, preemptive action to assure the state's prestige, capacity for action and for government".



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In other words, the purpose of Operation Gladio was to use terror and murder not to combat any external threat, but to combat internal threats by using terrorism. However, the targets of these terrorist acts would not be opposition politicians per se, but rather, the citizens of the state. Through terrorism directed at citizens, and if that terrorism could be blamed on political parties or groups striving, through democratic means, to gain elective office, then the population would turn against those groups and vote instead to maintain the status quo; i.e. a government that would act according to the best interests of Britain, the United States and Wall Street.

Immediately prior to and after the 1963 Italian elections which gave the premiership to Christian Democrat Aldo Moro and 25% of the vote to the Communists, CIA-trained terrorists, which included a number of Nazis, began a campaign of terror which included indiscriminate bombings and murder. The purpose was to blame the “communists” so as to justify the overthrow of Moro and the installation of a right-wing military dictatorship.

Dossiers were compiled on over 150,000 Italians, mostly teachers, students, union leaders, priests, and left-wing politicians, all of whom were marked for arrest, imprisonment, and possible torture and death (26).

The bombing and indiscriminate killings continued and even according to CIA handlers, soon became out of control (27). Nevertheless, CIA “decided not to close [Gladio] down because it fostered useful contacts with the Italian security establishment.”

Gladio also served as a useful weapon to keep the Italian electorate under control. Citizens would be shot and killed by snipers, they and their families might be blown up while strolling down the street. No one was safe. Even police were targeted (28).

Vincent Vinciguerra (a neo-Nazi who took part in a 1972 bomb attack that killed three police officers) confessed at trial “that every bombing in Italy after 1969 was linked to one group. “The orders are given by an apparatus belonging to the state, specifically by a secret parallel structure of the Interior Ministry” (29).

And who controlled that “secret parallel structure?” In the 1960s and 1970s, the Nixon White House, the CIA under William Colby and George W. Bush, as well as Henry Kissinger and Alexander Haig—a presidential wanna-be (30).

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“In an interview the exNATO operative [Vinciguerra] said that Ted Shackley, the CIA’s deputy station chief in Rome, fixed a meeting between Alexander Haig and Gelli [a Nazi terrorist] at the US embassy in Rome in the early 1970s, when Haig was President Nixon’s Chief of Staff. “Money” he said was then filtered to Stay Behind or Gladio with the blessing and knowledge of both Haig and the then head of the US National Security Council, Henry Kissinger” (30).

After Nixon’s resignation, Alexander Haig became NATO Supreme Commander, from 1974 to 1979.

And who is “Gelli?”

Licio Gelli was a Nazi who belonged to a secret society, known as “P2” and the “Brotherhood of Death.”

In Italy, the secret Brotherhood “P2” served as “a right-wing shadow government, ready to take over Italy. Among its members: four Cabinet Ministers, all three intelligence chiefs, 48 MPs, 160 military officers, bankers, industrialists, top diplomats and the Army Chief of Staff. After meetings between Gelli, Italian military brass and CIA men in the embassy, Gladio was given renewed blessing - and more money - by Haig and the then head of the National Security Council, Henry Kissinger” (31). Again, the purpose of Gladio was to engage in random as well as targeted acts of terror against civilians.

In 1976, while George Bush served as director of the CIA, Kissinger as Secretary of State, and Haig as commander of NATO, the “Brotherhood” was given orders to kidnap and kill Italian premier, Christian Democrat Aldo Moro, and overthrow his democratically elected government.

After several failed attempts “terrorists” finally kidnapped Aldo Moro in 1978 and held him in a Milan apartment “safe house.” While held captive, Moro was questioned as to exactly how much he and his government knew about the involvement of NATO and the CIA in his abduction and Italy’s secret “parallel” army. Indeed, before he was killed, Moro was forced to provide detailed notes—which later were discovered (and then suppressed) when the safe house was raided by police (32). By then, Italian premier Aldo Moro was already dead.

Although the kidnapping and murder were blamed on terror-



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ists known as the “Red Brigade” it was later discovered that this terrorist organization had been infiltrated and was acting as yet another CIA front (33).

As to Operation Gladio, when the existence of this organization came to light, and when it was then blamed for the numerous murders, terrorists acts and massacres that had been committed against Italian citizens, the new Italian Prime Minister, Giulio Andreotti, was forced to give a speech in the Italian parliament, during which he explained that Gladio “must not drift from its formal NATO military brief” (34).

As to the Secret Brotherhood, P2, the existence of this secret society did not come to light until 1981. However, it was not until 1990, that evidence began to surface directly linking P2, not only to the CIA (35), but to George W. Bush (36).

As detailed on Italian television, and by Richard Bassett, of the Times (36), Mark Hosenball, of the Sunday Times (37) and Paddy Agnew of the Irish Times (28): “in the 1976 general election, the huge success of the Communist Party...encouraged some to believe that Italy might be close to voting in its first ever Communist government. In order to forestall this possibility, the CIA allegedly sponsored a series of right wing terrorist attacks, via Mr. Gelli’s P2...Bush, then director of the CIA, not only knew about these CIA activities in Italy (during the late 1970s and early 1980s) but was in fact one of the masterminds behind them.”

THE “ASSASSINATION” OF PRESIDENT FORD

It should be rather obvious that an organization which commits random acts of murder and terror against the citizens and leaders of democratic nations, and which orchestrates the murders of democratically elected leaders, such as Chile’s Allende or Italy’s Moro, would also engage in similar acts against the citizens of the United States.

We should not be surprised that if people like George Bush, Dick Cheney, and Rumsfeld et al, were part of previous administrations which indulged in these terrorist crimes, that they, or in the case of Bush, he or his son, would also be in power when terrorist atrocities are committed against the United States.

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“Mr. George Bush of the CIA” (6) had been a CIA agent since at least 1960. In all likelihood, he never ceased to be a member of this Nazi-like terrorist organization, even while serving as a congressman or chairman of the Republican Party.

In the 1960s and 1970s, George Bush, and the CIA, were dedicated to serving their own financial, personal, and political interests as well as those of the Wall Street elite. Of course, they did so in the name of “national security.” Ostensibly, their goal the reason they authorized the murder of innocent men, women, and children, was to fight communism.

In 1975, Bush and Rockefeller were also in pursuit of another shared goal. Both men wanted to be president of the United States. Rockefeller had in fact been seeking the Presidency since 1960, running in 1960, 1964, and 1968.

Ever “since I was a little boy... I had wanted to be President,” Rockefeller said (38). “After all, when you think of what I had, what else was there to aspire to?” The vice-presidency, he believed, was beneath him: “I Never Wanted to be Vice-President of Anything!”

In 1975, with Nixon gone, and Ford now president, George Bush saw the as yet vacant vice-presidency as an obvious stepping stone to the presidency. He desperately wanted to be vice-president. With the help of his allies, he had campaigned unceasingly to be chosen for the V.P. slot instead of Rockefeller. Bush was convinced, once he became vice-president, the Presidency would be but a heart-beat away (39).

And then, Ford chose Rockefeller who also wanted to be President.

Hence, in 1974 and 1975, two related questions and goals dominated the respective thinking of the Rockefeller - Bush camps: How to obtain the Presidency - Vice-Presidency of the United States.

The answer was in California.

On September 5, 1975, after meeting with an Army Corps of Engineer’s general, Lynette “Squeaky” Fromme, wearing an unusual, attention-grabbing red outfit, pulled a 45-caliber pistol from beneath her coat and stuck it into the belly of President Gerald Ford as he was reaching out to shake her hand (40).

