

# The Vexed Question.

By Barry Keane.

**On the night of, ironically, November 22, 1910, a delegation of the nation's leading financiers left Hoboken station in New Jersey, on a secret mission. The result of that furtive trip, I believe led to the political climate where assassination would be a viable option in the removing of a troublesome president**

The when, where, how and who of the assassination of President Kennedy are all important questions which need definitive answers. The first two are easy to answer, the third and fourth although addressed by the Warren Commission, are still being debated today.

The question that has increasingly occupied my mind in recent years is the one I believe that is the most crucial one.

## Why?

Why was President Kennedy assassinated? What was he doing, what policies was he pursuing, those were so heinous that the extreme act of murder was utilised to remove him from office?

Who were the vested interests that were so concerned by the path that JFK was treading?

A partial list: -

**The CIA.**

**The Mafia.**

**The Anti-Castro Cubans.**

**The Segregationists.**

**The Hawks in the Military.**

**Big Business, generally.**

**The Oil Bosses in particular.**

**LBJ.**

**J. Edgar Hoover.**

First let me make the assumption that the conclusion of the Warren Commission was correct, that Oswald was the sole assassin. Why did he kill Kennedy, what was his motive? The Commission couldn't answer that question, it could only speculate.

**From page 23 of the Warren Report.**

~~Associate President Kennedy. These factors were:~~

- (a) His deep-rooted resentment of all authority which was expressed in a hostility toward every society in which he lived;
- (b) His inability to enter into meaningful relationships with people, and a continuous pattern of rejecting his environment in favor of new surroundings;
- (c) His urge to try to find a place in history and despair at times over failures in his various undertakings;
- (d) His capacity for violence as evidenced by his attempt to kill General Walker;
- (e) His avowed commitment to Marxism and communism, as he understood the terms and developed his own interpretation of them; this was expressed by his antagonism toward the United States, by his defection to the Soviet Union, by his failure to be reconciled with life in the United States even after his disenchantment with the Soviet Union, and by his efforts, though frustrated, to go to Cuba.

~~Each of these contributed to his capacity to risk all in cruel and~~

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Despite this tortuous list, it really amounts to nothing. The Commission was really just clutching at straws. So, even if you accept the official account you are really none the wiser as to Oswald's motive.

This list of vested interests all had powerful reasons for getting rid of Kennedy.

There are four basic categories, some fall into more than one.

## **1: Self Preservation: -**

**CIA.**

**LBJ.**

**J. Edgar Hoover.**

**The Mafia.**

## **2: Revenge: -**

**The Anti Castro Cubans.**

**The CIA.**

**The Mafia.**

**The Hawks in the Military.**

**3: Financial: -**

**The Federal Reserve.**

**Big Business, in general.**

**The Oil Bosses, in particular.**

**The Mafia.**

**4: Maintaining the Status Quo: -**

**J. Edgar Hoover.**

**The Segregationists.**

**The Hawks in the Military.**

**The Federal Reserve.**

Kennedy posed a serious threat to all these groups. If he had lived their power and influence would be curtailed maybe never to be regained. Something drastic had to be done. The prospect of a possible Kennedy dynasty was intolerable to these factions.

They may not have all conspired together to murder the president but I believe the perpetrators can be found amongst them.

Prior to Kennedy's presidency the CIA had become virtually an autonomous organisation.

## **National Security Act of 1947.**

The CIA was created as part of the National Security Act of 1947.

This act mandated a major reorganization of the foreign policy and military establishments of the U.S. Government. The act created many of the institutions that Presidents found useful when formulating and implementing foreign policy, including the National Security Council (NSC). The Council itself included the President, Vice President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defence, and other members (such as the Director of the Central Intelligence Agency), who met at the White House to discuss both long-term problems and more immediate national security crises.

