

WHO WAS THIS MAN



On November 22, 1963, when he was hardly past his first thousand days in office, John Fitzgerald Kennedy was killed by an assassin's bullets as his motorcade wound through Dallas, Texas. Kennedy was the youngest man elected President; he was the youngest to die.

Of Irish descent, he was born in Brookline, Massachusetts, on May 29, 1917. Graduating from Harvard in 1940, he entered the Navy. In 1943, when his PT boat was rammed and sunk by a Japanese destroyer, Kennedy, despite grave injuries, led the survivors through perilous waters to safety.

Back from the war, he became a Democratic Congressman from the Boston area, advancing in 1953 to the Senate. He married Jacqueline Bouvier on September 12,

1953. In 1955, while recuperating from a back operation, he wrote *Profiles in Courage*, which won the Pulitzer Prize in history.

In 1956 Kennedy almost gained the Democratic nomination for Vice President, and four years later was a first-ballot nominee for President. Millions watched his television debates with the Republican candidate, Richard M. Nixon. Winning by a narrow margin in the popular vote, Kennedy became the first Roman Catholic President.

His Inaugural Address offered the memorable injunction: "Ask not what your country can do for you--ask what you can do for your country." As President, he set out to redeem his campaign pledge to get America moving again. His economic programs launched the country on its longest sustained expansion since World War II; before his death, he laid plans for a massive assault on persisting pockets of privation and poverty.

Responding to ever more urgent demands, he took vigorous action in the cause of equal rights, calling for new civil rights legislation. His vision of America extended to the quality of the national culture and the central role of the arts in a vital society.

He wished America to resume its old mission as the first nation dedicated to the revolution of human rights. With the Alliance for Progress and the Peace Corps, he brought American idealism to the aid of developing nations. But the hard reality of the Communist challenge remained.

Shortly after his inauguration, Kennedy permitted a band of Cuban exiles, already armed and trained, to invade their homeland. The attempt to overthrow the regime of Fidel Castro was a failure. Soon thereafter, the Soviet Union renewed its campaign against West Berlin. Kennedy replied by reinforcing the Berlin garrison and increasing the Nation's military strength, including new efforts in outer space. Confronted by this reaction, Moscow, after the erection of the Berlin Wall, relaxed its pressure in central Europe.

Instead, the Russians now sought to install nuclear missiles in Cuba. When this was discovered by air reconnaissance in October 1962, Kennedy imposed quarantine on all offensive weapons bound for Cuba. While the world trembled on the brink of nuclear war, the Russians backed down and agreed to take the missiles away. The American response to the Cuban crisis evidently persuaded Moscow of the futility of nuclear blackmail.

Kennedy now contended that both sides had a vital interest in stopping the spread of nuclear weapons and slowing the arms race--a contention which led to the test ban treaty of 1963. The months after the Cuban crisis showed significant progress toward his goal of "a world of law and free choice, banishing the world of war and coercion." His administration thus saw the beginning of new hope for both the equal rights of Americans and the peace of the world.

“The Presidents of the United States of America”

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WHY WOULD ANYONE WANT TO KILL HIM

A MATTER OF MOTIVE

“Time of Bad Blood”



An aura of suspicion and mistrust had hardened and damaged the international relations between Israel and The United States, ever since the discovery, by The USA that Israel was actively pursuing a Program of Nuclear Development in Dimona, Israel, that had not received the approval of the United States, more especially from their President John Fitzgerald Kennedy. As such a mutual meeting of political leaders was considered necessary and urgent, by both governments.

The Problem: JFK would not allow Israel to have the nuclear bomb and plutonium from materials created at Dimona. To make sure of it, he demanded 6 months inspections of the facility by the USA. JFK was angry with France for having built the Dimona facility in the first place and he supported Algeria in their Revolutionary War for Independence.

His foreign policy absolutely enraged Ben-Gurion as well as French nationalists. The Ben-Gurion government, already under pressure from the LAVON AFFAIR and JFK, collapsed on the 16th of June 1963.

“OVER MY DEAD BODY”

Waldorf Astoria Hotel New York City

May 30, 1961

Face to Face

In late March David Ben-Gurion decided to arrange a meeting with Kennedy. After conquering scheduling problems--including the State Department's opposition to an official visit--the two leaders agreed to meet privately at New York's Waldorf Astoria Hotel. The meeting was set for May 30, at the end of an official David Ben-Gurion visit to Canada.



Kennedy had wanted to portray his informal meeting with David Ben-Gurion as a "spontaneous idea." When plans for the meeting leaked out, it was characterized as an informal encounter made possible by "the coincidence of their presence in New York"- an explanation that was as far from the truth as one could get. The meeting was, after all, the real purpose behind Ben-Gurion's trip to North America.

According to his biographer, the Israeli prime minister was "very tense, "fearing" that Kennedy's stiff position on the matter of the reactor would severely jeopardize the relationship. Hundreds of books and words have been written about this meeting and the events that transpired there.