She had been standing behind a rope, along with others in a



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cheering crowd, waiting as President Ford walked along the roped-off sidewalk of Capitol Park, shaking hands with well wishers. Although Ford had noticed her well before the fateful moment, due to her bright red garb, secret service agents did not, for reasons that have never been explained.

Lynette “Squeaky” Fromme, had long been known to the FBI and Secret Service. She had been an outspoken member of the Manson murder family (40,41), and lived close to Sacramento, where Charlie Manson was imprisoned—the city that Ford was visiting that afternoon. The FBI knew of Fromme, not just because of the Manson-connection, but as she had repeatedly called attention to herself by appealing to and threatening corporate CEO’s, several judges, as well as the commanding general of the Army Corps of Engineers, demanding that they do something to clean up the environment (40).

Lynette “Squeaky” Fromme, had also been to the White House—but not as an activist or a Manson family member, but as a child. Lynette had been one of the star performers in the Westchester Lariats, a children’s dance group that performed at the White House (40).

Why did she want to kill Ford?

As explained by Lynette in a “History Channel” interview: “The very evening that I returned from San Francisco after speaking with the general, I saw President Ford on TV, getting off the plane in Sacramento. His visit was to address about 2000 area businessmen about enhancing their economic opportunities. Basically he was beginning his 1976 campaign.”

After her visit with “the general” Lynette decided she would kill President Ford.

“I simply stepped through the crowd to the President and raised the gun to his midsection between his heart and stomach at about two feet distance.”

Although Ford had noticed her even before she pulled the gun, the Secret Service still did not react.

Then she pulled the trigger, and yelled, “Do you believe it? It didn’t go off.”

And then the Secret Service reacted. Lynette “Squeaky” Fromme was knocked to the ground and they confiscated her



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weapon.

“Nelson Rockefeller came within a 32nd of an inch of becoming president of the United States,” said Donald Heller, an assistant U.S. attorney who prosecuted Fromme.

And if Rockefeller became President, who would he have chosen to be Vice-President? The leading candidate would have been George Bush.

And of course, we were told, “there was no conspiracy.” And, maybe there wasn’t. And, likewise, we were told, “there was no conspiracy,” when, 17 days later, an FBI and police informant pulled out her gun, and pointed it at President Gerald Ford.

On September 22, 1975, Sarah Jane Moore aimed, and then fired.

Again, the Secret Service did not react.

Sarah Jane Moore was well known to the FBI. She had been recruited by them. Married five times, mother of four children, a mentally disturbed nursing school drop out, Sarah Jane Moore finally joined the Women’s Army Corps, where she may have first been recruited by the FBI.

At age 42, Sara “dropped out” of society and immerse herself in the radical counter-culture lifestyle. Sara was a spy. She went “underground” at the behest of the FBI, to gain information on the terrorist organization, the “Symbionese Liberation Army” which had kidnapped Patty Hearst (42,43).

Sarah Jane Moore was still working for the FBI when she pointed and fired her standard police-issued .38 Smith and Wesson at President Gerald Ford as he left the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco.

But then the unexpected happened. As Secret Service agents stood and watched, a bystander, Oliver Sipple, grabbed Moore’s arm when he saw the gun, causing the bullet to miss Ford by just a few feet. Instead it ricocheted off a wall and wounded a cab driver.

Sipple, an ex-Marine, wrestled her to the ground, and shoved his hand into the firing mechanism, which prevented her from getting off a second shot (44).

Why did she do it?

Sarah Jane Moore explained: “It would have elevated Nelson Rockefeller to the Presidency, and then people would see who the



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actual leaders of the country are.”

Two months later, in November, 1975, Vice-President Nelson Rockefeller announced that he was removing himself from consideration as a possible running mate for President Ford in 1976.

As scientists, we do not believe in “coincidence.” “Coincidence” is not a scientific explanation.

As to why Secret Service agents twice failed to react, on two separate occasions, and basically stood by and watched as “Squeaky” Fromme, and then, 17 days later, Sarah Jane Moore, tried to kill Ford, we can only speculate.

As to “Squeaky” Fromme and Sarah Jane Moore, perhaps they were just “crazy” and mentally disturbed. And yet, what are we to make of the fact that Sarah Jane Moore worked with the FBI? Or that “Squeaky” Fromme had just left the office of the “general” when she decided to kill Ford?

Although we can only speculate, it is noteworthy that in addition to having had repeated contact with government officials, that both women were mentally disturbed. This again, may simply mean that they were just crazy, and it was just a coincidence that the Secret Service ignored both women and stood by and watched. On the other hand, as part of the CIA’s operation “MKULTRA” it was discovered that those who are mentally disturbed are also the best candidates for hypnosis and the trauma-induced splitting of the personality. That is, subjects who are “mentally ill” are the most susceptible to psychological manipulation (mind control) and to becoming a programmed assassin.

In this regard, Squeaky Fromm and Sarah Jane Moore have a lot in common with Sirhan Sirhan (the assassin of Robert Kennedy), Artur Bremer (the attempted assassin of presidential candidate governor George Wallace who had a good chance of beating Nixon in 1972), and Hinckley (the attempted assassin of Reagan) as all were mentally ill, and as all would have been ideal candidates to be programmed by “MKULTRA.”

As to the assassination of foreign leaders, however, “MKULTRA” would not be necessary as the CIA has an entire army of willing murderers.

TERROR AND THE ASSASSINATION OF ORLANDO LETELIER

Much to his astonishment, George Bush was not chosen to be Ford's running mate for the coming 1976 presidential elections. That honor went to Senator Bob Dole—thus earning him a black mark in the Bush book of enemies.

Instead, "George W. Bush of the CIA" became director of the organization that he had belonged to since at least 1960. As director of the CIA, Bush now had complete power over the American version of Hitler's Gestapo. And Bush had a lot of enemies who he wished to punish: including the Italian people and Italian premier, Christian Democrat Aldo Moro; the Jamaican people and the Prime Minister of Jamaica (45), the people of Angola (46), the British Labor party (47), and the list goes on.

Under the guidance of director Bush, the CIA, sought to destabilize, undermine or overthrow a number of democratically elected leaders, including Mr. Michael Manley, the prime minister of Jamaica (45), the Harold Wilson government in Britain (45), and, as detailed above, the government of Italian premier, Christian Democrat Aldo Moro, whose abduction and murder, it has been claimed, was masterminded by George Bush (28).

Bush, of course, was carrying on a CIA tradition, including the use of terrorist attacks on Western democratic countries. Terrorism was justified as it was a means of stopping communists.

George Bush was also eager to put a stop to those "communists" who were daring to speak out, in the United States. Bush was especially annoyed about those communists who were making speeches and appearing before congress in order to denounced the U.S.-backed dictatorship and terrorist-government of Chile.

As detailed in chapter 4, the CIA and Nixon White House (Nixon, Helms, Kissinger, and other criminals) orchestrated the murder of Mr. Allende, the new president of Chile. Following his overthrow and the installation of a right-wing Nazi-like military dictatorship, the people of Chile were subjected to an unrelenting campaign of terror, torture, and mass murder—courtesy of the U.S. back military government.

However, much to the annoyance of Bush et al., Allende's minister of defense, Orlando Letelier, had not only escaped the



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carnage, and had come to the United States, but he was making speeches and was going to appear before Congress to denounce the atrocities being committed against his people.

Mr. Letelier would have to die.

The CIA is a criminal, terrorist organization, which employs murder, torture, and terrorism to achieve its goals (10,14,15,16). When a “threatening” voice speaks out in Europe, the CIA can call upon CIA-backed European-based terrorists cells to do its bidding (20-37).

