

"All the News That's UNFIT to Print"

Joachim Joesten's

TRUTH LETTER

An Antidote to Official Mendacity and Newsfaking in the Press

Vol. II, No. 11

Feb. 15, 1970

Editorial: Hypocrisy Unlimited Reigns Supreme in America Today.

So Nixon, Too, Was in the Plot!

Some of my readers have objected to my use of the adjective "gory" in connection with my description of Nix & Agnew as a couple of clowns. (Editorial, TL II/10). That the two heads of our government are a pair of buffoons is not disputed (who could contest it?), but they ought to be considered harmless, the dissenters feel, not bloodstained.

I had used the term advisedly, though. Not only because both Nixon and Agnew have the continuing senseless bloodshed in Vietnam on their conscience, but also because Nixon, for one, has presidential blood on his hands.

It has long been known that Nixon was in Dallas on Nov. 20-22, 1963. I have often wondered about the significance of that visit, for the Republican leader had certainly not been invited to the Democratic party show that ended in murder. For a long time, though, I was inclined to give Nixon the benefit of the doubt. But there are no genuine coincidences in the Kennedy assassination story, as comes out time and again.

Now new information of the utmost importance has come to light which shows that Nixon's trip to Dallas, at that particular moment, was anything but innocent in nature. Penn Jones Jr. whose private pipeline into the inner sanctum of Dallas politics has proved uncannily accurate in the past, reveals in his new book "Forgive My Grief II," just out, that a last strategic meeting of the "assassination staff" was held on the night of November 21, 1963, at the sumptuous home of Clint Murchison Jr. in Dallas, one of the topflight Texas oil magnates, second in importance only to H.L. Hunt whose extreme right-wing views he shares.

At that meeting, last-minute preparations for the murder of the President were made - and Richard Nixon took part in the conference!

Somebody else was on hand, too: J. Edgar Hoover.

Penn Jones writes textually: "J. Edgar Hoover, the task force commander, was present to confer with his troops, to issue last minute instructions, to review the final plans and to give the word to 'go' or to cancel as necessary."

Even before this sensational disclosure, there had been plenty of circumstantial evidence to indicate that Hoover had been one of the top conspirators. I had assembled and reviewed this evidence in my mimeographed monograph "The Case Against J. Edgar Hoover" (March 1969) and that mountain of evidence fits in perfectly with Jones' revelation of the treacherous FBI chief's presence at that crucial meeting of the plotters in the Murchison home. (For details of how the Murchisons were linked to LBJ through Bobby Baker see my book "The Dark Side of Lyndon B. Johnson", Chapter 19).

The evidence linking Nixon to the plot has not been conclusive until now. The strongest indication so far that he, too, had something to do with it was his unconscionable refusal, at the critical moment of the Clay Shaw trial, to release the Kennedy autopsy materials to District Attorney Jim Garrison who had subpoenaed them from the National Archives in the line of his official duties. Only an accomplice or an accessory-after-the-fact could commit such a legal and moral outrage!

Now the disclosure that Nixon attended the final meeting of the top conspirators at the Murchison home, alongside of his old pal J. Edgar Hoover, explains forcefully why Nixon has a personal interest in keeping the lid on the truth about the Kennedy murder. And now also a number of other peculiar circumstances surrounding the Nixon visit to Dallas on the eve of the assassination come into focus and acquire significance. The jigsaw puzzle is falling into place fast.

(to be continued in the next issue)

Jesse Curry's Confessions (ctd. from TL Nos. II/9 and 10)

Where Curry Points the Finger at LBJ

It is in the nature of blackmail, especially on the political level, that the would-be extortionist does not blurt out right away with all the devastating facts at his disposal. An indication of secure inside knowledge of a terrible secret; dark hints scattered here and there amidst an assortment of innocuous details; and sly innuendo applied where it really hurts - these are three of the most formidable weapons in the blackmailer's arsenal. They are all to be found in Curry's book - and in the press conference that preceded its publication.

To begin with, Curry makes it unmistakably clear that he knows everything - a lot more than he is dishing up right now in the "Limited Collectors Edition" of his memoirs. In his press conference of Nov. 7, 1969, he declared slyly, "I have some opinions and thoughts, but I'm not going to express them."

Why not? Curry reveals plenty in his book that is extremely damaging to the FBI and the Warren Commission. So what "opinions and thoughts" is he still holding back for future reference?

At the end of the first chapter of his "personal JFK assassination file," the former Dallas police chief gives himself the proper buildup:

"As Chief of Police I was in a unique position to watch the Dallas drama unfold... All the evidence which was gathered by the Dallas Police came under my direct jurisdiction. As evidence and police reports began to accumulate I organized this material into a personal file." (emphasis added)

Then, after blandly stating that his "first person account of what happened in Dallas" does not attempt to... "validate the findings of the Warren Commission Report," Curry lets go with his first thinly veiled blast at Lyndon B. Johnson:

"All the trials in courts of law which relate to the assassination have now been completed. Political pressure has shifted to more pressing current issues. The public is now in a position to calmly review the evidence..."

