

are brainwashing America's youth into a succession of generations of potential "Manchurian children," programmed to kill, and stripped of any of the cognitive/moral concepts that enable mature adults to distinguish between right and wrong. It is as if a multibillion-dollar industry existed in America today, dedicated to stripping our youth of the idea

that man is created in the image of God. Grossman and DeGaetano conclude with a direct message to parents: Turn off the television, read with your children, develop their cognitive skills, rather than their "killer instincts." And, don't tolerate the media massacres. The authors provide 60 pages of "resource" information: organizations that have

produced studies on the violence epidemic; the names, addresses, and phone numbers of the major media agencies behind the child violence; and a list of civic groups that are already engaged in the fight. For parents, teachers, legislators, of all ages, this is a most worthwhile book—a must read!

—Jeffrey Steinberg

The J.F.K. Assassination—That the Truth Be Served

Professor Donald Gibson has written a real history. Through this book, a small portion of the very best of America in the post-World War II era lives.

America in the year 2000 is a divided nation. Gibson understands that very well, and tells us where the problem began—with the Kennedy assassination and cover-up of that assassination. Gibson says that what Kennedy was doing as President was "consistent with the tradition we have referred to with the names of Hamilton, Lincoln, and Roosevelt. *The suppression of this tradition, in policy terms, in political debate, and in the media, since Kennedy's death has facilitated the current near-dictatorship of the super-rich.*" [Emphasis added]

From the opening line of Chapter One, to the closing phrases of an insightful *last* chapter which Gibson calls, "The Beginning," this is the story of the chief elected officer of a great Republic against the entrenched interests of this "super-rich" Establishment.

The Enforcer of Progress

This is a tough-minded book, a kind of informal sequel to Gibson's first work on J.F.K., *Battling Wall Street: The Kennedy Presidency* (New York: Sheridan Square Press, 1994), which told the story, through many of his own speeches and writings, of J.F.K.'s battle with this Establishment: Kennedy's commitment against neo-colonialism, against the International Monetary Fund, and most firmly, against the idea that there are some nations which will just remain "second-class citizens."

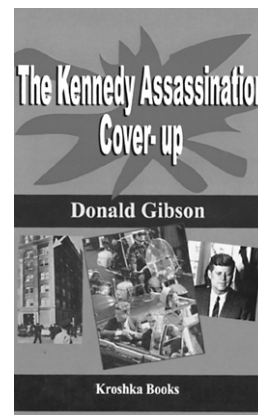
The book opens: "President Kennedy was what his most powerful critics claimed, —'the enforcer of progress.' In the interest of promoting the general

welfare, President Kennedy proposed a multitude of changes. All of the changes were intended to increase the productive powers of the United States as a nation and of people around the world. He undertook this Promethean task aware that there would be opposition; he probably underestimated the depth and intensity of that opposition."

Two hundred and forty-six pages later, where the reader will come to know, in depth, the thinking of key figures of the Establishment, Gibson says: "The facts indicate that elements within and at the highest levels of the Establishment killed Kennedy because he was the popularly elected and increasingly successful enforcer of progress. J.F.K. was elected power, the Establishment hereditary. . . . He spoke for the nation, they for the empires of private wealth and property. He looked forward to continued use of governmental institutions to advance the interests of the people from within and outside the United States. They looked to a world in which diminished state power would leave them to dominate a global corporate system free only in the sense of lacking interference from democratic authority. Kennedy sought peace through progress, the Establishment sought peace born of the submission of their opponents. . . . Kennedy was the Establishment's nightmare. He was the 'one,' the President or Monarch whose first commitment was to the many, not the few. He was winning . . . They killed him."

Breaking New Ground

Gibson does not hesitate to contradict popular books by his contemporaries, such as Kai Bird, who wrote a 1994



The Kennedy Assassination Cover-up by Donald Gibson
Commack, NY, Kroshka Books, 2000

306 pages, hardcover, \$27.95

biography of John J. McCloy. He also takes issue with Edward Jay Epstein's book, *Inquest: The Warren Commission and the Establishment of Truth*, which was touted for many years as authoritative on the Warren Commission.

But, whether you are a history novice, or a so-called "expert" on the Kennedy assassination, this book is a valuable resource that stands on its own. Professor Gibson knows John F. Kennedy *through his ideas*, and that element makes this work a towering improvement over hundreds of books, articles, and documentary films about the assassination of John F. Kennedy. Many of these other works allege "conspiracy" and "cover-up." They go into extreme detail about the "hows" and "how-nots" of the assassination. But all of these other works have a common weakness—they tell us nothing about

John F. Kennedy and his policies.