As detailed in chapter 4, the CIA also oversees, directs, and coordinates a network of Chilean, Argentinean and Paraguayan CIA-trained secret police agencies which provide “special teams” that travel “anywhere in the world... to carry out assassinations,” including the assassination of political opponents in the United States (9,48).

In 1976, while Bush served as director of the CIA, one of these “special teams” was dispatched to the United States for the explicit purpose of committing terrorists acts which would include the murder of a U.S. citizen, Ms. Ronnie Moffitt of the Washington Institute for Policy Studies.

Presumably, Ronnie Moffitt, was collateral damage.

As detailed in chapter 4, the Nixon White House and the CIA had orchestrated the assassination of Chile’s democratically elected president, Salvador Allende, and had installed a brutal, ruthless dictatorship in his place. Two years later, thousands of students, teachers, doctors, nurses, and peasants were still being rounded up and tortured by the US-backed government of General Augusto Pinochet. However, one high ranking member of Allende’s government had got away, defense minister, Orlando Letelier.

Orlando Letelier was in the United States and speaking out about the horrors and atrocities committed by the U.S. backed police state. Letelier had been meeting with newspaper editors and congressional leaders and was starting to draw attention to U.S. policy in Chile. Now, Letelier was scheduled to testify about the involvement of various U.S. agencies’ in the political environment in Chile before and during the Allende government. (49).

Orlando Letelier had to be stopped.

Orlando Letelier had to be killed.

He would be murdered, on September 21, 1976, along with Ronnie Moffitt, in a car bombing on the streets of Washington DC, with the connivance and under the watchful eye of the Bush CIA, and FBI. Letelier and Moffitt were murdered, by a CIA agent, who used a car bomb to kill them in the heart of Washington's Embassy Row (49).

The agent in question, Michael Vernon Townley, worked for David Atlee Philips who was director of the CIA's western hemisphere operations in Chile. However, Townley, was also working for DINA, the Chilean secret police (50,51). DINA and the CIA had played a direct role in the overthrow and murder of the democratically elected president of Chile, Salvador Allende (52,53).

In the days before this terrorist act and these two murders took place in the streets of our nation's capital, "the US Ambassador to Chile, George Landau, sent a cable to the State Department with the singular request that two agents of the DINA be allowed to enter the United States with Paraguayan passports (50,51). The cable also indicated that the two DINA agents also wanted to meet with Gen. Vernon Walters, the outgoing Deputy Director of the CIA. The cable was read by Walters, and was also passed into the hands of CIA Director George Bush. Bush not only had this cable in his hands; Bush and Walters discussed it (49,51).

Later on, in 1980, Bush denied that he had ever seen this cable; he had been out of the loop, he claimed (51).

However, during Senate confirmation hearings on December 15, 1975, when asked by Senator Gary Hart about "assassinations and coups d'etat in various countries around the world," Bush replied, "You mean in the covert field? Yes. I would want to have full benefit of all the intelligence. I would want to have full benefit of how these matters were taking place."

Nevertheless, in this instance, Bush claimed to be "out of the loop," that he did not have benefit of knowing about these matters. "Out of the loop" was to become a George H.W. Bush mantra—especially in regard to knowledge of doing business, cooperating with, or allowing terrorists into the United States.

In a story that is basically identical to what occurred in the



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months, weeks, and days before the tragedy of 9/11, the two DINA men were on the FBI's "watch list" and were to be picked up if they tried to enter the US. Nevertheless, the two DINA terrorists entered the US without difficulty on August 22, and then journeyed to Washington while under the watchful eye of at least one U.S. government intelligence agency (49).

Likewise, 9/11/2001 hijackers, Khalid Al-Midhar and Nawaf al-Hazmi had been closely monitored by the CIA since at least January 2000 (54). The CIA and FBI knew the men were linked to al-Qaeda and had met with Osama bin Laden. The CIA and FBI also knew that they had entered the United States soon after attending an al-Qaeda conference in Malaysia, in January 2000. And yet, for the next 18 months, both agencies permitted these two terrorists to move about freely and to hold meetings with at least six of the other 9/11 hijackers, including Mohammed Atta and Hani Hanjour.

The CIA also had contact with the terrorists who would assassinate Orlando Letelier and Ms. Ronnie Moffitt.

According to US-Chilean Ambassador George Landau, after the two DINA terrorists arrived in Washington they "alerted the CIA by having a Chilean embassy employee call General Walters" at CIA headquarters (49).

Soon thereafter, the DINA agents assassinated their targets by blowing up their car on a Washington street near embassy row.

Following the assassination, the FBI, CIA, and George Bush began orchestrating a massive coverup. Indeed, when Assistant US Attorney Eugene M. Propper, the prosecutor in the Letelier-Moffitt murders, asked CIA director Bush for CIA cooperation, Bush replied (49,51): "Look. I'm appalled by the bombing. Obviously we can't allow people to come right here into the capital and kill foreign diplomats and American citizens like this. It would be a hideous precedent. So, as Director, I want to help you. As an American citizen, I want to help. But, as director, I also know that the Agency can't help in a lot of situations like this. We've got some problems."

What kind of problems?

The problem of keeping secret the fact that the CIA employs terrorist squads in South America and Europe. The problem of



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keeping it secret that these terrorist squads are under CIA control. The problem of keeping it secret that the CIA coordinates and directs terrorist cells in Europe and South America and that the CIA, through its surrogates, carries out terrorist acts, including kidnappings, torture, murder, and car bombings which can then be blamed on “leftists” or “terrorists” when in fact they are being conducted by the CIA.

As detailed earlier in this chapter, the CIA employs terrorists even in Western, democratic countries, in order to terrorize and destabilize governments not to their liking, and to murder government leaders who they are unable to overthrow (20,23,33,36,50).

Who ordered the assassination of Orlando Letelier?

One guess.

George Bush not only refused to help in any investigation because “we’ve got some problems” but he and the CIA actively disrupted and sabotaged Assistant US Attorney Eugene M. Propper’s investigation into the assassination.

Twenty five years later, another Bush, upon becoming president, would use his administration and the FBI, to sabotage and hinder investigations into the so called intelligence failures that led to 9/11, and would prevent lower level FBI agents from conducting investigations that might have uncovered the 9/11 plot.

CREATING MIDDLE EASTERN TERRORISTS

By January, 1977, and with the election of President Carter, Bush was out of a job. He had lasted two years.

Bush became a board member of the Purolator Oil Company and the Eli Lilly & Co., a major pharmaceutical company. But one of his main areas of activity was in banking, becoming chairman of the executive committee of First International Bank in Houston, and director of First International Bankshares Ltd. and First International Bankshares Inc. of London (39,55), a merchant bank whose investors included his good friends the Emir of Kuwait, the Sultan of Brunei, King Fahd of Saudi Arabia, and the bin Laden family.

Bush was also holding meetings with CIA officials, at CIA headquarters—meetings which the new CIA director, Stansfield Turner, claims he knew nothing about (55). Some of these meetings were likely related to Bush’s business dealings with the King



Fahd family, the bin Laden family, the Emir of Kuwait, and the Sultan of Brunei.

Since the 1950s, the CIA had been working on a plan to extend its grip into the Middle East, and to create terrorist cells, similar to Operation Condor in South America, and Operation Gladio in Europe (9,20,23,33,36,48). In the 1970s, part of the plan called for additional Middle Eastern terrorist cells to be created, controlled and directed by the CIA, in conjunction with the Saudi, Pakistani, Iranian, and Iraqi Intelligence services.