This theme of political pressure interfering with the course of justice recurs again and again in Curry's book with steadily growing outspokenness and significance. On p. 72 for instance, he writes:

"Officers and agents representing all the various government branches wanted to be involved in the initial interrogation of Oswald... Because of the

TRUTH LETTER is published every other week by Joachim Joesten, 87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica 11432, New York City, USA.

constant pressure from other investigative agencies Captain Fritz was never allowed to carry out an orderly private interview with Lee Harvey Oswald. The Dallas Homicide Bureau was caught in a politically motivated cross fire from the press and other law enforcement agencies. The interrogation was a three ring circus..."

Who, at the time, controlled "officers and agents representing all the various government branches"? Who was in a position to instruct "other investigative agencies" (which means, of course, the FBI and the Secret Service) to apply "constant pressure" to the chief of the Dallas Homicide Bureau - in a case involving the assassination of the President of the United States? Who was able to thwart an orderly investigation of that murder through a "politically motivated cross fire" from "other law enforcement agencies"?

Who, indeed, but Lyndon B. Johnson, the new President?

Or take this gem from p. 122:

"Dr. Malcomb Perry at Parkland Hospital had maintained that the President had been shot from the front. Investigators were awaiting the results of the autopsy with the naive assurance that the government would release a detailed autopsy report which could be used in the investigation. The photographs and autopsy evidence were never released by the government. Apparently portions of the material have even been destroyed. The Warren Commission itself yielded to political pressure and never examined the autopsy photographs..."

So there the cat is out of the bag. The one and only true reason why the Commission never examined the autopsy materials - an investigative scandal of unheard-of proportions - was that overwhelming political pressure had been applied to them - and that pressure could come only from President Johnson.

(to be continued in the next issue)

BOOK REVIEW (by M.B. Masterman, Lynton, Hants., England)

In a new book written by R.B. Cutler a sound piece of advice is advocated by Penn Jones Jr. which the author has utilized in a most effective manner. The advice is 'to concentrate on one particular point of interest and research it to death.' Mr. Cutler is to be commended on doing just this and doing it well.

'THE FLIGHT OF C.E. 399: EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY' accomplishes what the Warren Commission could not or dare not do, provide an answer to the mystery surrounding the meanderings of C.E. 399, the bullet that the Commission says penetrated Connally and Kennedy and was subsequently recovered from a stretcher at Parkland Hospital in pristine condition despite its alleged passage through clothing, tissue and bone.

By illustrating five test flightpaths for 399 using an accurate plat of Dealey Plaza, a plan of the sniper's nest and of the presidential limousine the reader is left in no doubt as to the impossibility of a bullet performing the antics accredited to it.

Mr. Cutler has researched his subject well but one photograph I would like to have seen in this otherwise well illustrated book is the view from the inlet on the north side of Elm Street which a Garrison investigator photographed and which, it is purported, proves that the head of a person riding by in a convertible is visible and, therefore, shootable from this point.

("The Flight of C.E. 399: EVIDENCE OF CONSPIRACY" by R.B. Cutler is printed and published by Cutler Designs, 38 Union Street, Manchester, Mass. 01944. The price per copy is \$ 4.00. Quantity discounts at 12, 25, 50)

Postscript: Mr. Cutler is an experienced architect, who knows what he is talking about in demonstrating, with a profusion of diagrams, that a bullet fired from a window in that building could not have performed the way the W.C. says it did. - J.J.

Garrison, in issuing the subpoena, claimed the autopsy materials were needed by his office to prepare and present its case against Clay Shaw whose trial on charges of conspiracy with others to kill President Kennedy was then scheduled to open on June 11, 1968.

The DA further said in this subpoena that the material was needed because his office had gathered substantial evidence to indicate that Kennedy was struck by bullets fired from different directions. The photographs and X-rays, Garrison claimed, would also demonstrate that the fatal head wounds were the results of shots fired from the front of the President as he was riding in a motorcade in Dallas.

Who could, under normal circumstances, contest the perfect legitimacy of such a request from a district attorney investigating a murder case? But, as experience has shown time and again, in the case of the assassination of President Kennedy all normal rules and standards of procedure are off - everything is being handled, by fiat of the government, on an extra-judicial, authoritarian basis of make-believe and fraud that is an outrage to the U.S. Constitution and the democratic system of government formally still in existence in this country.

On May 24, 1968 - the date the autopsy materials were to have been produced at Garrison's office - Assistant DA James L. Alcock had to be amended "because the man on whom it had been served, Dr. Robert H. Bahmer, no longer holds that position." Alcock added that upon instruction of the U.S. marshal's office, the subpoena was amended to require the current archivist, Dr. James B. Rhoads, to produce the photos and X-rays in Garrison's office next Friday.

