

Ford was a clunker

In death, one is remembered more fondly than in life.

Therefore, the passing of Gerald Ford, 38th President of the United States, has provided an opportunity for pundits and public figures to wax nostalgic about The Healer.

I'm not sure Ford healed anything. He was presented with a Deal-or-No-Deal, which he accepted.

The Deal offered Ford the Oval Office if he would preside over the pardoning of Richard Nixon, which Ford carried out.

Ford is perhaps best remembered for his inaugural speech—given a little over a half hour after Nixon tendered his resignation—in which he stated “our long national nightmare is over.”

The national nightmare, however, might have just begun.

Here we had Ford as an unelected President and Nelson Rockefeller as an unelected Vice-President—a rather sad state of affairs for a nation that prides itself on the election process.

Who or what offered Ford a deal? The same shadowy entity that killed Kennedy and found Nixon guilty of intransigence.

Although the entity goes by several names—one of them The Illuminati—it is also known as The Committee of 300, the subject of former British intelligence officer, John Coleman's 1992 book entitled *Conspirators' Hierarchy: The Story of The Committee of 300*.

Coleman explained that Nixon's crime was his decision to do things on his own:

“The Committee of 300 saw to it that Nixon paid a heavy price for . . . believing that he could now do without their help and backing, and even go against direct orders from above. . . .

“The humiliation of Nixon was an object lesson and a warning to future Presidents of the United States not to imagine they could go against The Committee of 300 and win. Kennedy was brutally murdered in full-view of the American people for the same reason; Nixon was not considered worthy enough to suffer the same fate as John F. Kennedy.”

In essence, Nixon was spanked and told to go to his room in San Clemente.

Ford was willing to play ball and pardoned Nixon, which made the whole Watergate mess go away.

But this was not the first time Ford acted upon the wishes of his masters.

Don Fulsom, who covered the Nixon White House for United Press International, implicated Ford in the Kennedy murder cover-up:

“Newly released documents show,” Fulsom wrote, “that Warren Commission member Congressman Gerald Ford pressed the panel to change its description of the wound and place it higher in Kennedy's body. Ford wanted the wording changed to: ‘A bullet had entered the back of his neck slightly to the right of the spine.’ The panel's final version was: ‘A bullet had entered the base of the back of his neck slightly to the right of the spine.’

“Ford's alteration supports the single-bullet theory by making a specific point that the bullet entered Kennedy's body ‘at the back of his neck’ rather than in his uppermost back, as the commission staff originally wrote.”

Eric Jon Phelps, author of *Vatican Assassins*, stated that “Ford was chosen to play a part on the Warren Commission to act as a liaison between the commission and the FBI, working hand-in-hand with Cartha DeLoach.”

DeLoach was third in command at the FBI at the time, but some sources claim he was the real power in the Bureau, not long-time boss J. Edgar Hoover.

Phelps added, “Ford and Specter [Arlen, then assistant counsel to the commission] are the authors of the single-bullet theory. Specter’s name is on it, but Ford was very involved.”

Fulsom concurred on the issue of Ford’s coziness with the FBI: “Gerald Ford was so close to Hoover that he served as the FBI director’s informant while he was on the Warren Commission. This is confirmed by an internal FBI memo of Dec. 12, 1963.

“Written to Hoover by his deputy Cartha DeLoach, it says: ‘Ford indicated he would keep me thoroughly advised as to the activities of the commission. He stated that would have to be done on a confidential basis; however, he thought it had to be done.’ *The Washington Post* disclosed the memo in 1991. *Newsweek* had earlier described Ford as ‘the CIA’s best friend in Congress’ . . .

“Not only was Ford leaking the commission’s deliberations to Hoover, but on the eve of the publication of the Warren Report, he rushed to publicly endorse its coming finding that Oswald was solely to blame for Kennedy’s murder.”

Fulsom quoted Ford as stating, “The evidence is clear and overwhelming: Lee Harvey Oswald did it. There is no evidence of a second man, of other shots, of other guns.”

Therefore, Ford, having performed yeoman duty in the assassination cover-up, once again answered his masters’ call in turning the spotlight off the Nixon bullet-less assassination.

Ironically, Ford himself would be the target of two very real assassination attempts, one at the hands of Charles Manson Family member Squeaky Fromme and, 17 days later, another by Sara Jane Moore, who was reported to have been a neighbor of Manson in West Virginia.

The benefactor of Ford’s assassination quite possibly could have been Nelson Rockefeller, whose family has held considerable sway in West Virginia for a century.

Nelson’s nephew, Jay, has been a prominent West Virginia politician since 1977, first as governor and later as U.S. Senator.

Mount Weather, an underground facility built to house the President and essential personnel during a national catastrophe is in West Virginia.

It is also likely that, if Ford had been assassinated, Nelson would’ve been moved into the Presidency with Daddy Bush named Vice-President, giving him a leg up on Ronald Reagan in the Republican Party.

Instead, Ford survived and Rockefeller dropped out of national politics after his stint as Vice-President.

In 1976, charter Trilateral Commission member Jimmy Carter was backed by TC chairman David Rockefeller to become the Democratic Party’s Presidential candidate. Carter was uncannily successful in the primaries and went on to beat Ford in the election.

Four years later, Reagan had risen above Bush in his potential Presidential electability and indeed became the GOP candidate. Reagan, who was no friend of Bush, was forced to take Bush as his running mate.

Two months into his Presidency, Reagan was shot by John Hinckley, the younger son of the same Hinckleys who were big backers of Bush. The older Hinckley son, Scott, was an associate of Neal Bush in Colorado.

The very day Reagan was shot, Bush and Al Haig—who along with Henry Kissinger did their bit to destabilize Nixon into believing a botched burglary would lead to the latter’s impeachment—declared there was no conspiracy behind the assassination attempt.

And you can probably guess who really was President during Reagan’s reign.