

months in his much-touted book "Operation Overflight" (see TL Vol. II, No. 16). Now, apparently his vile insinuation, which was never substantiated by a shred of evidence, is to become official truth thanks to some CIA forgery soon to be "revealed."

No matter what the boys are going to dream up this time, it stands to reason that the whole story about Oswald's betrayal of the U-2 secret doesn't hold water. Any discerning person will see the incongruity of the setup. Here you have a 17-year-old marine who is almost immediately after enlistment sent to a super-secret CIA base of operations in Japan, one surrounded by the most stringent security arrangements. The first thing he does upon getting there, is to contact members of the local Communist Party (where does the clever young fellow get their names and addresses, anyway?) Then, instead of being put in the stockade or shipped home presto, our Commie-loving Marine becomes a radar operator and is initiated into the most sensitive secrets of the CIA. Why, a child would see that it was a game - the deadly game played by all those who get involved with the most ruthless espionage and assassination machine ever devised by man.

A Tale of Two Garrisons

- 1 - District Attorney Jim Garrison: In his opening statement at the Clay Shaw trial, this gentleman listed as No. 5 of the "overt acts" allegedly committed by the defendant and his fellow-conspirators the following: "Lee Harvey Oswald taking a rifle to the Texas School Book Depository in Dallas, Texas, on or before No. 22, 1963." This false allegation, lifted from the Warren Report, then drew, in a surprising reversal of roles, from Chief Defense Counsel P. Irvin Dymond this appropriate rebuttal: "... it has yet to be proved by the state that Oswald ever took a gun to the book depository." (For further details of this amazing exchange, see "Where Garrison Went Wrong" in TL, Vol. I, No. 21 ff. through Vol. II, No. 2)
- 2 - Author Jim Garrison, in "A Heritage of Stone", p. 46: "There was never a real case, in terms of evidence, against Oswald. There was never even the beginning of a case. There was no case against him because he had not killed anyone. He too was a victim." Now, gentlemen, can't you two get together on a vital point like that?

The Murder of Senator William Fulbright

... is in the cards. His assassination may occur tomorrow, or the next day, the next week, the next month, maybe not until next year. That it will take place, may be taken for granted. Senator Fulbright has long been the bête noire of the warmongers and extreme rightists. When he called the war criminal Melvin Laird a liar to his face at the recent hearing of his Committee, Fulbright signed his own death sentence. The only question that remains is what gimmick will be used to dispatch the inconvenient critic. Another Oswald? Sirhan? Ray? Let the CIA worry about that. They know all the ropes.

The Dr. Nichols Brief (ctd. from TL, Vol. III, Nos. 4-6)

"Accordingly, in an effort to resolve conflicting opinions and uncertainties surrounding the death of the late President, the plaintiff has attempted to obtain information and items for research and testing purposes, the results of which, in his opinion, might effect orderly resolution of uncertainties arising from conclusions of the Warren Commission. On numerous occasions he has requested permission to inspect and examine items in the control and custody of the Archivist of the United States, and to inspect and examine certain items which should be in the custody and control of the United States Department of the Navy.

"Among the items aforesaid are the whole body X-ray films of the late President taken at autopsy and interpreted by a radiologist of the United States Navy Hospital in Bethesda, Maryland. In addition to these said X-ray films, gross photographs of the late President's body and brain were taken and which would afford a degree of exactitude pertaining to the results, findings, and conclusions drawn from the autopsy. These said X-ray films and gross photographs, both black-white and color transparencies, were transferred by an unstated person to the National Archives under color of an unpublished memorandum dated April 26, 1965." (Emphasis added - J.J.)

This passage and the one that follows (below) are of the utmost importance. They shed new light on one of the most cleverly concealed facets of the carefully planned fraud through which the medical evidence pointing to the true facts of the assassination has been made to purport the contrary of what it really does show.

The "unstated person" referred to above was a member of the Secret Service. It has long been known that the Secret Service impounded the autopsy materials immediately after the photographs and X-rays had been taken and kept them in their custody. Between the night of Nov. 22, 1963, when the autopsy was performed, and the transfer of the materials to the National Archives on April 26, 1965, no one, not even the Warren Commission, was permitted to inspect these materials.

