

On March 5, 1964, Mrs. JOACHIM JOESTEN, 87-70 173rd Street, Jamaica, New York, advised that her husband had been in Dallas, Texas, for approximately five days and had returned home on December 10, 1963. She stated that when he returned home on this date he kept telling her that he had information which proved that OSWALD did not kill the President. Mrs. JOESTEN stated that he kept rambling on all day about this fact and also kept it up through the evening and that his statements did not make any sense to her. She stated on one occasion she told him that he should contact the Justice Department but that he did not even seem to hear her. Mrs. JOESTEN advised that she definitely feels that her husband is on the verge of a nervous breakdown.

Mrs. JOESTEN advised that she and her husband had a dinner engagement for Wednesday evening, December 11, 1963, which she had reminded him of on this morning prior to her going to work. She stated that when she returned home on Wednesday evening she found a note from her husband advising her that he had left for Europe. Mrs. JOESTEN stated that he had never done a thing like this before and that she definitely feels that he is suffering from a nervous breakdown and that the statements about the assassination of the President are mere figments of his imagination.

Mrs. JOESTEN advised that the last letter she received from her husband was dated February 23, 1964, from Chez Morin, 7 Avenue F, Roosevelt La Clotat (B.d.R.), France, in which he stated that he would be in Europe for several months. She advised that he also told her that he was going to Europe to Zurich, Switzerland, and that she should write him in care of GPO Poste Zurich, Switzerland. Mrs. JOESTEN also advised that her husband has a sister, Professor LERSCH at Dreschstrasse Number 5, Munich 23, Germany, which is close by and he probably would be visiting her.

On March 21, 1964, a confidential source abroad advised that JOACHIM JOESTEN had been interviewed on that date at the American Consulate General in Hamburg, Germany, at which time he, JOESTEN, furnished the following information:

He arrived in Dallas, Texas, on December 6 or 7, 1963, and stayed for four days. He concluded that LEE HARVEY OSWALD is innocent of the murder of President KENNEDY which can be readily seen by a review of published information. On the occasion of the President's visit to Dallas, Texas, there was only one published sketch of his intended route through Dallas and this appeared in the November 22, 1963, issue of "The Dallas Morning News" in the lower left-hand corner of the front page.

Oswald could not have known of the President's intended route because the paper did not appear until the morning of November 22, 1963, and, according to testimony of Mrs. PAINE, OSWALD's landlady in Irving, Texas, OSWALD went to bed at 9:00 P.M. on the night of November 21, 1963. According to earlier newspaper accounts Mrs. PAINE said, corroborated by a neighbor, Mr. FRAZIER, that OSWALD left his residence in Irving at 7:15 A.M. on November 22, 1963. In order to do this OSWALD would have had to have risen about 6:30 A.M. He, therefore, could not have seen "The Dallas Morning News" before he left Irving and, therefore, could not have gone prepared to shoot the President.

The most important factor is that the actual route which the President took differed from the published sketch. The sketch in "The Dallas Morning News" showed that the President would travel straight down Main Street in Dallas to proceed under the "triple underpass". However, the President's car turned to the right on Houston from Main and then turned left on Elm Street which took the car past the book depository.

Mr. JOESTEN was told by an unidentified individual he met on the street near the book depository that traffic rules

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required that traffic move in the direction taken by the President if it was intended to turn right into Stemmons Freeway subse-
quently. JOESTEN tested this twice during a ride in a taxi and
found this not to be true. OSWALD could not have known that the
route would change even had he been aware of the intended route
and it would have been impossible for him to have shot the
President from the book depository had the President's car con-
tinued straight on Main Street. Mr. JOESTEN said he knows nothing
of shooting and firearms but that he had observed what would have
been the probable angle of fire and had noted that trees would
have prevented accurate shooting.

When Governor CONNALLY was interviewed by newsman
MARTIN AGRONSKY shortly after the shooting he said that when he
heard the shots he turned to his left. However, the Governor was
shot in his right side below the shoulderblade according to news-
paper accounts and, therefore, the shot that hit him could not
have come from behind.

At least two doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas
stated that the President had been hit in the front of the neck
just below his Adam's apple, according to "The Dallas Morning
News" of November 23, 1963, and had been shot again in the back
of his head. According to "The Dallas Morning News" of No-
vember 23, 1963, "Doctors said (if CONNALLY had not turned) he
would have taken his bullet in the heart . . ." This proves con-
clusively that the shots were fired from in front of the Presi-
dent's vehicle. Later published reports concerning the autopsy
findings made by the medical team at Bethesda Naval Hospital are
untrue and a part of the "cover-up" in this case. For this reason
the autopsy report has never been made public.

