

in which we live, and without doubt *shorten the timeframe in which the above-mentioned desperation becomes violent reaction.*

As you are fighting to eliminate the causes of this terrible situation, and propose concrete solutions to overcome them, based on love for our fellow man, let me express my gratitude and support. I trust that your compatriots will do the same, for the benefit of peace, development and the general welfare.

Europe

Scandinavia—representatives of farm organizations and farmers from Denmark and Sweden.

We, the following representatives of farm organizations and individual farmers from Denmark and Sweden, urge our colleagues in the United States, to support the candidacy of U.S. Presidential pre-candidate Lyndon LaRouche. For years, he has campaigned to save the family farmer, under attack from the international cartels, “free” trade agreements, and disadvantageous economic conditions, and to create the conditions for an increase of food production, so necessary to feed all of the people of the world.

Mr. LaRouche, in his development of the theory of physical economy, has stressed that the measure of real economic growth is not how high the stock market rises, but the potential for an increase in the rate of growth of the population and its living standard. How is that possible without good conditions for food production? (We cannot replace bites of food with computer bytes.)

Mr. LaRouche has proposed the following program to save the family farmer and to increase food production:

1. Ensure parity (production) prices.
2. Stop all forced farm bankruptcies.
3. Create long-term, low-interest state credit for farmers.
4. Cancel the free trade agreements negotiated by such organizations as NAFTA and WTO, which, in the name of “free competition,” serve to force farmers to produce for less than the cost of production. Instead, negotiate protectionist agreements which would allow the best conditions for domestic food production in all nations.
5. Break up the international food cartels which are forcing family farmers out of business.
6. Increase the level of food production to meet the need for adequate food consumption levels for all the people of the world.

We hope that the American farmers, who have been pioneers in the development of modern, high-technology family farming, will actively support and campaign for Mr. LaRouche to become the next President of the United States.

Fritz Hermann, president, United Farmers Organization, Karup, Denmark

Erling Svendsen, president, Danish Seedgrowers Organization, Hvalsoe, Denmark

Rolf A. T. Andersson, farmer, Laholm, Sweden

Poul Erik Halkjaer, farmer, Haderup, Denmark

Kjeld Mogensen, farmer, Hoven, Denmark

Book Reviews

JFK . . . ‘That the Truth Be Served’

by Michele Steinberg

The Kennedy Assassination Cover-Up

by Donald Gibson

Commack, N.Y.: Kroshka Books, 2000

306 pages, hardbound, \$27.95

Prof. 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 on.

America in the year 2000 is a divided nation. On the one hand, the wealthiest 1% command an affluence that is unprecedented in our nation’s history. On the other hand, 80% of the population earn less today than they did 30 years ago, and have less than does the top 20% of the population. Economists estimate that in the week of April 10-14, when the “blue chips” stock market and the Nasdaq “New Economy” markets plunged, more than \$2 trillion in assets were wiped out. American families, buying on margin in the markets, with money borrowed from credit cards and home equity lines, were fleeced. When the prices fell, “big money” came in and bought the stocks back up. Wall Street rules.

Gibson, who is also the author of *Battling Wall Street: The Kennedy Presidency* (New York: Sheridan Square Press, 1994), understands that that kind of division in America exists, and he tells us where the problem began—with the Kennedy assassination and the cover-up of that assassination.

Gibson says that President Kennedy was in 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).

‘The Enforcer of Progress’

From the opening line of Chapter One, to the closing of an insightful last chapter that Gibson entitled “The Beginning,” this is the story of the battles of the chief elected officer

of a great Republic against the entrenched interests of this “super-rich” Establishment.

The book starts: “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.”

Some 246 pages later, in which the reader comes 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. . . . 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.”

This is a tough-minded book, a kind of sequel to *Battling Wall Street*, which tells, through many of Kennedy’s speeches and writings, of JFK’s battle with this Establishment: his commitment against neo-colonialism, against the International Monetary Fund, and most firmly, against the idea that there are some nations which should remain “second-class citizens.”

Gibson does not hesitate to contradict “popular” books by his contemporaries, such as Kai Bird, who wrote a 1994 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 long touted as the authority on the Warren Commission.

But whether the reader is a novice in the study of history, or a so-called “expert” on the Kennedy assassination, this book is a valuable resource. Gibson knows John F. Kennedy through his ideas, and that element makes this book a towering improvement over hundreds of books, articles, and documentary films about his assassination. 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 these other works all have a common weakness: They say little or nothing about JFK’s policies. Even worse, as Gibson lays out in a chapter on Lord Bertrand Russell, some of the “conspiracy theories” are, in fact, part of “the cover-up.”

New Ground on the Warren Commission

Because he knows what he knows about Kennedy’s policies, Gibson is able to take apart the falsehoods spread about the assassination, from the hours immediately following the shootings on Nov. 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. Both were bitter enemies of JFK. McCloy hated Kennedy’s economic policies, and Dulles hated both his policies, and Kennedy personally, after he had been fired 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 attack on Cuba by a ragtag team of Cuban exiles—the 1960s version of George Bush and Oliver North’s Nicaraguan “Contra” drug runners.

Gibson documents that the only purpose of the Commission, was to stop other investigations, especially inquiries that were planned by Congress. As Establishment boss McCloy put it bluntly, the Commission was to “lay the dust,” i.e., end forever, the discussion of the evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald was part of a conspiracy.

Gibson uses McCloy to illustrate 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* by Lyndon H. LaRouche, Jr. and Stu Rosenblatt, in the Oct. 23, 1998 issue of *EIR*. In “How Our World Was Nearly Destroyed,” LaRouche says, “In a sense, McCloy was morally insane.” McCloy was 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.

There’s an optimism in Gibson’s book, which he elaborated in an interview with *EIR* (see below). Summarizing Kennedy’s lifelong opposition to colonialism, Gibson turns to writings of Pope John Paul II, and Pope Paul VI, who became Pontiff “the year that Kennedy was assassinated.” He includes a quotation the major social encyclical that Paul VI wrote in 1967, *On the Development of Peoples (Populorum Progressio)*.

Gibson illustrates that these were Kennedy’s ideas, too. Not because these were the ideas of a leader of Kennedy’s professed religion, but because they are humanity’s ideas. Gibson suggests that it is “probably not possible” any longer to bring JFK’s murderers to justice, but he says that what is important, “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.