Why did it take the Secret Service so long to turn over the autopsy materials to the Archives? No official explanation of this remarkable delay has ever been forthcoming, and since the media, true to their determined "see no evil - hear no evil - speak no evil" policy in the case asked no questions, no answers had to be furnished by those in charge of the fraudulent operation.

Yet it is not hard to fathom the reasons for waiting so long. While in the custody of the Secret Service, the autopsy materials could ~~maxim~~ more easily be tampered with than once they had been turned over to the Archives (still it would be naive to think that they are safe from Government interference in those sacred precincts!) So the perpetrators of the coup d'état preferred to wait until they could be fairly sure that there would be no questions asked in Congress or in a court of law. Had there been any serious complications, the Secret Service, which bears the heaviest responsibility for the success of the assassination, would quickly have found a way to destroy the X-rays and photos, or "doctor" them out of recognition. To go on with the text of the brief:

"Subsequently by spurious letter agreement dated October 29, 1966, Mr. Burke Marshall, on behalf of the executors of the estate of the late President, set forth certain conditions relative to the use, study, and inspection of these items so 'transferred'. This spurious letter agreement was, in turn, accepted by Mr. Lawson B. Knott, Jr., Administrator of the General Services Administration on behalf of the United States of America." (Emphasis added - J.J.)

The Oxford Dictionary defines the word "spurious" as follows: "Not genuine, not being what it pretends to be, not proceeding from the pretended source," which fits the case exactly. Here, then, you have three distinguished lawyers accusing another prominent attorney, Burke Marshall (whom Sen. Edward Kennedy, at the Chappaquiddick inquest, called "one of the dearest and oldest friends that I have"), and the head of the General Services Administration, Mr. Knott, of having conspired to fool the public by entering into a phony agreement! Note also that the original transfer of the materials had taken place, according to the same source, "under color of" an unpublished memorandum, which is of course another strong hint of fraudulent proceedings, as is the use of quotation marks in connection with the word "transferred." Now on again with the brief:

"At the time of disbandment all items and materials considered by the Warren Commission were transferred by that Commission to the custody of the archivist of the United States. These include Warren Commission exhibits numbered 139, 141, 393, 394, 395, 399, 543, 544, 545, 573, 575, 842, 843, and 856. The purpose and importance of these exhibits has been amplified in paragraph numbered five of the plaintiff's Complaint.
(to be continued in the next issue)

P.S. According to information just received from Dr. Nichols, the Government on Nov. 13, 1970, filed a "Reply to Plaintiff's Memorandum Brief", asking for dismissal or, in the alternative for summary judgment in this action. The text of this brief, which is accompanied by three affidavits, will be discussed in a later issue. In a letter to me dated Nov. 25, Dr. Nichols remarks that "all counsel who have read it (the Government's brief) remark that it is very feeble." He also writes:

"At present we have asked for additional time to explain neutron activation analysis. However we believe the judge will rule to dismiss the government's motion for summary judgment without this extra testimony. Shall keep you advised."

The Truth About Chappaquiddick (ctd.)

Lock and his family lived most of the time in Edgartown, but used to spend the summer months in a cottage on the south side of Wasque Road, not far from the island's southerly tip, Wasque Point.

On that fateful night, July 18, 1969, Lock had been on duty at the Yacht Club, usually a lively place during the regatta weekend. This time he had been lucky; things quietened down earlier than expected. His imposing appearance and conspicuous deputy sheriff's uniform (dark shirt, light tan pants with a darkish-brown stripe, badge on the left and nameplate, a patch, silver buttons down the front and on the lapels) had kept the rowdies away in droves. Now for some significant quotes from the transcript of the Inquest:

Q. Now, what time did you finish work at the Yacht Club on the 18th and 19th?

A. On the morning of the 19th, I left around 12:25 a.m.

Q. How are you certain of the time?

A. Because the manager had commented, Mr. Richards, that we had gotten the people out. Some nights it takes a little longer to get them out and he had commented we got them out earlier and I said, "Yes, it is only 12:25."

Q. What did you do on leaving the Yacht Club?

A. I went out on the launch which belongs to the Edgartown Yacht Club, which is the practice, and they took me over to Chappaquiddick and I proceeded to my home.