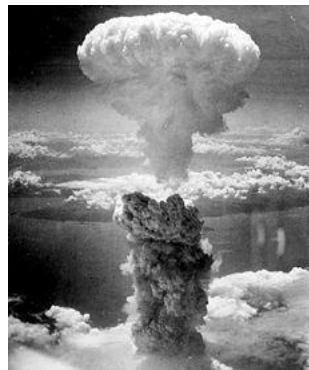
A presidential aide, not related to the meeting at hand, related the information that he was in that hotel room when he heard harsh and bitter words being traded between Ben-Gurion and John F. Kennedy and heard Ben-Gurion tell the President that Israel would pursue their existing plans for the development of a nuclear weapon

Program with or without the approval of The United States Government. The meeting came to an end when the President said defiantly:

“The only way Israel will receive approval for their nuclear programme from the USA is over my dead body”



John Fitzgerald Kennedy had a great intellectual and emotional commitment to the cause of nuclear nonproliferation, and he expressed his personal sense of urgency regarding proliferation both in public and private. In February 1960, France had become the fourth member of the nuclear club, and the question Kennedy faced was who would be next. In one of his most memorable speeches, Kennedy Described his nuclear nightmare



Kennedy described his nuclear nightmare.

"Personally I am haunted by the feeling that by 1970, unless we are successful, there may be ten nuclear powers instead of four, and by 1975, 15 to 20.... I see the possibility in the 1970s of the president of the United States having to face a world in which 15 or 25 nations may have these weapons. I regard this as the greatest possible danger and hazard." His personal commitment is apparent in the way he dealt with the Israeli nuclear issue after he assumed office on January 20, 1961. Only ten days later, Secretary of State Dean Rusk gave the president a secret two-page memo on Israel's atomic activities, which noted the "categorical assurances", obtained from Ben-Gurion "that Israel does not have plans for developing atomic weaponry." As to U.S. interests in the Israeli case, the memo defined them as opposition to proliferation in general and a particular concern that, in response to Israeli weapons, the Soviets might station nuclear weapons on Arab soil.

But history shows that some issues are so critical that even the president of the United States cannot force Israel's hand. Important examples include Menachem Begin's rejection of Jimmy Carter's demand for an indefinite settlement freeze in the 1978 Camp David summit, and Ariel Sharon's refusal to accept George W. Bush's demand to end anti-terror operations in March 2002, following the Passover attacks, including the Park Hotel. The sharpest example took place almost 50 years ago, when John F. Kennedy demanded that David Ben-Gurion end Israel's nuclear deterrent program deemed necessary to ensure Jewish survival in a very hostile world.

THE CLASH began in 1960, when the outgoing Eisenhower administration sought an explanation for the mysterious construction near Dimona. It was told that this top-secret activity in the middle of the desert was a harmless textile plant, and no, it could not come and visit.

The Making of a President

Hotel Pierre, New York City, 1960



JFK WAS ENRAGED AT 'ZIONIST CONTROL'
EFFECTED BY CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

[Philip Weiss](#) on July 5, 2008

Back in the shtetl the two highest values in Jewish life were wealth and learning. Well I'm pitting the learning against the wealth here. I'm going to keep on my theme of Jewish wealth in politics, inasmuch as it distorts our policy in the Middle East.

Last year Seymour Hersh, god bless him, [openly spoke of "Jewish money"](#) when he criticized the push to attack Iran. And my correspondent Nim Chimpsky (I wish I knew who he was, but I trust him anyway) just sent me

a selection from Hersh's 1991 book "[The Samson Option: Israel's Nuclear Arsenal and American Foreign Policy](#)":

"... [Governor Abraham Ribicoff of Connecticut said that in 1960,] 'I told Kennedy I was going to get in touch with Abe Feinberg, who I thought was a key Jew. I arranged a meeting [with Kennedy] in Feinberg's apartment in the Hotel Pierre and we invited all the leading Jews.' About twenty prominent businessmen and financiers showed up.

"... The group agreed on an initial contribution of \$500,000 to the presidential campaign, with more to come. 'I called him [Kennedy] right away,' said Feinberg. 'His voice broke. He got emotional' with gratitude.

"Kennedy was anything but grateful the next morning in describing the session to Charles L. Bartlett, a newspaper columnist and close friend. He had driven to Bartlett's home in northwest Washington and dragged his friend on a walk, where he recounted a much different version of the meeting the night before. 'As an American citizen he was outraged,' Bartlett recalled, 'to have a Zionist group come to him and say: "We know your campaign is in trouble. We're willing to pay your bills if you'll let us have control of your [Middle East policy](#).'" Kennedy, as a presidential candidate, also resented the crudity with which he'd been approached. 'They wanted control,' he angrily told Bartlett.

"Bartlett further recalled Kennedy promising to himself that if he ever did get to be President, he was going to do something about it"--a candidate's perennial need for money and resulting vulnerability to the demands of

those who contributed. Kennedy, in fact, kept that promise before the end of his first year in office, appointing a bipartisan commission in October to recommend ways to broaden "the financial base of our presidential campaigns." In a statement that was far more heartfelt than the public or the press could perceive, he criticized the current method of **financing** campaigns as "highly undesirable" and "not healthy" because it made candidates "dependent on large financial contributions of those with special interests." Presidential elections, Kennedy declared, were "the supreme test of the democratic process" in the United States.