Some of these terrorist cells were to be dispatched into the oil-rich southern states of the Soviet Union whose populations were predominantly Muslim. These terrorist cells would be employed to spread terror among civilians and to assassinate government officials (56). The purpose of these attacks, would be to destabilize the Soviet Union, and to eventually gain access to these oil-rich states which would then be exploited.

Other terrorist cells were directed to attack Middle Eastern and European targets. As was the case with Operation Gladio and Operation Condor, these terrorist acts would be directed at civilians and were to be blamed on leftists, communists, and the Soviet Union. Thus, although the CIA was conducting these terrorist operations, the Soviets would be blamed for “fostering, supporting, and expanding” terrorist activity worldwide” (57,58)—when as often as not, the terrorists were under CIA control.

Bush was an oil-man. In 1978, the long range objective in the Middle East and along Russia’s southern border, was to stir up an Islamic revolution and thus strip the oil-rich states away from the Soviet sphere of influence (56). “Holy warriors” (“mujahideen”) financed, trained, and armed by the CIA would be the vanguard, and one of its leaders would be a young charismatic Saudi multi-millionaire, Osama bin Laden—a member of the bin laden family, with whom the Bush family had been doing business (59). In 1979, Osama bin Laden, who was representing his family company in Istanbul, began working with the CIA to recruit “Arab-Muslim volunteers for Afghan’s resistance against the Red Army” (60).

THE ASSASSINATION OF RONALD REAGAN

In 1978 and 1979, the main focus of Bush’s activities was

the next presidential election. What Bush wanted most was to become President of the United States. He had wanted to be President since his days at Yale, but so far, he had lost every election but one (39,61). Although the public was willing to elect him, once, to the position of congressman, Bush was repeatedly rejected in his bid for higher office, including a Senate seat in his adopted home state of Texas. Knowing that the public and many conservative Republicans did not like him and viewed him with mistrust, Bush had instead sought the presidency by being appointed to the vice presidency—a position he sought in 1968, 1972, 1973, 1974, and 1976.

No matter how hard he tried, Bush just could not get the job.

His former position as CIA director, however, provided Bush with new contacts, new influence, and lots of money as well as the “dirt” to quiet at least some of the opposition and to make a direct run for the Presidency, which he sought in 1980.

George H.W. Bush was rejected yet again. The people and the Republican party refused him the Republican nomination for President. Bush was rejected not just because Ronald Reagan was the superior man and the superior candidate, but also because of the persistent questions about slush funds, illegal activities, coverups, and his role in the “Trilateral Commission” (39)

On February 7, 1980 Reagan gave a speech in which he pointed out that Bush was a member of the Trilateral Commission, which, according to Reagan, “had led to a softening on defense.” George Bush, Reagan pointed out, believed that making money by doing business with the enemies of America was more important than defending America. Bush, he implied believed that business and commerce “should transcend, perhaps, the national defense.”

Bush would betray America, Reagan implied, because money was more important to Bush than principles, honesty, or our national security.

The Reagan camp also began running political ads, one of which showed a drawing of Bush juxtaposed above a headline which read in part: “A coalition of multinational corporate executives, big-city bankers, and hungry power brokers... want to give you George Bush... their purpose is to control the American government.”



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“He wants to be king” added Republican Senator, Bob Dole. Bush resigned from the Trilateral Commission (39,61) but it was too late.

Reagan got the nomination, and Bush, with the help of his Wall Street, CIA, Skull and Bones network, began working full tilt on Reagan’s entourage to convince them that having Bush on the ticket would help elect Reagan. Reagan, however, did not like and did not trust George Bush. In the days just before the Republican convention, Reagan is quoted as saying: “I want to be very frank with you. I have strong reservations about George Bush. I’m concerned about turning the country over to him.”

Reagan didn’t just distrust him, he thought Bush was an effeminate “wimp.”

Finally, at the very last minute, despite Reagan’s distrust and scorn, Bush became his running mate.

In November of 1980, Reagan won the Presidency in a landslide. Bush was sworn in as vice-president of the United States on January 20.

Bush still wanted to be President. Bush had wanted the Presidency since childhood. Bush believed it was his birthright (39). Bush, with his long history and expertise in the use of covert operations to undermine governments and overthrow democratically elected leaders, intended to become President. Indeed, many on the Bush team, thought Reagan was unworthy of and too old and stupid to do the job (39) —an idea which was nurtured by the “liberal press” (62).

Bush believed that he should be president, and not Reagan.

Two months after Reagan took office, there was an incredible lapse of security, and the son of a Bush supporter shot and nearly killed Ronald Reagan.

Yes, that right, John Hinckley, the man who shot Reagan, was the son of a Bush supporter and the brother of a Bush family friend (63).

“BUSH’S SON WAS TO DINE WITH SUSPECT’S BROTHER!” screamed the March 31, headline of the Houston Post: “Scott Hinckley, the brother of John Hinckley Jr., who is charged with shooting President Reagan and three others, was to



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have been a dinner guest Tuesday night at the home of Neil Bush, son of Vice President George Bush, The Houston Post has learned.”

“Bizarre happenstance, a weird coincidence” said, Bush spokeswoman Shirley M. Green.

“Coincidence” is not, however, a scientific explanation.

Another “coincidence.” In the days before the assassination attempt, plans had been made for Vice-President Bush to assume the presidency on March 31, 1981, should Reagan die or be killed.

Reagan was shot at close range on March 30, 1981.

As recalled by Bush ally, James Baker—one of the “Texans” mentioned by Nixon when discussing the Bay of Pigs-Kennedy Assassination—: “there had been a FEMA [Federal Emergency Management Administration] exercise scheduled for the next day on presidential succession.”

Bush spokeswoman Shirley M. Green, called it another “weird coincidence.”

“Coincidence” is not, however, a scientific explanation.

Immediately after Reagan was shot, and given the absolutely incredible lapse of security which surrounded the assassination attempt, some cabinet members began to suspect a conspiracy. General Alexander Haigh insisted that “no matter what the truth is about this shooting, the American people must know it.” If a conspiracy were discovered, Haigh promised, it will be exposed (64).

Haigh didn’t know it yet, but he had now become the enemy of George H.W. Bush. Within a year, Haigh who had publicly worried about a conspiracy, was gone, driven from the White House by George Bush and friends.

It did not take a year, however, to rule out a conspiracy. Five hours after Reagan had been shot, George Bush categorically ruled out a conspiracy: The shooting was a completely isolated incident and the work of a lone gunman. “There was no conspiracy,” Bush proclaimed.

And what about the fact that the shooter was the son of a supporter and the brother of a family friend?

“Bizarre happenstance, a weird coincidence,” repeated Bush spokeswoman Shirley M. Green.

And then the cover-up began.

On March 31, in addition to the Houston Post, the Associated



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Press reported that (63) “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.”

Not true—proclaimed Bush spokesman Peter Teeley.

Neil Bush, however, was not yet with the program. He admitted that he knew the Hinckley family. He also told reporters that the Hinckley family had made large financial contributions to the Bush 1980 presidential campaign. Likewise, Neil’s wife, Sharon Bush recalled that the Hinckley family “have given a lot of money to the Bush campaign” (63).

Not true—proclaimed Bush spokesman Peter Teeley.

Neil Bush, however, had worked on his father’s campaign for the presidency, his primary duties being the raising of campaign contributions. So it is unlikely he would have been mistaken.

He’s mistaken, claimed the Bush team.

When asked why Bush’s son would claim otherwise, Teeley replied, “I don’t have the vaguest idea. We’ve gone through our files and we have absolutely no information that he [Hinckley] or anybody in the family were contributors, supporters, anything.”