Gibson corrects that error, and knowing what he knows about Kennedy, he is able to take apart the falsehoods spread about the assassination, from the hours immediately following the shootings on November 22, 1963, to the present. This is where Gibson is breaking some totally new ground in the history of the Warren Commission, which he appropriately refers to as the McCloy-Dulles Commission, after the Establishment's two top guns, John J. McCloy and Allen Dulles, who ran the Commission.

Both were bitter enemies of John F. Kennedy. McCloy hated Kennedy's economic policies, and Allen Dulles hated both Kennedy's policies, and Kennedy personally, after he had been fired from his position as Director of the Central Intelligence Agency. Kennedy dumped Dulles after the Bay of Pigs caper, where Dulles and his Establishment friends had orchestrated an invasion of Cuba by a ragtag team of Cuban exiles—the 1960's version of George Bush and Ollie North's Nicaraguan "Contra" drug runners.

The Anglo-American Establishment

Gibson is able to document, with the records of the 1979 House Select Committee on Assassinations, and documents and transcripts from the Lyndon Baines Johnson Library, that the investi-

gation of the "Presidential Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy" was *over* before it ever began. The only purpose of the Commission—in the words of President Johnson, in the words of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, was to *stop* other investigations—especially inquiries that were planned by Congress. Establishment boss John J. McCloy put it bluntly, the Commission was to "lay the dust"—end forever—the discussion of the evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a conspiracy.

Gibson uses McCloy as a central illustration of the "Anglo-American Establishment's" hatred of President Kennedy's policies. He points out that McCloy hated the same policies in Kennedy's predecessor, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and that McCloy had written a memo demanding that all his economic programs be shut down. Gibson hits on a crucial point in the discussion of McCloy; a point similarly discussed in a Strategic Study published in the October 23, 1998 issue of *Executive Intelligence Review* magazine by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr., and Stuart Rosenblatt. In an article titled "How Our World Was Nearly Destroyed," LaRouche says, "In a sense, McCloy was morally insane . . .," involved in "a wildly utopian, one-worldist project, aimed at eliminating the sovereignty of all nation-states,

including that of the U.S.A." Part of McCloy's evil project was the elimination of Kennedy and his ideas.

Humanity's Ideas

There's an endearing optimism in Gibson's book, demonstrated in his naming the last chapter, "The Beginning." Summarizing Kennedy's lifelong opposition to colonialism, Gibson turns to Pope Paul VI, who became Pontiff "the year that Kennedy was assassinated." Quoting from Paul VI's Encyclical of 1967, "On the Development of Peoples" ("Populorum Progressio"), and then from the 1987 Encyclical by Pope John Paul II, "On Social Concern" ("Sollicitudo Rei Socialis"), which was written to mark the anniversary of Paul VI's work, Gibson illustrates that these were Kennedy's ideas. But not because these were the ideas of the religious leaders of Kennedy's own professed religion, says Gibson, but because they are humanity's ideas. Gibson suggests that it is "probably not possible" any longer to bring J.F.K.'s murderers to justice, but he says what is important now "is that the truth be served. In the process we will serve ourselves, and our descendants. John Kennedy embodied an idea of government, nation, and humanity that is necessary for the future."

Gibson's book serves the truth.

—Michele Steinberg

Starvation in Ethiopia— Why Was Nothing Done To Prevent It?

Continued from page 3

the cynical character of the policy of globalization and in the recipes of the I.M.F. and the World Bank. These have robbed Africa of the opportunity for development over the last twenty-five years.

The West also has to face the fact that it has lost its moral credibility in Africa. The main concern is no longer development and peace, but only control and exploitation of raw materials.

- 6. We demand that there be a radical change away from the disaster of I.M.F. policy for Africa.** The Africa debt of \$350 billion must be annulled completely. That will only happen in the context of a reorganization of the world monetary system, without the I.M.F. and World Bank. We need government agreements on a New Bretton Woods, a new worldwide monetary system, as the foundation for a new, just world economic order. We need a re-

regulation of world trade, with capital controls and protective measures for the domestic markets of developing countries. Africa must finally get the chance to develop continent-wide infrastructure, without which neither the development of modern agriculture and industry, nor a victory over poverty, is possible. Only a perspective of real economic development which improves the conditions of life of the population, can give hope to the people in the nations of Africa. That is also the condition under which many armed conflicts can be solved, because **peace means development.**