A War of Words

ISRAEL

DIMONA NUCLEAR CENTRE



Dimona, Israel Nuclear Centre

Dimona Revealed

Israel started the construction work at the Dimona site sometimes in early 1958, but it took the United States intelligence community almost three long years to "discover" the site for what it was, namely, a nuclear site under construction. The final "proof" was a testimony came from a human source, Professor Henry Gomberg of the University of Michigan, a nuclear physicist who visited Israel as a consultant to the Israeli Atomic Energy Commission (IAEC). In his conversations with Israeli officials and scientists he came to the conclusion that Israel was engaged in a vast classified nuclear project, in addition to the Soreq peaceful project. He reported his conclusion to American Ambassador in Tel Aviv, Ogden Reid, to the representative of the AEC in Paris, and was debriefed by representatives of the intelligence community upon his return to Washington. In the wake of his testimony, other pieces of information concerning that site added to his findings. In early December 1960 the CIA distributed its findings to other government agencies, including the White House, State Department and congress. Dimona was revealed.

On December 7, 1960, an action on the matter was taken. The State Department summoned Israeli Ambassador and asked Israel for explanation. For the first time Dimona was placed on the table.

The First American Visit to Dimona

The issue of the Dimona reactor was among President Kennedy's top issues immediately after he took office on 20 January 1961. On 30 January Secretary of State Dean Rusk submitted to Kennedy a two-page report about Israel's atomic energy activities. The next day Kennedy met departing American Ambassador to Israel, Ogden Reid, primarily to be briefed about the matter of Dimona. Reid told Kennedy that an inspection of the Dimona reactor could be arranged, "if it is done on a secret basis."

Kennedy was determined to make good on Ben Gurion's pledge to the Eisenhower administration for a visit of American scientists to Dimona. Ben Gurion, however, appeared equally determined not to arrange the visit anytime soon. To complicate the problem, Ben Gurion's domestic political crisis--the Lavon Affair—intensified. During February-April 1961 a pattern emerged in which the United States would press for a date for the visit, while Israel would invoke Ben Gurion's domestic problems or the Jewish holidays as reasons for delaying the visit.

By late March 1961 Ben-Gurion realized that he could no longer postpone the visit. Myer Feldman and Abe Feinberg persuaded him that a meeting between him and Kennedy, in return for an American visit to Dimona, was necessary to avoid confrontation and save the Dimona project. Ben-Gurion asked to set such visit to late May and approved the visit to Dimona against the objections of Foreign Minister Meir (who was, apparently, concerned about the implications of misleading the American scientists).

On 10 April Ambassador Harman informed the State Department that the visit to Dimona was scheduled for the week of 15 May. The preparations for the visit moved now to the working level. The USAEC selected two of its scientists to conduct the visit: Ulysses Staebler, assistant director of the AEC Reactor Development Division, and Jesse Croach, a heavy water expert employed by Dupont at the AEC Savannah River facility.

Staebler and Croach arrived in Israel on 17 May, and two days later, on Saturday 20 May, visited Dimona escorted by Professor Ephraim Katzir-Katachalsky and Dimona director Manes Pratt. They were briefed by their Israeli hosts about the deliberation process that led, in 1957, to the decision to expand Israel's nuclear

program through the Dimona project. The Dimona complex was presented to them as a transitory stage in Israel's ambitious plans to become part of the atomic revolution.

On 26 May National Security Advisor, McGuire Bundy received a two-page memorandum report from the State Department on the scientists' visit, including "tentative conclusions and opinions," which might be of relevance to President Kennedy for his meeting with Ben-Gurion on 30 May. In essence, the scientists concluded that the reactor "is of the scope and peaceful character previously described to the United States."

The positive report was critical for making the meeting between President Kennedy and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion on 30 May successful. The confrontation over Dimona was delayed for another two years.

Source: The Dwight D. Eisenhower Presidential Library
For more information: *Israel and the Bomb*, pages 87-89

When President Richard Nixon took office he was confronted With evidence that Israel would soon have the Bomb.

Extant theories explain reasonably well why the Israeli state exercises a given level of violence against sub state actors. Based on economic or sociological models of human action, these theories attribute the level of state violence, respectively, to the narrow cost-benefit calculations of state officials or the institutionally embedded norms that govern their deliberations. The strength of such theories notwithstanding, this article argues that they fail to account for the willingness of Israeli officials to order the assassination of high-ranking political opponents during the second intifada, or Palestinian uprising against Israel. This article's analysis of published sources concerning the assassination of Hamas leaders Ahmed Yassin and Ismail Abu Shanab and of interviews with 74 Israeli counterterrorist experts suggests that the decision to engage in state-directed political assassination in the period 2000–5 was based less on narrow calculations and institutionally specific norms than on identifiable political contingencies. Specifically, the second intifada appears to have led many Israeli decision-makers to favour creating chaos in the Palestinian political system, a goal that was well served by the policy of political assassination. The policy's effect was to forestall the founding of a viable, independent Palestinian state.



Israel's nuclear program began more than 10 years before the Big brown envelope landed on Nixon's desk. In 1958, Israel secretly initiated construction work at what was to become the Dimona Nuclear research site. It wasn't until December 1960 that the United States identified what the facility was for

Principal Players

WHY HAS ISRAEL NOT SIGNED THE ATOMIC PROLIFERATION TREATY.