John Hinckley’s father, Scott Hinckley, vice president of the Denver-based firm, Vanderbilt Energy Corp., became unavailable to reporters. He refused comment.

What about the friendship between Neil and Hinckley?

No comment.

Neil lived in Lubbock, Texas, throughout much of 1978, where John Hinckley lived from 1974 through 1976 and where he again resided from 1977 through 1980, after returning from Hollywood (65).

“A coincidence” said, Bush spokeswoman Shirley M. Green.

Neil had invited Hinckley’s brother over for dinner just before the shooting.

No comment.

Another “bizarre coincidence:” John Hinckley should have been on the Secret Service “Watch List.” Like Sara Jane Moore and Squeaky Fromm, Hinckley was already known to the FBI prior to

the attempted assassination.

Six month earlier, Hinckley had been arrested by airport authorities in Nashville, when three guns were found in his possession. Both Reagan and then President Carter had been campaigning in Nashville at about the same time, Reagan two days before Hinckley's arrest, and Carter on the same day (65).

The FBI was informed of his arrest, and they may have learned about his mental problems and suicidal tendencies (65). Yet, although he was known to be dangerous and a threat to the president, on the day of the attempted assassination Hinckley was allowed to stand right next to Secret Service agents, for over 30 minutes, as they waited for Reagan to emerge from a hotel where he had given a speech. But, in a scenario similar to the events leading up to 9/11, the FBI, it is claimed, failed to inform the Secret Service that Hinckley was dangerous.

The FBI, like Bush, also assured the public that "there was no conspiracy and Hinckley acted alone."

NO CONSPIRACY

In September of 1980, Hinckley left Texas to attend a writing course at Yale—the home of Skull and Bones. Hinckley never enrolled. What exactly he did there, is unknown, except for the fact that he tried several times to make contact with one of Yale's undergraduates: the actress Jodie Foster (65).

Prior to his visit to Yale, Hinckley, we are told, developed an obsession with Ms. Foster, after viewing the movie *Taxi Driver*. *Taxi Driver* is the tale of a psychotic taxi driver, Alex Bickle (played by Robert DeNiro). Bickle had decided to assassinate a politician that he knew to be linked to the love of his life. At the last moment, Bickle changes his mind, and instead rescues a young prostitute, Iris (played by Jodie Foster), from her violent pimp.

After spending several weeks at Yale, Hinckley decided to assassinate, we are told, either President Carter or Bush running-mate, Ronald Reagan. However, after he apparently stalked both candidates, he returned to Yale where he met with unknown parties and again sought to make contact with Ms. Foster (65). On October 6, Hinckley flew to Lincoln, Nebraska where he was to meet with "one of the leading ideologists" of the American Nazi Party. We are



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told that this meeting never took place.

From Lincoln Hinckley flew to Nashville only to be arrested at the Nashville airport for carrying handguns. Handcuffs were also found in his luggage. Hinckley paid a fine, was released, and then flew back to Yale, where he again met with unknown parties. From Yale it was then to Dallas, where he purchased more handguns.

On the afternoon of March 29, he picked up a copy of the Washington Star and noticed that Reagan would be speaking to a labor convention at the Washington Hilton.

At 1:45 PM, Hinckley was waiting outside the hotel and drew attention to himself by approaching Reagan and waving (65). Reagan waved back. His Secret Service agents did nothing. At 2:25, Hinckley was still waiting as Reagan, accompanied by secret service agents, left the hotel. As Reagan was walking towards his waiting limousine a voice shouted, "President Reagan, President Reagan!"

Hinckley—crouching like a marksman in full view of secret service agents who stood to his left and to his right—fired his gun six times, hitting press secretary James Brady, Thomas Delahanty a police officer, then a building, then secret service agent Timothy McCarthy, and then the bullet-proof glass of the President's limousine, and finally Reagan's limousine. The bullet ricocheted off the car, then hit the President in the chest. It was only after he emptied his gun that secret service agents reacted and wrestled Hinckley to the ground.

Hinckley, however, had been lurking outside the hotel, near Reagan's waiting limousine, for over 30 minutes!

According to our sources at Saint Elizabeth's Psychiatric Hospital, Hinckley was immediately taken to the FBI academy, located on a Marine base in Quantico, Virginia. At Quantico, the FBI provides diverse training in a variety of areas, including interrogation, psychological operations, psychological profiling, and the study of serial killers, murderers and assassins. The Drug Enforcement Administration also has their training academy at Quantico, Virginia.

Hinckley was drugged and given major tranquilizers almost immediately after he was arrested. While in this drugged condition, Hinckley underwent a variety of unknown procedures while he tried to explain that others had been involved in the assassination attempt. Although professing his love for Ms. Foster, Hinckley claimed he



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was acting out a script, and had been helped and assisted by the CIA who had given him drugs and put the idea in his head. The FBI, showed little interest in his story which they dismissed.

When the FBI was presented with detailed notes Hinckley had written about a “conspiracy “to assassinate the President, the FBI brushed them aside, calling his claims and his notes an “imaginary conspiracy.”

And yet, although all claims of a “conspiracy” were “imaginary” the FBI has refused to release almost 100 pages of documents concerning Hinckley’s associates, any organizations he may have belonged to, or his personal finances.

What could not be swept away or under the rug was the fact that members of the Bush family knew members of the Hinckley family (63).

To get around this “coincidence” the Bush team began describing John Hinckley Jr. as a “black sheep... a renegade brother in the family.” The Hinckley family “must feel awful.”

Almost the same exact language would be used by George H. W. Bush and his son, George W. Bush, 20 years later, after 9/11, when the Bush family friendship and business relationship with the family of Osama bin Laden was reported.

Osama bin Laden, the Bush team explained, was a black sheep, an outcast, a renegade brother who had been disowned by the bin Laden family. The bin Laden family must “feel awful.”

Three days after 9/11, although he had grounded all private and commercial planes, President George W. Bush made personal arrangements for 11 members of the bin Laden family to escape the United States and to fly back to Saudi Arabia, where they would be beyond the reach of reporters and the FBI (66).

Bush wished to spare them the embarrassment and pain of being questioned, we are told, because, we are assured, they must feel awful.

NOTES

1). Before serving in the Nixon administration, Henry Kissinger had originally served as Rockefeller’s foreign policy adviser. Nixon’s “tough” stands in Vietnam and Cambodia had been shaped by Kissinger in consulta-



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tion with Rockefeller, which is why Rockefeller openly voiced admiration for Nixon's policies in south east Asia.

2). Robert T. Hartmann, "Palace Politics: An Inside Account of the Ford Years," 1980; Joseph E. Persico, "The Imperial Rockefeller: A Biography of Nelson A. Rockefeller," 1982; Paul C. Light, "The Institutional Vice Presidency," *Presidential Studies Quarterly*, 13, 1983; Paul C. Light, "Vice-Presidential Power: Advice and influence in the White House," 1984; Michael Kramer & Sam Roberts, "I Never Wanted to be Vice-President of Anything!" *An Investigative Biography of Nelson Rockefeller*, 1976.

3). Bob Woodward & Carl Bernstein, "The Final Days," Avon, 1976.

4). Walker, Charles Rumford (1916); Walker, George Nesmith (1919); Walker, Horace Flecher (1889); Walker, Jeffrey Pond (1944), Walker, John Mercer (1931), Walker, John S. (1942); Walker, Joseph Burbeen (1844); Walker, Louis (1936); Walker, Ray Carter (1955); Walker, Samuel Johnson (1888); Walker, Stoughton (1928); Walker III, George Herbert (1953); Walker, Jr. George Hebert (1927); Walker, Jr., Samuel Sloan, (1948), Walker, Francis Amasa (1948).