The act also established the Central Intelligence Agency (CIA), which grew out of World War II era Office of Strategic Services and small post-war intelligence organizations. The CIA served as the primary civilian intelligence-gathering organization in the government. Later, the Defence Intelligence Agency became the main military intelligence body. The 1947 law also caused far-reaching changes in the military establishment. The War Department and Navy Department merged into a single Department of Defence under the Secretary of Defence, who also directed the newly created Department of the Air Force. However, each of the three branches maintained their own service secretaries. In

1949 the act was amended to give the Secretary of Defence more power over the individual services and their secretaries.

**This is what former President Harry Truman wrote in 1963.**

**"I decided to set up a special organization charged with the collection of all intelligence reports from every available source, and to have those reports reach me as President without department "treatment" or interpretations.**

**I wanted and needed the information in its "natural raw" state and in as comprehensive a volume as it was practical for me to make full use of it. But the most important thing about this move was to guard against the chance of intelligence being used to influence or to lead the President into unwise decisions—and I thought it was necessary that the President do his own thinking and evaluating**

.....

**For some time, I have been disturbed by the way CIA has been diverted from its original assignment. It has become an operational and at times a policy-making arm of the Government. This has led to trouble and may have compounded our difficulties in several explosive areas.**

**I never had any thought that when I set up the CIA that it would be injected into peacetime cloak and dagger operations. Some of the complications and embarrassment I think we have experienced are in part attributable to the fact that this quiet intelligence arm of the President has been so removed from its intended role that it is being interpreted as a symbol of sinister and mysterious foreign intrigue—and a subject for cold war enemy propaganda."**

## **Muzzling the Beast.**

After the disastrous Bay of Pigs operation Kennedy sought to curb the agency's powers.

In June 1961 he issued National Security Action Memorandum 55.

**“JUNE 28, 1961**

**NATIONAL SECURITY ACTION MEMORANDUM NO. 55**

**TO: The Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff**

**SUBJECT: Relations of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the President in Cold War Operations**

**I wish to inform the Joint Chiefs of Staff as follows with regard to my views of their relations to me in Cold War Operations:**

- a. I regard the Joint Chiefs of Staff as my principal military advisor responsible both for initiating advice to me and for responding to requests for advice. I expect their advice to come to me direct and unfiltered.**
- b. The Joint Chiefs of Staff have a responsibility for the defence of the nation in the Cold War similar to that which they have in conventional hostilities. They should know the military and paramilitary forces and resources available to the Department of Defence, verify their readiness, report on their adequacy, and make appropriate recommendations for their expansion and improvement. I look to the Chiefs to contribute dynamic and imaginative leadership in contributing to the success of the military and paramilitary aspects of Cold War programs.**
- c. I expect the Joint Chiefs of Staff to present the military viewpoint in governmental councils in such a way as to assure that the military factors are clearly understood before decisions are reached. When only the Chairman or a single Chief is present, that**

**officer must represent the Chiefs as a body, taking such preliminary and subsequent actions as may be necessary to assure that he does in fact represent the corporate judgment of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.**

**d. While I look to the Chiefs to present the military factor without reserve or hesitation, I regard them to be more than military men and expect their help in fitting military requirements into the overall context of any situation, recognizing that the most difficult problem in Government is to combine all assets in a unified, effective pattern”**

What this effectively did was to remove from the CIA the ability to conduct para-military operations.

Kennedy wanted the CIA to return to the role Truman originally envisaged.

This must have sent shock waves through the secretive corridors at Langley. The CIA. simply wouldn't stand for this incursion into its power.

Lyndon Johnson, J. Edgar Hoover and the Mafia were effectively spent forces had Kennedy lived. Johnson may well have gone to prison because of his involvement in the Bobby Baker and Billy Sol Estes Scandals.

The Mafia's stranglehold on American society was under threat and Hoover's beloved FBI would soon be with out him to nurture it.

All of these groups had powerful motives to sponsor Kennedy's removal with out the need to resort to the unreliable democratic process. Assassination was by far the most expedient path to take. Self preservation, revenge, fear even, in my opinion spurred them to take a drastic solution.

The other powerful group with a strong motive were the financial interests.