Tel-Aviv - The State of Israel would have “100 to 300 ‘nuclear warheads.’”

Israel has an atomic bomb power similar to that of Britain. Israel was the sixth nation to acquire nuclear weapons already in the 50s. The experts at Jane’s Defense Weekly, which deals with military information has published this vital information. The Israeli nuclear weapons program has always been surrounded by the greatest secrecy. Yesterday Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu canceled his trip to Washington for fear of having to answer questions related to nuclear weapons possessed by Israel and because his state is one of the few who has not signed the Non-Proliferation Treaty. Israel is the only nuclear power in the Middle East.

MORDECHAI



VANUNUIS

Mordechai Vanunu is a technician who, citing [weapons of mass](#)

[details of Israel's nuclear weapons program](#) to the [British press](#) in 1986. He has revealed many details about his country’s nuclear program. For this he was arrested and jailed for 18 years and still suffers the limitations of freedom in Israel.

former [Israeli nuclear](#) his opposition to [destruction](#), revealed

In a startling accusation, he has alleged that Israel was behind the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy.

Allon, Yigal (1918-80). Israeli general and statesman; Palmach's commander-in-chief (1945-48); commander of the southern front during the War of Independence (1948-49); Achdut Ha'Avodah leader and member of Knesset; minister of labor (1961-68); deputy prime minister (1968); minister of education (1969-74); foreign minister (1974-77); leader of the "conventionalist" school that advocated reliance on conventional deterrence.

Amer, Abdul Hakim (1919-67). Egyptian general; member of the Free Officers' group that toppled King Farouk in 1952; chief of Egypt's armed forces and vice president during the 1967 war; after the war was accused of conspiring against Nasser, was arrested, and committed suicide.

Angleton, James Jesus (1917-87). Long-time CIA operative; director of CIA counterespionage (1954-74); handled the CIA Israel account; was forced to resign from the CIA after questions were raised concerning his search for a Soviet "mole" inside the agency.

Badeau, John S. (1903-). U.S. ambassador to Egypt (1961-64).

Ball, George W. (1909-94). Undersecretary of state during the Kennedy and Johnson administrations (1961-68); early opponent of U.S. involvement in Vietnam; developed a name as a critic of Israel.

Barbour, Walworth (1908-82). U.S. ambassador to Israel (1961-73).

Ben- Groin, David (1886-1973). Considered the founding- father of the state of Israel; founder of the Histadrut Labor Federation (Igloo); MAPAI preeminent leader; chairman of the Jewish Agency Executive (1935-48); Israel's first prime minister and minister of defense (1948-53, 1955-63); in 1965 left MAPAI and founded the RAFI party; also the founding father of Israel's nuclear program.

Bergmann, Ernst David (1903-75). German born; organic chemist; Chaim Weizmann protege and scientific director of the Sieff Institute and subsequently the Weizmann Institute of Science (1934-51); member and head of the scientific department of the Haganah and IDF, first chair of the IAEC (1952-66); head of research in the Ministry of Defense (1950-66); recognized as the scientific inspiration for Israel's nuclear program.

Bourges-Maunoury, Maurice (1914-93). French minister of defense under the Fourth Republic (1956-57); major supporter of the French-Israeli nuclear cooperation.

Bundy, McGeorge (1919-96). National security adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson (1961-66).

Clifford, Clark M. (1906-98). Lawyer, government official, special assistant to President Harry S. Truman (1946-50); secretary of defense (1968-69).

Couve de Murville, Maurice (1907-). French prime minister (1968-69) and foreign minister (1959-68) under President Charles de Gaulle.

Croach, Jesse W. (1918-). Scientist employed by DuPont at the Savannah River Laboratory; member of the first U.S. inspection team at Dimona.

Culler, Floyd L. (1923-). Chemical engineer; expert on chemical reprocessing of nuclear fuels; assistant, associate, and acting director of Oak Ridge National Laboratory; visited Dimona four times as a member and leader of the American inspection team (1965-68).

Dassault, Marcel (1892-1986). French industrialist; founder of Marcel Dassault Aviation Industries, which was Israel's primary supplier of aviation equipment in the 1950s and 1960s.

Dayan, Moshe (1915-81). Israeli general and statesman; the fourth IDF chief of staff (1953-58); minister of agriculture (1959-64); minister of defense (1967-74); foreign minister (1977-79). Credited with developing the IDF aggressive, mobile war-fighting doctrine; supporter of the nuclear program.

De Gaulle, Charles (1890-1970). French general; leader of the anti-Nazi Free France forces; led the liberation army into Paris in 1944; prime minister (1946-48); founder of the Fifth Republic (1958) and president of France (1958-69).

De Shalit, Amos (1926-69). Prominent Israeli scientist (nuclear physicist); among the HEMED physicists who were sent in 1949 to study nuclear physics overseas; created (1954) and headed (1954-64) the Department of Nuclear Physics at the Weizmann Institute; scientific director of the Weizmann Institute; served as the official escort to most of the American AEC teams to Dimona.

Dinstein, Zvi (1925-). Palestinian-born; Ph.D. (Law); an economist; Eshkol's senior assistant at the Ministry of Defense (1965-66); after the 1966 election became Knesset member and deputy minister of defense (1966-67).