5). Yale, Professor of History, Gaddis Smith, has said, "Yale has influenced the Central Intelligence Agency more than any other university, giving the CIA the atmosphere of a class reunion."

6). Joseph McBride, "'George Bush,' CIA Operative," *The Nation*, July 16, 1988.

7). Joseph E. Persico, "The Imperial Rockefeller: A Biography of Nelson A. Rockefeller," 1982; Michael Kramer & Sam Roberts, "I Never Wanted to be Vice-President of Anything!" *An Investigative Biography of Nelson Rockefeller*, 1976; Peter Collier and David Horowitz, "The Rockefellers: An American Dynasty, 1976.

8). Joseph E. Persico, "The Imperial Rockefeller: A Biography of Nelson A. Rockefeller," 1982.

9). "FBI Report to Chilean Military on Detainee," 6/6/1975 - This 1975 document, sent by FBI attaché Robert Scherrer to Chilean General Ernesto Baeza, records U.S. collaboration with Chile's security forces. The CIA promises to provide surveillance of Chilean citizens and other sympathizers inside the United States. This document also describes "Operation Condor." Condor was actually a network of secret police agencies in Argentina, Paraguay, Venezuela, Nicaragua, and Chile, who were coordinated by the CIA for the purposes of tracking, capturing, torturing, and killing dissidents, including those inside the United States, and including the citizens of other countries.

10). Thomas Powers, "The Department of Dirty Tricks," *Atlantic Monthly*, August, 1979; On February, 28, 1975, Daniel Schorr reported on the CBS Evening News that "President Ford has reportedly warned associates that if current investigations go too far, they could uncover several assas-

sinations of foreign officials in which the CIA was involved.”

11). Time magazine in applauding the choice of Rockefeller, referred to him as a “dynamic personality.” Newsweek offered congratulations for adding a “dollop of high style” to Ford’s “homespun Presidency.” The New York Times referred to the choice of Rockefeller as a “masterly political act.” When Ford was asked what he considered the top achievements of his first hundred days in office, Ford replied: “Number one, nominating Nelson Rockefeller.” In November of 1975, newspapers and columnists from around the United States blasted the choice of Bush for CIA director: “The Bush Appointment....should not be regarded as a political parking spot” (The Washington Post), “George Bush, Bad Choice for CIA Job” (Fort Lauderdale News); “The wrong kind of guy at the wrong place at the worst possible time” (George Will); “the Bush nomination is regarded by some intelligence experts as another grave morale deflator. They reason that any identified politician, no matter how resolved to be politically pure, would aggravate the CIA’s credibility gap. Instead of an identified politician like Bush...what is needed, they feel, is a respected non-politician, perhaps from business or the academic world” (Roland Evans and Robert Novak). Likewise, politicians were urging that Bush not be appointed, due to fear that he would use the CIA for political purposes (see Ford Library, John O. Marsh Files, Box 1. Letter from Collins to Ford, November 12, 1975.

12). Loch K. Johnson, “A Season of Inquiry: The Senate Intelligence Investigation,” University Press of Kentucky, 1985, pp. 108-109.

13). John Loftus and Mark Aarons. “The Secret War Against The Jews” St. Martins Press, New York, 1994; Anthony Sutton, “Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler,” Charles Higham, “Trading with the Enemy: An Expose of the Nazi-American Money Plot 1933-1949,” Delacorte Press, 1983; Christopher Simpson, “The Splendid Blond Beast.”

14). BBC News, 9/17/2001; UPI 9/20/2000; National Archives, 9/17/2001; Charles Higham, “American Swastika: The Shocking Story of Nazi Collaborators in Our Midst from 1933 to the Present Day,” Doubleday, 1985; Burton Hersh, “The Old Boys: The American Elite and the Origins of the CIA,” Tree Farm Books, 2001; Christopher Simpson, “Blowback;” T. H. Tetens, “The New Germany and the Old Nazis;” Thomas Powers, “The Department of Dirty Tricks,” Atlantic Monthly, August, 1979.

15). The Senate Select Committee on intelligence agencies, Frank Church, Chair; 10/31/1975- letter is sent to Senator Church by President Gerald Ford demanding that the Church Committee’s report on US (CIA) assassination plots against foreign leaders be kept secret. Church issues a press statement in response to Ford’s letter: “I am astonished that President Ford wants to suppress the committee’s report on assassination and keep it concealed from the American people.”



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16). Audrey R. Kahin, George McT Kahin, "Subversion As Foreign Policy: The Secret Eisenhower and Dulles Debacle in Indonesia;" University of Washington Press, 1997; Vitaly, Syrokomsky, "International Terrorism and the CIA: Documents, Eyewitness Reports, Facts," Progress Publishers, Moscow, 1983; James A. Bill, "The Eagle and the Lion: The Tragedy of American-Iranian Relations," Yale University Press, 1988; R. Harris Smith, "OSS: The Secret History of America's First Central Intelligence Agency," University of California Press, 1972; Fletcher Prouty, "The Secret Team: The CIA and Its Allies in Control of the U.S. and the World," Prentice Hall, 1973; Jonathan Kwitney, "The Crimes of Patriots: A True Tale of Dope, Dirty Money & the CIA," WW Norton, 1987; Rodney Stich, "Defrauding America: A Pattern Of Related Scandals — Dirty Secrets Of The CIA And Other Government Operations," Diablo Western Press, 1993; William Blum, "Killing Hope: US Military and CIA Intervention Since WWII," Common Courage Press, 1995; Report to the President by the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States, Washington, DC. 1975.

17). Robert T. Hartmann, "Palace Politics: An Inside Account of the Ford Years," 1980.

18). Ben Bagdikian, "The Media Monopoly." 2000; see also: <http://www.corporations.org/media/>

19). The House and the Senate set up separate investigating committees. The House committee was chaired by conservative Congressman Otis Pike, who despite CIA and Ford administration objections, subpoenaed documents, held public hearings, resisted compromises, and tried, often without success to pry into activities that the CIA and FBI preferred to keep secret. In fact, the Pike Committees final report was suppressed by the Congress itself. The Senate committee, chaired by Senator Frank Church tried to get around these roadblocks and reached agreements with the CIA that allowed intelligence officials to even sensor large portions of the committees final report and to delete much of the information related to secret CIA intelligence networks involving the intelligence agencies of other western-democratic nations. See also, U.S. Presidents Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States: Files, [1947-1974] 1975.

20). William Scobie, Observer, 11/18/90; Wolfgang Ahtner, Sunday Independent, 11/11/1990; Searchlight, 11/1991; Associated Press, 11/13/90; John Palmer, Guardian, 10/11/90; Anarchy/Refract, 1984; Richard Norton Taylor, Guardian, 11/15/90; Time Out, 4/7/70; Charles Richards & Simon Jones, Independent, 11/16/90; d Vulliamy, Guardian, 12/5/90; Edward Lucas, Independent, 11/16/1990.

21). Sunday Independent, 11/11/1990.

22). Searchlight, January 1991.

23). Wolfgang Ahtner, Sunday Independent, 11/11/1990; Observer,

11/18/90; Associated Press, 11/13/90; Searchlight, 11/1991. William Scobie of the Observer (11/18/90) reports that “Former defense minister Paulo Taviani [told Magistrate Casson during his 1990 investigation] that during his time in office (1955-1958), the Italian secret services were bossed and financed by the boys in Via Veneto,” —the CIA agents in the US Embassy in of Rome.

24). Independent, 11/16/1990.

25). Guardian, 12/5/90, 12/10/1990.