Q. Is where you landed also the onset of the ferry landing?

A. Yes.

Q. What did you do upon arriving?

A. I got in my automobile and went in.

Q. How long does it take you to get from the Edgartown side to Chappaquiddick?

A. I would say approximately five minutes.

Q. What time did you leave the Yacht Club?

A. 12:25.

Q. You say you got into your automobile. Then what did you do?

A. I proceeded up towards my home.

Q. How do you get to your home?

A. You go up the macadamized road.

Q. Which is known as?

A. I think it is Chappaquiddick Road or Main Street. I really don't know what the true name of the road is, sir.

Q. Where did you go from Chappaquiddick Road? Does it go onto Schoolhouse Road?

A. Yes.

Q. Is that a continuation of the road?

A. Yes, of the macadamized part of the road.

Q. Are you familiar with what is known as Dyke Road?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Now, would you tell us what time approximately you were at Chappaquiddick Road at this juncture with Schoolhouse Road and Dyke Road?

A. Well, I have driven the road many times and I would say it would take me until approximately 20 minutes of 1:00 to quarter of 1:00 to reach the point, the corner and Dyke Road.

Q. So you say approximately 12:40 to 12:45 you were on that juncture?

A. Yes, sir, approximately."

Let me stop here for a moment to point out that the time factor is of the utmost importance to a proper evaluation of Lock's testimony. We must, therefore, constantly keep an eye on it. Now, then, it is 12:40 to 12:45 and the deputy sheriff has reached, or is about to reach the intersection, where Chappaquiddick Road, or Main Street, makes a sharp right turn of about 110 degrees to the south and changes its name to Schoolhouse Road, while the straight continuation (Dyke Road) changes from blacktop to sandy dirt road.

(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, 1968-70.

The Frameup of James Earl Ray (ctd. from Vol. III, No. 6)

Chapter II

The London Court Comedy in New Light

In chapters II, III and XV of my mimeographed report on "The James Earl Ray Hoax," published in 1969, I had already pointed out that the extradition proceedings in Bow Street Court, which led to the forcible return of James Earl Ray to the United States, were obviously rigged and tainted à l'Américaine. Since then, I have received a transcript of these proceedings, representing an unofficial typed version of the 87 page, long-hand set of notes made by (or for) Chief Magistrate Frank Milton at the June-July, 1968 extradition hearings, which shows that the proceedings were even more unfair - in part grotesquely so - than I had suspected.

There can be no question of the authenticity of this document. At the top of it there is a note saying: "I hereby certify that, to the best of my knowledge and belief the signature of Frank Milton on the annexed document is the signature of Frank Milton Esquire, the Chief Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate." (signed) H.B. Wilson, Assistant Under-Secretary of State for the Home Department. A copy of the transcript was purchased from the U.S. Department of State, "after much effort," by the Committee to Investigate Assassinations in Washington, whose executive director, Mr. Bernard Fensterwald, Jr., now an attorney-of-record for James Earl Ray, made the text available to TRUTH LETTER. The document starts out as follows:

Whitehall.
10th July, 1968

Metropolitan
Police District,
to wit.

The Examination of
Philip Birch
Thomas Butler
Arthur Brine
George Jacob Bonebrake

taken on oath this 27th day of June, One Thousand Nine Hundred and sixty-eight, at the BOW STREET MAGISTRATES' COURT, in the Inner London Area, and within the Metropolitan Police District, before me the undersigned Chief Metropolitan Stipendiary Magistrate sitting at the magistrates' Court aforesaid, in the presence and hearing of

Hamon George Sneyd

who is brought this day before me, pursuant to the Extradition Acts, 1870 and 1873, accused as set out in the list of charges within the jurisdiction of the Government of the United States of America.

This deponent on oath saith as follows: Philip Birch
Detective Sergeant of the Special Branch, New Scotland Yard,
temporarily attached to Heathrow Airport, London.

P. Y. Birch, D/C

LIST OF CHARGES

1. Being accused of the commission of the crime of murder, to wit on 4th April 1968 in Shelby County, State of Tennessee, did unlawfully, feloniously, wilfully, deliberately, premeditatedly and of his malice aforethought kill and murder Martin Luther King Junior.
2. Being convicted of the commission of the crime of robbery with violence, to wit on February 19th 1960 was sentenced for the crime of Robbery First Degree by means of a dangerous and deadly weapon.

(to be continued in the next issue)