One of the drastic moves that Kennedy made was to try and bring in line the institution which controlled the very heart of the American monetary system: The Federal Reserve.

The Federal Reserve Banks are locally controlled by their member banks. These privately-owned banks actually issue money:

## **Federal Reserve Act.**

A law which created Federal Reserve banks which act as agents in maintaining money reserves, issuing money in the form of bank notes, lending money to banks, and supervising banks. The privately-owned Federal Reserve (FED) banks actually issue (create) the "money" used in the United States. The Federal Reserve is a total money-making machine. It can issue money or checks. And it never has a problem of making its checks good because it can obtain the \$5 and \$10 bills necessary to cover its checks simply by asking the Treasury Department's Bureau of Engraving to print them. The Federal Reserve charges the American Government interest on the money it produces.

## **Creation of The Federal Reserve.**

In 1886, a group of millionaires purchased Jekyll Island off the coast of Georgia and converted it into a winter retreat and hunting ground. Names like Astor, Vanderbilt, Morgan, Pulitzer and Gould filled the club's register.

In 1908, the year after a national money panic purportedly created by J. P. Morgan, Congress established a National Monetary Authority headed by Senator Nelson Aldrich.

In 1910 a group was formed consisting of the chiefs of major corporations and banks in this country. This group left secretly by rail from Hoboken, New Jersey, and travelled anonymously to the hunting lodge on Jekyll Island.

The purpose of the trip was to draft legislation which would create a new central bank, but because America did not want one, it had to be given a deceptive name.... The Federal Reserve Bank. Ostensibly, the bank was to be controlled by Congress, but a majority of its members were to be selected by the private banks that would own its stock.

To keep the public from thinking that the Federal Reserve would be controlled from New York, a system of twelve regional banks was designed. Given the concentration of money and credit in New York, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York controlled the system, making the regional concept initially nothing but a ruse.

The board and chairman were to be selected by the President, but it would have the power over the creation of money the private bankers would be able to expand or contract credit as they felt best suited their needs.

The legislation was put to Congress in December 1913, when most of the members were away from Washington for Christmas. The few that were left, with a little persuasion were enough to get it passed and it was signed into law soon after by Woodrow Wilson.

In June 1963 in an effort to curb the power of the Reserve, Kennedy issued **Executive order 11110**,

**AMENDMENT OF EXECUTIVE ORDER NO. 10289 AS AMENDED, RELATING TO THE PERFORMANCE OF CERTAIN FUNCTIONS AFFECTING THE DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY**

**By virtue of the authority vested in me by section 301 of title 3 of the United States Code, it is ordered as follows:**

**SECTION 1. Executive Order No. 10289 of September 19, 1951, as amended, is hereby further amended --**

**(a) By adding at the end of paragraph 1 thereof the following**

**subparagraph (j):**

**"(j) The authority vested in the President by paragraph (b) of section 43 of the Act of May 12, 1933, as amended (31 U.S.C. 821 (b)), to issue silver certificates against any silver bullion, silver, or standard silver dollars in the Treasury not then held for redemption of any outstanding silver certificates, to prescribe the denominations of such silver certificates, and to coin standard silver dollars and subsidiary silver currency for their redemption," and**

**(b) By revoking subparagraphs (b) and (c) of paragraph 2 thereof.**

**SEC. 2. The amendment made by this Order shall not affect any act done, or any right accruing or accrued or any suit or proceeding had or commenced in any civil or criminal cause prior to the date of this Order but all such liabilities shall continue and may be enforced as if said amendments had not been made.**

**JOHN F. KENNEDY**

**THE WHITE HOUSE,  
June 4, 1963**

He instructed the Treasury Dept. to issue over four billion dollars of United States notes for which no interest need be paid.



After he was assassinated these notes were quickly withdrawn and the Federal Reserve Bank still issues currency to this day.



No president since John F. Kennedy has dared to challenge its monopoly.

When Kennedy took on The Federal Reserve and these other powerful institutions, he was in my opinion effectively living on borrowed time.