Dostrovsky, Israel (1918-). Prominent Israeli scientist (nuclear chemist); joined the Weizmann Institute in 1948 and founded the Department of Isotope Research; commander of HEMED Gimmel (1948-51); director of research at the LAEC (1953-57); director-general of the IAEC under Prime Ministers Levi Eshkol and Golda Meir (1965-71); vice president and later president of the Weizmann Institute (1971-75).

Dulles, John Foster (1888-1959). Secretary of state under President Dwight D. Eisenhower (1953-59).

Eban, Abba (1915-). South-African-born; Israeli ambassador to the United States and the United Nations (1950-59); minister of education (1959-63); deputy prime minister (1963-66); foreign minister (1966-74).

Eisenhower, Dwight D. (1890-1969). Supreme Allied commander during the Second World War; thirty-fourth president of the United States (1953-61).

Eshkol, Levi (1895-1969). Russian-born; among the founders of kibbutz Degania; MAPAI leader; minister of finance (195a-63); third prime minister of Israel (1963-69); minister of defense (1963-67). The first to use publicly the formula "Israel will not be the first to introduce nuclear weapons into the Middle East" (1964).

Feinberg, Abraham (Abe) (1908-). American Jewish leader; fund-raiser for the Democratic Party in the 1960s.

Feldman, Myer (Mike). Deputy counsel in the White House under Presidents John E Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson (1961-64); counsel under Johnson (1964-65).

Finney, John W. (1923-). New York Times reporter in the 1960s who followed the story of Dimona.

Freier, Shalheveth (1920-94). German-born; Israel's science attache in Paris (1956-60); IAEA director-general under Prime Ministers Golda Meir and Yitzhak Rabin (1971-76).

Gaillard, Felix (1919-70). Last prime minister of the French Fourth Republic (1957-58). Galili, Israel (1911-86). Russian-born; chief of staff of the Haganah (1947-48); leader of Achdut Ha'Avodah; senior cabinet minister under Prime Ministers Levi Eshkol, Golda Meir, and Yitzhak Rabin (1965-77); supporter of the "conventionalist" school, which advocated reliance on conventional deterrence.

Gazit, Mordechai (1922-). Israeli diplomat; minister at the Israeli embassy in Washington, D.C. (1960-65); director-general of the prime minister's office under Golda Meir and ambassador to France.

Gilpatric, Roswell (1906-). Deputy secretary of defense in the Kennedy administration; chairman of the committee that looked at American nonproliferation policies in 1964.

Goldschmidt, Bertrand Leopold (1912-). French physical chemist; participated in the French contingent to the Manhattan Project; among the major contributors to the French CEA as head of the Chemistry Division (1946-59) and head of External Relations and Planning.

Haber-Schaim, Uri (1926-). German-born, came to Israel as a child; physicist and educator; among the HEMED physicists who were sent overseas in 1949 to study nuclear physics; left Israel in 1953; taught physics in the United States; devoted his professional life to science education.

Harel, Isser (1912-). Latvian-born; second head of the Mossad (1952-63); led the campaign against the German scientists in Egypt (1961-63).

Harman, Avraham (Abe) (1914-). British-born; diplomat, Israeli ambassador to the United States (1960-67) and subsequently president of the Hebrew University.

Harriman, Averell W. (1891-1986). U.S. ambassador to the United Kingdom and the Soviet Union; governor of New York (1955-59); undersecretary of state in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Heikal, Mohammed Hassanein (1923-). Egyptian journalist; editor of Al Ahram (1957-70); confidant of President Gamal Abdul Nasser; minister of national guidance (1970).

Helms, Richard (1913-). Among the founders of the CIA; spent most of his career in covert operations, deputy director (1965-66) and director of the CIA (1966-73).

Hermoni, Avraham (1926-). Palestinian-born; chemist; senior official in RAFAEL.

Herter, Christian A. (1895-1966). U.S. undersecretary of state (1957-59); secretary of state (1959-61).

Jones, Lewis G. Assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs (1959-61).

Johnson, Lyndon B. (1908-73). U.S. vice president under John F. Kennedy (1961-63); thirty-sixth president of the United States (1963-69).

Katzir-Katachalsky, Aharon (1913-72). Polish-born, came to Israel as a child, Israeli-trained; among HEMED founders; pioneer in polymer research; professor at the Weizmann Institute; oversaw defense research at RAFAEL and other agencies; died in a terrorist attack at Ben-Gurion airport.

Katzir-Katachalsky, Ephraim (1916-). Ukrainian-born, came to Israel as a child, Israeli-trained; among HEMED founders; pioneer in biophysics research; professor at the Weizmann Institute; founded the Department of Biotechnology at Tel Aviv University; fourth president of Israel (1973-78); in 1966 was directly involved in the reorganization of defense research.

Kennedy, John F. (1917-63). U.S. congressman (1946-50) and senator (1950-61) from Massachusetts; thirty-fifth president of the United States (1961-63).

Kintner, Edwin (1920-). Member and team leader of the AEC visits to Dimona (1968-69).

Kissinger, Henry A. (1923-). National security adviser (1969-74); secretary of state (1973-77) in the Nixon and Ford administrations.