26). Anarchy/Refract, 1984; Wolfgang Achnter, Sunday Independent, 11/11/1990.

27). Edward Lucas, Independent, 11/16/1990.

28). Paddy Agnew, Irish Times, 11/15/1990.

29). Wolfgang Achnter, Sunday Independent, 11/11/1990.

30). Anarchy/Refract, 1984.

31). William Scobie, Observer, 11/18/1990.

32). Paddy Agnew, Irish Times, 11/15/1990; Charles Richards & Simon Jones, Independent, 11/16/1990.

33). Operation Gladio had engaged in a reign of terrorist bombings across the country that left at least thousands injured and dead. The bombings were blamed on the extreme left as part of a strategy to mold public opinion to the idea of an alternative government taking power by force. The Gladio personnel created a parallel government called P2 (Propaganda Duo), a neo-Nazi secret society composed of most of the country’s top industrialists, bankers, and diplomats. P2 had close connections with the CIA and carried out drug smuggling missions and assassinations for them. PT not only infiltrated the Red Brigades but took over the organization, and carried out the murder of Aldo Moro in 1978. Colonel Oswald Le Winter of the CIA, who served as U.S. liaison officer with Gladio, has stated that the planning staff of the Red Brigades was made up of CIA intelligence agents. Gladio carried out the 1980 bomb attack on Bologna Railway station in which 85 people were killed and hundreds injured. Subsequent investigation led to the exposure of much of the conspiracy and in consequence, the CIA arranged for P2’s Grandmaster, fascist Lucio Gelli to escape to Argentina.

34). Ed Vulliamy, Guardian, 1/16/1991.

35). Richard Bassett, Times, 7/24/1990.

36) “A former CIA agent, Dick Brenneke, told Italian television the CIA sent him to Czechoslovakia to buy arms and explosives for terrorists. ‘Weapons, revolvers, bombs, explosives like Semtex were bought in Czechoslovakia. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, I was dealing with Czechoslovakia,’ he said. The CIA has denied his claim that it had backed terrorism in Italy through the illegal P2 Masonic lodge” (Independent, 2/8/90). “Four programmes on state television (RAI) allege that the CIA paid Lucio Gelli to “foment terrorist activities. “In the first programme someone described sim-



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ply as “Agent Zero” described how [ex-Swedish Prime Minister Olaf] Palme had been caught in a deal between the CIA and Iran to release American hostages in Tehran. ‘Palme was a fly in the ointment so we got P2 to rub him out,’ the agent said. The second programme, which showed the gaunt silhouette of ‘Agent Zero One’, alleged that P2 was not wound up in the mid-1980s, after the arrest of its leader Licio Gelli. “It still exists. It calls itself P7,” he said. According to the agent, the lodge is still functioning with branches in Austria, Switzerland and East Germany. ‘Zero One’ has now been revealed by the Italian press to be Dick Brenneke, allegedly a career CIA officer” (Richard Bassett, *Times*, 24/7/90). “In the programme, Mr. Brenneke alleged that, throughout the 1970’s the CIA had made large sums of money available to the subversive Masonic Lodge, P2, widely believed to have been involved in the August, 1980 Bologna train station bombing in which 85 people were killed. Furthermore Mr. Brenneke claimed that, not only does the CIA continue to secretly finance a revived P2, but that it was involved in the 1986 killing of the Swedish Prime Minister, Mr. Olaf Palme. According to Mr. Brenneke, P2, under the guidance of its Grand master, Mr. Licio Gelli, used some of the finance made available by the CIA to set up agencies in West Germany, Austria and Switzerland. These agencies in turn were used by P2 to set up the assassination of Mr. Palme, on the orders of the CIA. Finally, and perhaps most sensationally, Mr. Brenneke alleged that President Bush, then director of the CIA, not only knew about these CIA activities in Italy (during the late 1970s and early 1980s) but was in fact one of the masterminds behind them. In the 1976 general election, the huge success of the Communist Party...encouraged some to believe that Italy might be close to voting in its first ever Communist government. In order to forestall this possibility, the CIA allegedly sponsored a series of right wing terrorist attacks, via Mr. Gelli’s P2...The CIA denied the charges and said Mr. Branneke had never worked for the agency” (Paddy Agnew, *Irish Times*, 7/24/90). “In a four part special on RAI, the main Italian state-run television network, Brenneke claimed he had been making payments to members of P2, a right-wing Masonic lodge, on behalf of the CIA from 1969 to 1980. He said he had made payments which ranged from \$1m to \$10m a month and were part of the struggle against communism. He said P2 was also involved in arms and drugs trafficking for the CIA...The programme sparked a political storm in Italy...However a note of caution...Earlier this year he was put on trial in Oregon for allegedly lying under oath about his claims that Bush traveled to Paris in 1980 to make a deal with the Iranians over the American hostages. Brenneke was acquitted on all charges”(Mark Hosenball, *Sunday Times*, 7/29/90).

37). Mark Hosenball, *Sunday Times*, 7/29/90.

38). Michael Kramer & Sam Roberts, “I Never Wanted to be Vice-



President of Anything!" An Investigative Biography of Nelson Rockefeller," 1976.

39). Webster G. Tarpley & Anton Chaitkin, "George Bush: The Unauthorized Biography," The Executive Intelligence Review.

40). Jess Bravin, "Squeaky : The Life and Times of Lynette Alice Fromme," St. Martins Press, 1997; The Editors of Time-Life Books, True Crime: Assassination," Time-Life Books, 1994.

41). Using "mind control" and drugs, Charlie Manson ordered his followers to commit a series of gruesome murders, including a mass murder on the 9th of August 1969. At least nine people were murdered, among them Sharon Tate, the young, beautiful, pregnant, actress and wife of Roman Polanski, Abigail Folger, the coffee heiress and her boyfriend Voytek Frykowski, and an internationally known hair stylist Jay Sebring. Vincent Bugliosi, Curt Gentry," Helter Skelter: The True Story of the Manson Murders," W.W. Norton & Co. (1974), 174; E. S. Sanders, The Untold Story of

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economy “scream” in Chile prior to the overthrow of Allende, now Angola was the target. The collapse of the Portuguese regime, and the subsequent likelihood of her African colonies gaining independence and control over their own destiny, was an anathema to the Wall Street elite. This led to a decision to fund a civil war in Angola, and to install a Wall Street-friendly military dictatorship rather than allow elections which might lead to “leftist” regimes gaining power. However, in December, 1975 the Clark Amendment was passed by the Senate, which explicitly cut off US funding and banning CIA operations for the military actions in Angola which had erupted in civil war with the end of Portuguese colonial rule. Nevertheless, even after the Clark Amendment became law on February 9, 1976, Bush defied the law and directed the CIA to continue providing plane-loads of weapons and to make large cash payoffs to pro-western terrorist factions who were murdering, torturing, starving, and terrorizing the men, women, and children of Angola. However, as this had to be done covertly and secretly, the CIA and Republican leadership controlling the U.S. government sought to use two “surrogates” Britain and South Africa, to provide soldiers to fight Wall Street’s war by proxy.

47). Harold Wilson, Prime Minister of Britain, refused to play Bush’s game in Angola. Nor did he wish to have anything to do with the racist regime governing South Africa. Nor would he allow the British government to assist Bush with his Angola project, which was to train and then unleash terrorists attacks on innocent men, women, and children. Wilson’s British Labour government not only had sympathy for the leftists in Angola but the people of Chile who were being brutalized by the CIA-backed military dictatorship of General Pinochet.

Thus, the Bush-Kissinger clique, and the other remnants of the Nixon administration, decided that the Wilson government would have to be overthrown.

