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Joachim Joesten's

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" TRUTH LETTER "
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Editorial: John F. Kennedy - America's last legitimate president.

Garrison Prosecutes Himself

One week before the eighth anniversary of President Kennedy's assassination by the CIA, District Attorney Jim Garrison of New Orleans, the one and only high-ranking official in the United States honest and courageous enough to call a spade a spade in the matter, took the initiative to clear his name of the spurious charges levelled against him by the Federal Misgovernment. He did so by requesting his own indictment by a Special Orleans Parish Grand Jury on charges of public bribery and gambling - the same charges on which he and 10 other persons in New Orleans had been arrested on June 30 by the FBI. Moments after he had issued a press release stating that he had requested the indictments, Garrison and the nine others (two policemen and seven persons reportedly connected with pinball machine operations) were indicted by the Orleans Parish Grand Jury on Nov. 15, 1971 at 1:30 P.M.

By means of this curious and significant gambit, Garrison has achieved an important purpose: to take the case out of the hands of federal officials and judges who are liable to be influenced one way or the other by the tremendous pressure Washington has brought to bear on Garrison ever since he spoke out frankly about the CIA murder of President Kennedy.

Garrison, it should be pointed out, did not steal the show on his own initiative. He had been waiting patiently for the federal grand jury to return an indictment based on the charges which the Department of Injustice had filed against him on June 30, so he could have his day in federal court. However, the Department apparently lost heart, for the federal grand jury probing the case never returned an indictment which is necessary if the ten accused are to be tried in federal court.

In a statement to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury, Garrison declared that in his opinion the charges sworn to by federal agents amount to a prima facie case of violation of state law. In his press release, the DA charged that the case had become a key in the Louisiana attorney general's race with "well-intentioned" candidates, saying that he should be charged at the state level.

"Consequently with such an issue having been raised in the attorney general's race and with the months having passed during which the government delayed in any timely following up of its charges, I have had the charges made by the federal government and the purported evidence described in those charges presented to the Orleans Parish Grand Jury," he said. He added that he had told the C.P. Grand Jury that he considered it his duty to advise them that in his judgment the federal allegations called for a state indictment, "although I advised them that in the final analysis the decision must be

made by them." The Grand Jury promptly obliged by returning the desired indictments.

Judge Bernard J. Bagert, in whose court the indictments were returned, set a bond of \$ 5,000 for each of the defendants and then released them all in their own recognizance. This is the same jurist, it will be remembered, who during the preliminary hearings in the Clay Shaw case, in March 1967, had scorned the Warren Report as being fraught with hearsay and contradictions and had ruled it to be inadmissible as evidence in judicial proceedings.

While the charges and the "evidence" are basically the same in the forthcoming trial of Jim Garrison in the Louisiana state court as they would have been in the federal action which the US Government quietly dropped, there has been no mention of the count of "obstruction of law enforcement" which also figures in the press release of the Department of Justice, issued on June 30, 1971. As a matter of fact, the Department, at the time, used the term in such an ambiguous manner that many people felt it must be a reference to Garrison's handling of the Clay Shaw case, whereas in fact the charge related to alleged obstruction of the enforcement of the gambling laws.

Needless to say, Garrison stands a better chance of acquittal in the N.O. state court than he would have had in federal jurisdiction where the Mitchell Department of Injustice holds the whiphand. It is to be hoped that the shameless frameup of which the Nixon Maladministration is guilty in the case will be fully exposed in this trial. In any event, the story of that frameup, one of the rawest ever concocted by lawless officials, will be detailed in TRUTH LETTER, in a series scheduled to begin in the next issue.