Kollek, Teddy (1911-). Hungarian-born; Haganah operative in the United States (1947-52); director-general of the prime minister's office under David Ben Gurion (1954-63); mayor of Jerusalem (1965-96).

Komer, Robert W. (1922-). Staff member at the National Security Council in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations (1961-65); deputy and acting national security adviser to President Lyndon B. Johnson (1965-66).

Lavon, Pinhas (1904-76). Polish-born; MAPAI leader; minister of defense (1953-55); chairman of the Histadrut (1955-61); known for his role in the Lavon Affair. Leibovitz, Yeshayahu (1903-94). Latvian-born; scientist, philosopher, and social critic; professor at the Hebrew University; among the first to voice opposition to the Dimona project.

Lie, Haakon (1905-). Secretary-general of Norway's Labor Party (Arbeiderpartiet, with a social-democratic orientation) in the 1950s and 1960s; a friend of Israel; instrumental in promoting the Norwegian-Israeli heavy-water deal.

Lior, Israel (1921-81). Polish-born; brigadier general, IDF; military assistant to Levi Eshkol and Golda Meir (1966-74).

Lipkin, Harry J. (Zvi) (1921-). American-born, immigrated to Israel in 1950; nuclear physicist; was recruited in 1952 to work for the IAEC; trained in reactor physics in Saclay, France (1953-54); consultant to the IAEC (1956-58); involved in the early discussions about Dimona; professor at the Weizmann Institute (1954-).

Livneh, Eliezer. Writer, editor, commentator; leading MAPAI member (1940s); Knesset member (1950s); expelled from MAPAI (1956); founder of the Committee for the Denuclearization of the Middle East (1962-66); among the founders of the Greater Israel movement (1967).

Mardor, Munya M. (1913-84). Haganah operative; director of EMET (1952-58); founding director of RAFAEL (1958-70).

McCloy, John J. (1895-1989). Lawyer and diplomat; assistant secretary of war (1942-45); president of the World Bank (1946-49); military governor and high commissioner for Germany (1949-52); instrumental in the creation of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) (1961); sent to Egypt twice to discuss arms control with Nasser (1963-64).

McCone, John A. (1902-91). Businessman, government official; founded the Bechtel-McCone construction company (1937); assistant secretary of defense (1948-50); undersecretary of the air force (1950-53); chairman of the AEC (1958-60); director of the CIA (1961-65).

McNamara, Robert S. (1916-). Secretary of defense under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson (1961-67); president of the World Bank (1968-81).

Meir, Golda (1898-1978). Russian-born, American-educated; MAPAI leader, minister of labor (1949-56); foreign minister (1956-65); MAPAI secretary general (1965-68); fourth prime minister of Israel (1969-74).

Mollet, Guy (1905-75). Socialist prime minister of France under the Fourth Republic (1956-57).

Nasser, Gamal Abdul (1918-70). Leader in the Free Officers movement that toppled King Farouk (22 July 1952); president of Egypt (1954-70); among the organizers of the Bandung Conference (18-25 April 1955), which created the nonaligned movement.

Ne'eman, Yuval (1925-). Palestinian-born; distinguished theoretical physicist; colonel, IDF (1948-60); Ph.D. in theoretical physics (1962); director of Nachal Soreq (1961-63); founder of the Department of Physics at Tel Aviv University; president of Tel Aviv University (1971-75); member and acting chairman of IAEC (1966-92); minister of science (1982-84, 1988-92); discovered classification of elementary particles (1961) and conceived quarks as constituents of protons, neutrons, and so on (1962).

Nixon, Richard M. (1913-94). U.S. congressman (1946-50) and senator (1951-53) from California; U.S. vice president (1953-61); thirty-seventh president of the United States (1969-74).

Pelah, Israel (1923-82). Polish-born, came to Israel as a child; educated in Israel and Holland; nuclear physicist (experimental); was in the first group of Israelis sent overseas in 1949 to study nuclear physics; built the Nachal Soreq reactor; appointed director of the Soreq Nuclear Research Center (1971).

Peres, Shimon (1923-). Polish-born, came to Israel as a child; Ben Gurion's protege; director-general of the Ministry of Defense (1953-59); deputy minister of defense and MAPAI Knesset member (1959-65); RAFI secretary general (1965-69); minister of communication (1969-74); minister of defense (1974-77, 1995-96); minister of finance (1986-88); foreign minister (1988-90; 1992-95); prime minister (1984-86; 1995-96); played a central role in the Israeli nuclear project during its first decade (1955-65).

Perrin, Francis. French nuclear physicist; professor of nuclear physics at the University of Paris (1946-51); high commissioner of the French Atomic Energy Commission (1951-70)

Pineau, Christian (1904-). French minister of foreign affairs (1956-58).

Pleat, George B. (1922-). Chemist and industrial engineer; deputy director AEC Division of Intelligence (1960-65); assistant director for reactor products, AEC; member and team leader in three AEC visits to Dimona (1967-69).

Pratt, Emanuel (Manes) (1911-). Polish-born; engineer; colonel, IDF; headed IDF Engineering Corps (1948) and the Ordnance Corps (1951); military attache in Burma (1955-57); in charge of building the Dimona reactor (1958-66).