Particularly significant is the fact that OSWALD had
never been legally charged with the murder of President KENNEDY
but was only charged with the shooting of officer TIPPIT. It is
apparent that OSWALD was the victim of a deliberate frame-up by
the Dallas Police. A story in the November 23, 1963, edition of
"The Dallas Morning News" headlined "President's Murder Charged

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to OSWALD" reported that "witnesses to the shooting (of officer
TIPPIT) described a bushy-haired man about 30. . . wearing a white
cotton jacket..." Oswald was 24 and looked younger. From photo-
graphs it is evident that he did not have bushy hair. Photo-
graphs also do not show him wearing a white cotton jacket and he
could not have had time to put one on or to change from one.
OSWALD's landlady in Dallas, Mrs. JOHNSON, told JOESTEN that when
OSWALD left the house he was wearing a zipper jacket and as he
went out he zipped it up. Mrs. JOHNSON made a zipping motion.
She described the jacket as olive brown. A photograph in the
November 23, 1963, "The Dallas Morning News", section 1-5, pictures
OSWALD in handcuffs in the jacket described by Mrs. JOHNSON.
According to published reports OSWALD left the rooming house at
1:08 P.M. and officer TIPPIT was killed at 1:15 P.M.

Mrs. HELEN MARKHAM is quoted in "The Dallas Morning
News" of November 23, 1963, as stating she was waiting for a bus
and she had no trouble recalling what the killer of officer TIPPIT
looked like. "...I thought he was going to kill me, too, and you
really look good at a time like that." The actions of the person
who shot officer TIPPIT, who certainly was not OSWALD, and the
actions of officer TIPPIT indicate that they knew each other.
Newspapers reported that officer TIPPIT stopped his patrol car
and motioned for a pedestrian to come over to the car. The
pedestrian said something to officer TIPPIT. TIPPIT got out of
his car, walked around behind it and approached the man standing
on the sidewalk. They exchanged some words. Then the man shot
officer TIPPIT. If this man had been OSWALD and he had just
killed the President, he would not have stopped and talked to the
patrolman unless they had known each other previously and this
fact proves that this was the case.

"The Dallas Morning News" of November 26, 1963, reported
that "Police converged on the area and trailed the slayer to the
400 block of East Jefferson. They saw him dart between a service
station and a drive-in grocery. (Officers) continued a zig-zag
trail westward on Jefferson..." District Attorney WADE in a press

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conference on Sunday a few hours after OSWALD had been killed said "Yes, he was on foot and apparently headed for the Texas Theater. He then walked across a vacant lot. Witnesses saw him eject the shells from a revolver and place--reload--the gun. Someone saw him go to the Texas Theater. A search was made of that later by a number of police officers."

This is obviously inconsistent because if police saw the killer dart between a service station and a drive-in grocery then the statement of Mr. WADE is untrue that he walked across a vacant lot and was seen to reload his gun. The earlier account is the true one.

Police spokesmen said that OSWALD probably had hoped to go to Mexico and then to Cuba after shooting the President and Officer TIPPIT. Officer TIPPIT was killed on East Jefferson in Dallas just in the exact opposite direction from that which would be taken to leave Oak Cliff. The route westward out of Oak Cliff is a main thoroughfare connecting with a principal highway going to Fort Worth. There are no exits from Oak Cliff on East Jefferson. OSWALD had no reason to be on East Jefferson where officer TIPPIT was killed and was not there.

When OSWALD left his Oak Cliff boarding house he was on the run because he did fear the police and had become more fearful after his encounter with a police officer in the book depository after the President was shot. OSWALD was actually on West Jefferson at the time officer TIPPIT was killed, going to see his mother in Fort Worth. Hearing the converging police cars arriving at the scene where officer TIPPIT was killed he naturally panicked and took refuge in the Texas Theater not because he had killed the President or officer TIPPIT but because of fears of the police for other reasons.

The "New York Times" published an interview with District Attorney WADE in which he said that TIPPIT was killed a block or two from OSWALD's Oak Cliff boarding house. The distance is actually ten blocks. The reason Mr. WADE lied about this is because the time

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element is supremely important in the question of whether or not OSWALD could have been in a position to shoot officer TIPPIT. TIPPIT was shot at 1:15 P.M. From the previously-described circumstances it is apparent that he must have halled his assailant not later than 1:14 P.M. From this alone it is apparent that OSWALD could not have been there because he could not have covered the ten blocks from his rooming house in six minutes. JOESTEN tried it several times and his fastest time was ten minutes and he is a bigger man than OSWALD with a longer stride and, therefore, could walk faster than OSWALD.