The Assassins' Presidential Candidate

So Mayor Sam Yorty of Los Angeles is going to run for President next year. In a way this was bound to happen. With the 1963 Usurper out of the political picture and his confederate Richard Nixon an impossible choice of the Democrats, somebody totally dedicated to the cause of the Kennedy assassins had to pick up the falling standard. Yorty may not have had a hand in the Dallas coup d'état of Nov. 22, 1963, but he sure as hell had foreknowledge of the planned assassination of Senator Robert Kennedy in his bailiwick and he did everything in his power to help rig the Sirhan case in such a manner that the truth about this CIA-engineered murder should not reach the public. (For a detailed exposé of Yorty's role in this coverup see TRUTH LETTER, Vol. I, Nos. 20-24). And, of course, he backed up his Chief of Police Edward Davis in his attempt to hush up the truth about Sgt. DeWayne Wolfers's manipulation of the material evidence against Sirhan, as readers of recent issues of TL know, all of which makes Sam Yorty, a longtime merchant of LBJ, the ideal choice of President for all those who believe in political assassination instead of constitutional government. That Yorty, in the words of the L.A. "Citizen News" (11-18-71) "appeared to have the necessary financial backing to finance a primary campaign" is hardly surprising. An Establishment that feeds on war and murder cannot let go by default an election in which an honest, decent and peaceful contender might possibly prevail over Yorty and his ilk.

Am. Shut Up, "Princess!"

In an interview with the London "Daily Mail," Jackie's sister, "Princess" Lee Radziwill (actually she has no more right to that fancy title than I have to call myself an arch-duke) bemoans the hard luck of the Kennedy clan. Even she, who is hardly a primary target for political assassins, feels "full of fear - she's afraid, the danger around us is so tangible... There is always someone who wants to see more of the family killed."

Sure, like Oswald and Sirhan, "someone" wants to finish the job by going in Teddy, whose presidential ambitions have just been heavily undermined by Tige, and maybe also Jackie, who just happens to know too much about Dallas. Is Lee so stupid she hasn't grasped yet who that "someone" is, or is she just acting coy? Pleasing for public sympathy when she ought to be out in the field with the "irregulars" who are gunning for the real Kennedy assassins. Shut up or shut up, "Princess!" and that goes for Jackie, Ted and the rest of the timorous clan, too.

New Light on the Robert Kennedy Murder Fraud (ctd. from TL IV/5)

In testimony before the Grand Jury (Transcript, pp. 251-258), the ballistics expert of the LAPD, DeWayne Wolfer, described the identification procedure in some detail. In answer to the question, "Is it possible to read markings on a bullet that is fired from a gun and determine what gun that bullet was fired from?" Wolfer replied, "Yes, it is" and then went on to explain how it is done.

"Basically, it would be such that in the barrels or the rifling of the weapon there is what we call imperfections which scratch the bullet as they cross these imperfections (sic). These imperfections produce in the bullet a series of valleys and ridges which we call striation marks in this particular field.

"We would take and fire the gun into a water recovery tank so that the bullet entered the water and was stopped with little or no damage. We would then recover that bullet and place it under what we call a comparison microscope, which is simply two microscopes with one eye piece. We place the bullet that we test fire through the suspected weapon on one stage of the microscope and the bullet, such as the - (note the momentary hesitation, apparent from the Transcript! - J.J.) such as a Coroner's bullet or the evidence bullet on the other stage of the microscope.

"Then as we look through the common eye piece at both of these bullets, we would be able to see lines on one bullet, on one side of the microscope, and lines on the other. We would try to line them up as our fingers (indicating), and if we can line up a majority of the lines, we can say it was fired from this revolver and no other."

It stands to reason that such a ballistics test cannot possibly produce any results where only a small fragment of the evidence bullet is available for comparison. As we have seen, the largest metallic fragment removed from Kennedy's head measured 12 mm in transverse dimension, 7 mm in vertical dimension and approximately 12 mm in antero-posterior dimension. In other words, it was a piece about .47 inch long, which could not be "lined up" like two fingers with a test bullet, for comparison of striation marks (if any were discernible on a fragment so mutilated), in the way described by Wolfer before the Grand Jury.

nor did Wolfer make any attempt to so identify the fragment in question, instead, he identified the non-fatal bullet (Gunshot Wound No. 3) which Dr. Noguchi had extracted from the paracervical region of Kennedy's body. In order to fully appreciate this neat trick of prestidigitation, we now must turn to the text of the Ballistics Test Report (as reproduced from the Facsimile in Robert B. Kaiser's book "H.M.K. Must Die!", p. 544). It is dated July 8, 1968, and signed by Officer DeWayne Wolfer and a Lt. W.W. Mann, Officer in charge of the Criminalistics Section, S.I.U. :