Rabin, Yitzhak (1922-95). Palestinian-born; lieutenant general, IDF; seventh chief-of-staff (1964-68); ambassador to the United States (1968-72); prime minister (1974-77; 1992-95); minister of defense (1984-90, 1992-95).

Racah, Giulio (Yoel) (1909-65). Italian-born; founder of the Department of Theoretical Physics at the Hebrew University and its first professor in that subject; member of the IAEC (1952-58).

Randers, Gunnar (1914-92). Norwegian physicist; joined the Norwegian military forces in exile in the United Kingdom, working mostly on radar research; later involved in the Alsos operation; after the war founded and directed the Norwegian Institute for Atomic Energy Research; known worldwide as a champion of the peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Ratner, Jenka (Yevgeni) (1909-77). Engineer; weapons designer; among the founders of HEMED, EMET, and RAFAEL; the first head of the Israeli nuclear project.

Reid, Ogden R. (1925-). U.S. ambassador to Israel (1959-61).

Richardson, Elliot L. (1920-). Lawyer and government official; undersecretary of state (1969-70); secretary of health, education, and welfare (1970-73); secretary of defense (1973); attorney general (1973); secretary of commerce (1976-77).

Rogers, William R. (1913-). Secretary of state in the Nixon administration (1969-73)

Rostow, Walt W. (1916-). Economist; deputy national security adviser to Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson (1961-66); national security adviser to President Johnson (1966-69).

Rusk, Dean (1909-94). Secretary of state under Presidents John F. Kennedy and Lyndon B. Johnson (1961-69).

Sambursky, Shmuel (1900-90). German-born; the Hebrew University's first physics lecturer; later chairman of the scientific council; among the founding members of the IAEC (1952 - 58).

Sapir, Pinhas (1909-1975). Polish-born; MAPAI leader; minister of trade and industry (1955-63); minister of finance (1963-68), (1969-74); the only cabinet minister to oppose the Dimona project.

Saunders, Harold (Hal) (1930-). National Security Council staff member for the Middle East under Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson, Richard M. Nixon, and Gerald Ford (1968-75).

Seaborg, Glenn T. (1912-). Nuclear chemist and a Noble Laureate (1951); chairman of the AEC under Presidents John E Kennedy, Lyndon B. Johnson, and Richard M. Nixon (1961-71).

Sharett, Moshe (1894-1965). Russian-born; MAPAI leader; Israel's first foreign minister (1948-56) and second prime minister (1953-55).

Sisco, Joseph (1919-). Assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern Affairs (1969-74).

Smith, Hedrick (1933-). Journalist, author, commentator, and documentary creator. A veteran New York Times correspondent who reported from Saigon, Paris, Cairo, Moscow, and Washington. Smith broke the story "U.S. Assumes Israelis Have A-Bomb or Its Parts" on 18 July 1970.

Soustelle, Jacques (1912-90). Anthropologist specializing in the Aztec and Mayan cultures; French politician; member of the Free France forces during the Second World War; governor-general of Algeria (1955-56); minister of information (1958); minister of nuclear energy (1959-60); broke with de Gaulle over the issue of Algerian independence.

Staebler, Ulysses M. (1920-?) Senior scientist, AEC.: participated in the first four American visits to Dimona (1961-65).

Strauss, Lewis (1896-1974). Investment banker; architect of American nuclear policies in the 1950s; commissioner and chairman of the AEC (1948-50),(1953-58).

Symington, Stuart (1901-88). U.S. senator from Missouri (1952-75); dealt extensively with nuclear proliferation.

Talbot, Phillips. (1915-). Assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs under President John F. Kennedy.

Talmi, Igal (1925-). Palestinian-born; in the first group of Israelis who went overseas in 1949 to study physics; one of the founders of the Department of Nuclear Physics at the Weizmann Institute; official escort of one of the American visits to Dimona (1965).

Teller, Edward (1900). Hungarian-born; theoretical physicist, known as the father of the Hydrogen Bomb; founder of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory (LLNL); associate director and director of LLNL (1954-75).

Tolkovsky, Dan (1921-). Palestinian-born; major general, IDF; commander of the Israeli Air Force (1955-58); since 1958 served in various posts related to the Israeli nuclear project; member of the IAEC.

U Thant (1909-74). Burmese diplomat; secretary-general of the United Nations (1962-71).

Warnke, Paul C. (1920-). Lawyer and government official; assistant secretary of defense for international security (1967-69); ACDA director (1977-78).

Webber, Robert T. (1921-). Science attache in the American Embassy in Tel Aviv in the early to mid-1960s.

Weisgal, Meyer (1894-1977). Chaim Weizmann's aide; chairman of the Executive Committee of the Weizmann Institute (1949-66); president of the Weizmann Institute (1966-70); chancellor of the Weizmann Institute (1976-77).

Weizman, Ezer (1924-). Palestinian-born; major general, IDF; commander of the Israeli Air Force (1958-65); chief of operations (1965-70); minister of defense (1977-80); seventh President of Israel (1993-).

Weizmann, Chaim (1874-1952). Russian-born; chemist; prominent Zionist leader; founder of the Daniel Sieff later renamed Weizmann) Institute (1934); first president of Israel (1948-52).

Yekutieli, Gideon (1926-). Palestinian-born; physicist; in the first group of Israelis who were sent overseas in 1949 to study physics; one of the founders of the Department of Nuclear Physics at the Weizmann Institute.