In addition, JOESTEN talked to Mrs. JOHNSON who told him that her housekeeper, Mrs. ROBERTS, had seen OSWALD leave the house and had seen him at a bus stop leading to downtown Dallas. OSWALD had no reason to go to downtown Dallas which would have been swarming with police looking for the President's assassin in any event. Actually he was pondering going back to Irving to see his wife before going to Fort Worth to his mother. OSWALD was probably at the bus stop for one minute. This leaves him just five minutes to walk the ten blocks to where officer TIPPIT was killed. The fact that OSWALD was fearful of the police and was going to Fort Worth to his mother makes it very logical for him to have been on West Jefferson but he was never on East Jefferson.

The "New York Times" quotes District Attorney WADE as saying that when approached in the Texas Theater OSWALD had tried to hold a gun against the head of patrolman MC DONALD. The gun was snapped but did not fire. Mr. WADE repeated this statement. The press quoted MC DONALD as saying he "...rammed his hand into the top of the man's trousers and grabbed the revolver." According to newspaper reports FBI firearms experts found the firing pin of the gun reportedly taken from OSWALD so bent that it could not strike the "cap of the bullet".

It, therefore, appears most probable that the pursuing officers who began the search after TIPPIT was killed actually found the killer and killed him or otherwise disposed of him, took

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his gun and forced it into OSWALD's hand after they found him after bending the firing pin on the pistol. This was done to insure that OSWALD could not shoot someone after the gun was forced into his hand.

This, therefore, clearly shows (1) OSWALD is innocent, (2) the actions of the police and the statements of Mr. WADE show no innocent error, therefore, (3) there has to have been a conspiracy to assassinate the President, and make OSWALD the "fall guy", involving the Dallas police.

MARQUIS CHILDS, the well-known columnist, wrote on October 12, 1963, that President KENNEDY had confided to intimates that he intended to "crack-down" on HAROLDSON L. HUNT, a Texas oil millionaire and world-famed J. PAUL GETTY by introducing new regulations to deprive them of income from their oil holdings by changing the oil depletion allowance rules. Further, both HUNT and GETTY had been avoiding payment of all of their income tax due and Mr. KENNEDY had said that HUNT and GETTY were using money they obtained from their oil interests to subsidize extreme right-wing propaganda. Senator PAUL DOUGLAS and Senator MAUREEN NEUBERGER have been investigating the tax avoiding schemes of HUNT and GETTY.

HUNT is the chief financier of the John Birch Society. Another prominent Dallas member is General EDWIN A. WALKER. General WALKER flew the American flag upside down the day President KENNEDY arrived in Dallas and flew it right-side up after he was assassinated. A man named BERNARD WEISSMAN, according to published reports, placed a black-bordered advertisement in a Dallas newspaper "welcoming" Mr. KENNEDY to Dallas. Although WEISSMAN was penniless he paid for this advertisement. WEISSMAN told the "New York Times" that he had been a military policeman in Germany and had become a "conservative" there. WEISSMAN was in Germany at a time when WALKER was recruiting troops for the John Birch Society and they undoubtedly knew each other. The attorney for OSWALD's mother stated during the trial of JACK RUBY for the killing of OSWALD that he had proof of a mysterious meeting at RUBY's apartment shortly before the assassination of the President and that WEISSMAN and officer TIPPIT were present.

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Following the cross-fire pattern of one of the attempted assassinations of General DeGAULLE, it is apparent that the assassination of the President was a military-type operation with firing from both front and rear and since General WALKER is an experienced military man it is apparent that he organized the actual execution of the assassination plot. Since he knew WEISSMAN, and WEISSMAN is a former military policeman familiar with firearms, it is probable that WEISSMAN had something to do with the assassination.

Under the headline "Assassin Crouched and Took Deadly Aim" which appeared in section 4 of "The Dallas Morning News" on November 23, 1963, it was reported that "... most (spectators at the assassination) ran to the west side of the building thinking the shots came from behind bushes and a fence dividing the street from a railroad yard...." There was a man shooting from the window from the book depository but it was not OSWALD.

After OSWALD, not even knowing what had occurred, became frightened by the policeman he encountered at the book depository, he walked to Griffin and Elm Streets which is seven blocks from the book depository and got on a bus whose route would have taken him directly by the spot where the President was shot. OSWALD would never have done this if he had been the assassin.

OSWALD's reported defection to Russia was also "a cover-up". It should be obvious to any casual newspaper reader that OSWALD was sent to Russia by the CIA and that he bungled the job that he was sent to do. Mr. JOESTEN said he had no personal knowledge of this and no inside information but that it is easily evident to any thinking person.

After he returned to the United States he was penniless and was recruited by the FBI as an agent provocateur.

This is easily seen by the fact that he ran the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans against the advice of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee showing that he was acting entirely

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alone. He was an undercover agent for the FBI in New Orleans and his alleged pro-Castro agitation was a cover intending to make him acceptable to Cuba. The FBI and the CIA decided to send OSWALD to Cuba to give him a second chance to make up for his failures in Russia. Of course, the Russians had already alerted the CASTRO regime to the fact that OSWALD was an American agent.