"The weapon used in this case was an Iver Johnson, cadet model, .22 caliber 8 shot revolver (2 1/2" barrel). This weapon had eight expended shell casings in the cylinder at the time of recovery from the suspect. A trajectory study was made of the physical evidence which indicated that eight shots were fired as follows:

- No. 1 - bullet entered Senator Kennedy's head behind the right ear and was later recovered from the victim's head and booked as evidence.
- No. 2 - bullet passed through the right shoulder pad of Senator Kennedy's suit coat (never entered his body) and traveled upward striking victim Roberts in the center of his forehead. The bullet was recovered from his head and booked as evidence.
- No. 3 - bullet entered Senator Kennedy's right rear shoulder approximately seven inches below the top of the shoulder. This bullet was recovered by the Coroner from the 6th cervical vertebrae and booked as evidence.

(to be continued in the next issue)

Even as I was about to wind up this particular portion of the "Addendum" - the Oil & Vietnam section - I came across a most interesting news item which my good friend R.B. Cutler had forwarded to me. It is from the Boston Herald Traveler and reads as follows (BHT, 11-22-71):

"The John F. Kennedy Memorial Library will open May 29, 1976, on the President's birthday, the curator of the museum said yesterday. Groundbreaking ceremonies will take place on May 29, 1973, David Powers said. appearing on WKBC-TV's Channel 56 program, 'Point of View', Powers said the museum 'will be big and will capture his spirit and grace. It will visually tell the story of John Fitzgerald Kennedy.'

"A long-time friend of the slain President, Powers said it was impossible to say how Vietnam would have turned out had Kennedy lived. "But I can say that shortly before he died he met with Defense Secretary McNamara and Gen. Maxwell Taylor and afterwards said, 'As of 1965 we will have no foot soldiers left in Vietnam.' Of course, we had only volunteers over there then," Powers said."

This testimony by an insider close to President Kennedy confirms and complements what Senators Wayne Morse and Mike Mansfield had previously revealed about his determination to end the Vietnam war just as soon as the 1964 election was over. Morse was the first to point this out as early as April 25, 1966, when he told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that President Kennedy had told him about 10 days before his assassination that he had ordered an intensive review of American policy in South Vietnam.

"I happen to think that the policies would have been different had the President lived long enough to complete his review," Morse said, "I don't think we'd be sacrificing the lives of increasing numbers of American boys... today."

Senator Mansfield, for his part, confirmed in an interview with The Los Angeles Times, which that paper, on August 5, 1970, splashed on its frontpage under the two-tier, six-column headline "KENNEDY PLAN FOR '65 VIET PULLOUT DISCLOSED", that President Kennedy had decided, in the spring of 1963, that he would pull all U.S. forces out of Vietnam after his expected reelection in 1964. The Senator himself had been instrumental in bringing about the President's change of heart in the matter. In the first years of his administration, Kennedy, under the influence of his hawkish and ill-intentioned advisers (in particular, McNamara, Gen. Taylor and McGeorge Bundy) had continued the slow escalation of the American intervention in Indochina which began under his predecessor.

But then, in late 1962, he sent Mansfield on a global exploratory trip, during which the Senator had occasion to get a first-hand impression of the situation in Vietnam. Mansfield personally delivered his report to the President, as they were cruising together in a presidential yacht off Palm Beach, Florida, on Dec. 26, 1962. It was a pessimistic report in which the Senator advised the President to put an end to the U.S. intervention in Indochina.

"I got the feeling he was kind of shocked," Mansfield told the L.A. Times. "He read the report and I could see a color developing in addition to his tan. I watched his facial expression and it was obvious he was in some turmoil. He said, 'Well, Mike, it's not very encouraging.' I said, 'No, sir, but that's the way I see it.' He said, 'Well, let's eat and we'll continue this later.'"

It took a few more months for Mansfield's warnings and his wise counsel to sink in completely. But by the spring of 1965, President Kennedy, a true statesman with a clear and open mind, had heeded to the foresight of his friend and decided on the guidance as given on the national 1964 election no longer stood in the way. The evidence is irrefutable, irrefutable and constantly growing. It goes a long way to explaining why President Kennedy had to die.

(to be continued in the next issue)