Potential Assassins of President Kennedy

In the past fifty years the Most Likely List of possible Assassins have been the following seven:

1. Cuban government
2. Organized crime
3. C.I.A
4. F.B.I
5. Secrete Societies
6. Israel
7. A Consortium of Conspirators

A CONSORTIUM OF CONSPIRATORS

MOTIVE

It is now very possible and quite probable that a consortium, a fellowship of participants, in a conspiratorial action killed the President of The United States in Dallas, Texas on November 22, 1963. A motive existed for these predators as President Kennedy's potential term in office would in all probability continue to January of 1969.

CAPABILITY

These shrouded predators alone possessed the capability of organizing and executing a President of The United States in such a horrendous and very public execution.

Members of this consortium may be the highest level clandestine authorization behind the actual execution of President John Kennedy, and the following impenetrable seal of silence which has now continued for the past Fifty Years.

Today they maintain far reaching global organizations in the affairs of all global international military, economic, and social programs.

Even in death Jack Kennedy's family legacy continues to be attacked and tarnished with a maliciously deliberate false catalog of spurious accusations of marriage infidelity, in the world press via the media publications of various hirelings of this same group of conspirators, who by financial influence or ownership control make certain that there be no end to an endless malicious stream of fabrications and falsehoods.

Once a person dies in America any number of perverted hearsay reports can be fashioned in everyday news items to defame the honor or reputation of the deceased without having any legal recourse or remedy to the universal laws of Infamy, Slander, Libel, and Calumny.

EXAMPLES OF A CONSORTIUM OF MURDERS

In many ways this historical assassination can be compared to two other historical events, one fiction, the second real life.

AMERICA'S FIRST CRIME OF THE CENTURY

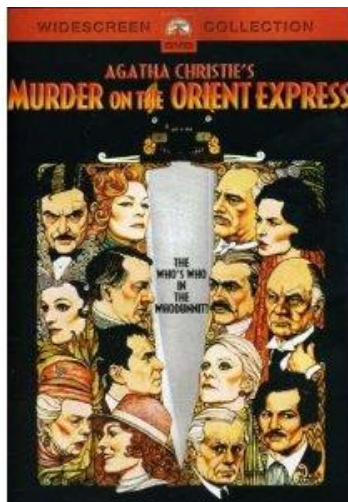
The **kidnapping of Charles Augustus Lindbergh, Jr.**, the son of famous aviator Charles and [Anne Morrow Lindbergh](#), was one of the most highly publicized crimes of the 20th century. The 20-month-old toddler was abducted from his family home in [East Amwell, New Jersey](#), near the town of [Hopewell, New Jersey](#), on the evening of March 1, 1932. Over two months later, on May 12, 1932, his body was discovered a short distance

from the Lindbergh's' home. A medical examination determined that the cause of death was a massive skull fracture

Agatha Christie's Legendary Murder Mystery

Story: "MURDER ON THE ORIENT EXPRESS" Published January 1, 1934

Miss Agatha Christie was knowledgeable enough to write this classic book, suspecting that Bruno Richard Hauptman, a German born carpenter, was not the kidnapper and murderer of the Charles Lindbergh infant and that Isidor Fish, a fur dealer, was the real kidnapper and killer who had fled to Germany before the ensuing Hauptman murder trial and died there. As such she developed this clever fictional account of the Crime Of The Century and its eventual revenge murder of



the real Lindbergh infant murderer then living in Europe and aboard an Orient Express Rail Journey with a typical Agatha Christie mystery ending.

Twelve of the conspirators participated in the murder. Each of the twelve suspects stabbed Ratchett (Fish) once, so that no one could know who delivered the fatal blow.

WHAT IS NATO

This same duplicity of purpose can also be seen in the establishment of NATO



North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) is a military alliance consisting of 28 countries are: Albania, Belgium, Bulgaria, Canada, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovakia, Slovenia, Spain, Turkey, the United Kingdom, and the United States

**GATHERING FIREWOOD, NINE AFGHAN BOYS
KILLED BY NATO HELICOPTERS**



WHICH COUNTRY IS THE GUILTY ONE

WAR LORDS AND THEIR WAR GAMES

Who are these men who travel to the far ends of the earth to meet in secret rooms and conceive and execute special and far reaching agendas in concealed documents which in due course will affect the lives, fortunes and destiny of millions of global citizens their families and their children? Are the Americans? Are they English or British? Are they Jews? Regardless of what Their passports show and state they are none of the above. They are Internationalists! Their loyalty and their allegiance is to another concept of a nation state still unannounced and unnamed — but nevertheless fully developed in their minds

From who did they received their mandate and their authority to do such things? It is too easy to say from the results of a free and democratic election.



If that is the one and only honorable way for citizens to select their political leaders it is a flawed system of government. They exist and operate veiled by the modern day chimere of Liberalism, Democracy, Freedom, Conservatism, Monarchy, Federalism, International Treaties and Alliances, and Government by Administrative Decree.

WHO ARE THE MEN
THAT ASSASSINATED JOHN F.
KENNEDY ON NOVEMBER 22,
1963



YOU BE THE JUDGE AND JURY