There was no explanation from any source why Bahmer, shortly after the subpoena had been issued relinquished or was relieved of his functions and his former deputy Rhoads was appointed as his successor. Was this just another of those many curious "coincidences" in the case, or was there a connection? Some day, perhaps, we shall know.

Although the subpoena was not obeyed, no immediate attempt was made by the New Orleans court to enforce compliance, for, in the meantime, the Shaw case had become ensnared in unheard-of procedural tangles. On May 27, 1968, Shaw's lawyers had filed a petition in Federal District Court for a temporary restraining order, to be followed later by a permanent injunction, barring Garrison's office from prosecuting the defendant further. The petition challenged the constitutionality of Louisiana's conspiracy law and contended that Garrison, through a "reign of terror", was depriving the accused of his constitutional rights. Not content with this humbug, the defense asked the federal court to rule the Warren Report "valid, accurate, binding and controlling upon all courts in the United States."

Over Garrison's protest ("the federal courts have about as much jurisdiction over this case as the courts of England or India"), Federal District Judge Frederick J.R. Heebe granted the temporary restraining order on May 28, and, by the same token, made the subpoena for the autopsy materials unenforceable.

After the U.S. Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals, on July 23, 1968, had turned down the defense motion for a permanent injunction against Garrison, the trial was rescheduled for opening on Sept. 10, 1968, but again failed to get off the ground on that date, for, in the meantime, Shaw's attorneys had appealed this decision to the U.S. Supreme Court - which was on vacation until October. When the Supreme Court on Dec. 9 refused to intervene, thus exhausting all means of stalling the Shaw trial further, the outgoing Johnson regime fired a Parthian shot at Garrison which unfortunately hit the mark. (to be continued in the next issue)

The new book by Joachim Joesten TRILogy OF MURDER
 An analysis and interpretation of the John F. Kennedy, Robert Kennedy and
 Dr. Martin Luther King assassinations. - Copyright by J. Joesten, 1968-1970.

Needless to say, Valerie Schulte was most certainly not the girl Di# Piero and Sandy Serrano had seen with Sirhan. She was a substitute dreamed up by the police for the purpose of discrediting the two afore-named eyewitnesses and disposing of the suspicion of conspiracy. For, by her own account, she had not been close to Sirhan at all. While she had seen an outstretched arm and a revolver, and had heard a shot, she had been quite a distance away from the assassin and had not been involved in any way - except as a willing tool in another travesty of justice engineered by the police.

To be sure, there are many gaps and uncertainties left in the Polka Dot story, which only the authorities could fill if for once they were prepared to tell the truth. That may happen five, ten or more years from now; it certainly won't happen as long as the nasterminds of the conspiracy, through their still powerful henchmen in the police, the CIA and the FBI, are in a position to obscure the true facts and falsify the course of history.

A few weeks after this parody, Kathy Fullmer, who from all indications was the girl in the polka dot, or who, at any rate was somehow involved, committed suicide - if for once it was a genuine one and not, as in the case of David Ferrie and so many others implicated in the three great assassinations, camouflaged murder. On April 12, 1969, she was found dead in a motel room in Los Angeles, apparently from an overdose of sleeping pills.

Penn Jones Jr., the well-known editor of the weekly paper "The Midlothian Mirror," the only newspaper in America that has consistently spurned the official line in the three Great Assassinations, has been keeping tab, since the presidential assassination in Dallas, on the number of eyewitnesses and possible accomplices who were either murdered outright or died under suspicious circumstances in connection with the killings of President Kennedy, Sen. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King. He had just reached No. 58 when Kathy Fullmer's "suicide" was reported in the press. So, on April 17, 1969, Mr. Jones ran this editorial in his paper:

" Number 59

"Kathy Fullmer, 23, one of several girls questioned by police after the slaying of Senator Robert Kennedy as the possible 'girl in the polka dot dress has been found dead in a Los Angeles motel. Police said she apparently took an overdose of drugs.

"We think the real girl in the polka dot dress died before Senator Kennedy died. Kathy Fullmer, however, may have seen something important in that hotel kitchen. Certainly there had to be at least two other persons involved in the killing who escaped from the room after their task had been accomplished."

If any more evidence of conspiracy were needed in the case of the Robert Kennedy assassination, the tribulations of Saidallah B. Sirhan, elder brother of the assassin would provide it. In the space of a few months, the 36-year-old Saidallah twice came close to losing his life in two auto mishaps, the first of which was an undisguised murder attempt, the second most likely a camouflaged one.

On the morning of July 3, 1968, at about 4:30 a.m., Saidallah Sirhan, who like the rest of the family lives in Pasadena, California, though in a separate apartment, was on his way home from Los Angeles when he ran into trouble. (to be continued in the next issue)