In conjunction with right-wing ideologues in the British Intelligence service, MI5, a viscous rumor campaign was unleashed in the British press against Wilson who was accused of harboring communists in his cabinet. Cabinet Minister Judith Hart, for example, was accused in 1974, of being part of a “Communist cell.” British newspapers repeated rumors spread by the CIA and MI5 officers that there were so many communist ministers in Wilson’s cabinet, that they could not be trusted to see intelligence information because they might pass it to the communists.

The second factor that increased Wall Street alarm was the rise in trade union militancy and the swing to the left in the Labour party. Worker’s rights, and demands for better wages and working conditions are the natural enemy of the Wall Street elite.

Trade unionists, cabinet Ministers, left-wing political activists, and even

Harold Wilson himself, became the objects of illegal telephone taps, letter intercepts, office and home break-ins, and various forms of physical intimidation. By the end of the 1970s, 2 million British citizens had security files held on them by MI5 and the CIA, and when dirty was found, threats and blackmail followed.

The aim was to destabilize Wilson and the Labour government by making them appear to be untrustworthy, a security risk, and pro communist. Indeed, it was even being said that Wilson was a secret KGB agent. The Bush team were instead hoping to replace Wilson with a right wing Wall Street friendly administration under the leadership of Mrs. Thatcher who could be counted on, once she came to power, to not only support CIA adventures in Africa, but in Europe. Wilson finally resigned, because he was "sickened by the numerous personal snipe attacks" against him. In 1979 the Conservative party of Mrs. Thatcher came to power. See David Leigh, "The Wilson Plot."

48). "FBI Report to Chilean Military on Detainee," 6/6/1975 - by FBI attaché Robert Scherrer. "FBI, Operation Condor Cable," 9/28/1976 - by Robert Scherrer.

49). John Dinges, "Assassination on Embassy Row," McGraw-Hill, 1981; Luis Rivano, "La CIA matô a Letelier : otra hipôtesis," Ediciones de la Librerâia de Luis Rivano, 1980; Donald Freed, "Death in Washington : the murder of Orlando Letelier," Lawrence Hill, 1981; Mark Zapezauer, "The CIAs Greatest Hits."

50). "FBI, Directorate of National Intelligence DINA, January 21, 1982." This report is based in part, on prison letters written by Michael Townley, the DINA agent responsible for the assassination of Orlando Letelier. This report is also based on correspondence between Townley and his DINA handler, and includes code names and activities of DINA personnel, and collaboration between DINA and anti-Castro Cubans. This "Directorate" also reveals a direct link between "Operation Gladio" in Italy and the Chilean secret police, including meetings attended by President Pinochet and Italian terrorists and spies. As is the case with Operation Gladio, this "Directorate" also reveals the creation of a fake left-wing terrorist organization which is to be blamed for DINA kidnappings and terrorist attacks in Argentina and Chile. It also reveals DINA involvement in the current disturbances disrupting the "peace process" between Great Britain and Northern Ireland. See also, Jaime Castillo Velasco "El asesinato de Letelier" 1987 -text of the claim presented by the lawyers representing the Letelier family in the case of the homicide of former Foreign Minister Orlando Letelier del Solar Revista Hoy.

51). Scott Armstrong & Jeff Nason, "Company Man," Mother Jones, October, 1988.

52). "CIA, Operating Guidance Cable on Coup Plotting, October 16, 1970." In this cable, Thomas Karamessines, CIA deputy director, conveys



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Kissinger's orders to Henry Hecksher, CIA station chief in Santiago, and includes the following statements: "It is firm and continuing policy that Allende be overthrown by a coup." The "operating guidance" is to hide the "American hand." The CIA is instructed to ignore any orders which are not consistent with this guidance cable. "CIA, Memorandum of Conversation of Meeting with Henry Kissinger, Thomas Karamessines, and Alexander Haig, October 15, 1970." This Memorandum includes a discussion of covert plans promoting a coup in Chile, and the overthrow of Allende, known as "Track II." Kissinger orders the CIA to "continue keeping the pressure on every Allende weak spot in sight."

53). Tim Weiner, "How the CIA Took Aim at Allende," *New York Times*, 9/12/1998; Paul M. Sweezy, "Revolution and Counter-Revolution in Chile," *Monthly Review Press*, 1974; Miguel Gonzalez Pino, et al., "Los mil dias de Allende II,," Santiago, Chile: Centro de Estudios Pœblicos, 1997; Gonzalez Pino, "Allende concita atenci—n de la prensa mundial," *La Tarde*, 9/7/1970.

54. Joint House and Senate Intelligence Committees, United States Congress, June-September 2002.

55). Bob Woodward and Walter Pincus, "At CIA, a Rebuilder 'Goes With the Flow,'" *Washington Post*, 8/10/1988; Bob Woodward & Walter Pincus, "Doing Well With Help From Family, Friends," *Washington Post*, 8/11/1988.

56). *Le Nouvel Observateur*, 11/15-21/1998; Bill Blum, "Killing Hope;" Peter Schweizer, "Victory-The Reagan Administration's Secret Strategy that Hastened the Collapse of the Soviet Union." The CIA officially launched this long ranged plot in 1979, during the waning days of the Carter administration.

57). On January 28, 1981, Alexander Haig, the new Secretary of State, announced at a news conference that Russia was trying to "foster, support, and expand" terrorist activity worldwide through the "training, funding, and equipping" of terrorist armies. "International terrorism will take the place of human rights" as the major focus of the Reagan Administration.

58). Edward S. Herman & Gerry O'Sullivan "The Terrorism Industry," *Pantheon*.

59). *Wall Street Journal*, "Vetting the Frontrunners: From Oil to Baseball to the Governor's Mansion," 9/28/1999; Jonathan Beaty & S.C. Gwynne, "The Outlaw Bank: A Wild Ride Into the Secret Heart of BCCI," *Random House*, 1993; James H. Hatfield, "Fortunate Son," *St. Martins Press*; Arthur Frederick Ide, et al., "Bush in business with bin Laden. Jihad, Mujahideen, Taliban, Osama bin Laden, George W. Bush & Oil: A Study in the Evolution of Terrorism & Islam," *Liberal Press*, 2002.

60). *Le Figaro* 10/31/2001.

61). Fitzhugh Green, "George Bush: An Intimate Portrait," *Hippocrene*



Books.

62). The cartoon series, "Doonsbury" regularly made fun of Reagan's intellect as did a number of publications and reporters. For the opposite perspective, see Peggy Noonan, "When Character Was King: A Story of Ronald Reagan," Viking Press, 2001.

63). Houston Post, 3/31/1981; Associated Press, 3/31/1981.

64). C. David Mortensen, "Violence and Communication: Public Relations to an Attempted Presidential Assassination," University Press of America, 1988; Herbert L. Abrams, "'The President Has Been Shot': Confusion, Disability, and the 25th Amendment," Stanford University Press, 1994.

65). Lincoln Caplan, "The Insanity Defense and the Trial of John W. Hinckley," Dell, 1987; James W. Clarke, "On Being Mad or Merely Angry: John W. Hinckley, Jr., and Other Dangerous People," Princeton University Press, 1990.

66). Bryon York, "The bin Ladens' Great Escape. How the U.S. helped Osama's family leave the country after 9/11," National Review, 9/11/2002; London Telegraph, "My brother Osama," 12/16/2001. The plane was chartered by the Saudi government, and the excuse for the great escape from the U.S. to Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, was that bin Laden family members were afraid they might suffer retribution. With the help of the FBI, a chartered aircraft picked up family members in Los Angeles, Florida, Boston, and Washington, D.C.