The issuance of a passport to OSWALD on June 25, 1963, prior to his trip to Mexico is of paramount importance. After his so-called defection to Russia OSWALD's former Commanding Officer in the Marine Corps stated that they had to change all of their coding systems because of possible compromise resulting from OSWALD's defection. OSWALD disowned his American passport and announced his intention to become a Russian citizen. He applied for a new passport on June 24, 1963, in New Orleans, according to published reports and received it on June 25, 1963.

Although he did not need a passport to go to Mexico the passport was issued as a cover, probably showing his destination as Europe so that the CIA could keep secret the fact that he was going to Mexico to get a visa to travel on their behalf to Cuba.

It is absolutely against the law, according to Mr. JOESTEN, to issue a passport to anyone who is a communist, much less to a person who has disavowed his American citizenship and is an admitted defector to Russia. The speed and ease with which OSWALD was issued this passport shows obviously that it was done at the request of the CIA.

When OSWALD returned from Mexico, having been unsuccessful in getting a visa to Cuba, it is apparent to any newspaper reader that trouble developed between OSWALD and the CIA and the FBI because of his failures and probably because he had misappropriated money given to him or for other unknown reasons. When he returned to Dallas he went underground because of his fear of the CIA and the FBI and all American police agencies. This underground status to escape notice is proved by his having lived as O. H. LEE in the Oak Cliff rooming house. This fear is what made him take flight after the assassination of the President.

When the conspirators decided to assassinate President KENNEDY they enlisted the aid of District Attorney WADE, Chief CURRY, and Sheriff DECKER because their jobs are dependent upon the good will of HUNT, GETTY and other "Texas oilmen". This complicity of the Dallas police explains the change in route of the President's car to bring him within the range of the assassin's guns. It is particularly important that according to press reports Sheriff DECKER came on the air around 12:25 P.M. the day the President was shot and ordered all available men to the Elm Street underpass. ("The Daily Times Herald", November 22, 1963.) The President was not shot until 12:30. His motorcade was five minutes behind schedule and he should have been at the underpass at 12:25. From this it is obvious that Sheriff DECKER was in on the conspiracy but from his office did not realize when he ordered his men to the area, supposedly to apprehend the killer, that the President had not yet arrived at the underpass and had not yet been shot.

Mr. JOESTEN said he has no access to results of hearings by the President's Commission but stated that Mrs. PAINE should be asked the following questions:

(1) Why did you, Mrs. PAINE, not come forward immediately after OSWALD's arrest and say that you had found him the job in the book depository? (The answer is because that would have proved conclusively that OSWALD did not take a job there in order to be in a position to shoot the President.)

(2) Why did you not say immediately that the highly publicized marked map of Dallas was given by you to OSWALD to assist him in finding the book depository and that the markings were merely to show him directions and had nothing to do with the President's assassination.

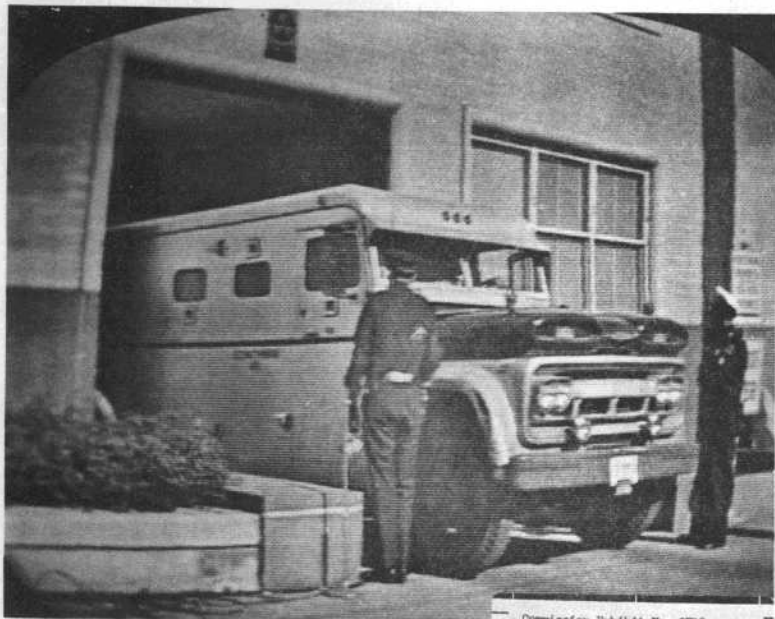
She has testified to this, according to Mr. JOESTEN, but the important thing is that she did not come forward immediately.

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The reason she did not is because OSWALD was sent to that job deliberately so that he could be planted there as a suspect.

Mr. JOESTEN stated that "Der Stern" has refused to publish his article. He said he does not know why.



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