

FORGIVE MY GRIEF

VOL. II

By PENN JONES, JR and SHIRLEY MARTIN

(Editor's Note: This fifth installment was furnished us by a worker in Dallas. It deals with the evidence shots coming from the clump of trees above the grassy knoll. At a later date, we will deal with the "Mauser" and alian Mannlicher-Carcano which were found in the Texas School Book Depository Building. The position of the third file will be revealed in the coming weeks.)

THE JEEP OR THE SHOTS FROM THE GRASSY KNOLL

Bit by bit the pieces of the mosaic of the Kennedy assassination are falling into place and

THE MIDLOTHIAN MIRROR

the pattern is taking shape. In the December, 1966 issue of Esquire and also in the January, 1967 issue of the Saturday Evening Post, a frame of the Nix film on the assassination is reproduced.

Six Nix frames, which give the view from the opposite direction to that of the Zapruder film, are shown in Vol. XVIII, pages 81, 82, and 83, of the proceedings of the Warren Commission. The Esquire article speaks of an object in the picture as a "vehicle" and what appears to be a man "on the roof" of the vehicle aiming a rifle at the President's car. Someone spoke of it as looking like a "white-faced cow." But it would be a tremendous cow with a face as big as the front end of a car.

We believe close study will show it to be a Jeep. Headlights high enough to show above a 33 inch wall, and relatively close together, are characteristic of the Jeep, as is also the baseboard showing back of and above the hood. And we believe it is not a man "on the roof" of the vehicle but a man sitting in the Jeep. This particular Jeep appears to have a somewhat jutting-out hood, and no top, and the windshield is undistinguishable.

One does not readily recognize this object as a Jeep on first examination. The photo, as many photos do, shows an unnatural telescoping effect -- the baseboard appears to be too close to the front of the hood. However on closer examination it can be seen that the baseboard is further back

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than it at first appears, and the longer one looks -- comparing it with the picture of a Jeep -- the more it assumes its proper perspective.

This Jeep might have been moved in and out quickly. The location is exactly where it would be expected to be for the shot -- or one of them -- that hit President Kennedy in the head. The location of the Jeep is at the south end of the arcade, under the trees, just in front of the picket fence behind the low concrete wall, on the grassy knoll. Almost indisputable evidence has been produced to show this approximate spot as the source -- or one of them -- of the fatal head shot -- as well as an earlier shot too. The credit for this work largely goes to Attorney Vincent Salandria of Philadelphia.

Enlarged frames of the Zapruder film superimposed upon one after the other shows every movement for each eighteenth of a second. Such work shows positively that President Kennedy's head and body was forced violently back and to the left at the instant of the head shot, which would have been consistent with a shot from the right front location.

There are not too many Jeeps around. Jack Ruby was said to have had, at one time, some war surplus Jeeps to sell to Castro but the deal fell through, and there was some evidence of his having something to do with arms for anti-Castro Cubans.

Possibly the Minutemen have Jeeps as well as gun silencers, along with their other war equipment. The creekbed and railroad embankments just north and west of the assassination site, and running parallel to Stemmons Expressway, which was to have been the President's route to the Trade Mart where he was to speak, would have been suitable only for Jeeps. A Jeep would have made possible more opportunities for another ambush, if needed.

On page 18 of the book "Four Days," and also on the sixth page of a paperback book called "The Complete Kennedy Saga," is shown another one of what is presumably the Nix series of motion picture frames (although it could be a picture by Muchmore). It shows approximately the same scene as the above mentioned frames -- with one significant addition. To the viewer's left of the picture, near the corner of the picket fence, and above and behind it, can be seen with the naked eye, but better with a magnifying glass, what appears to be a white helmet and dark glasses or

goggles, similar to those of the motorcycle officer in the foreground. (Think of Price statement here -- decision later. Re headpiece)

There is also a strange omission in this picture --- for some reason the Jeep is missing from the spot where it had been shown to be. Why the Jeep and the man would be shown alternately in different pictures of the same scene we do not know.

The police motorcade schedule shows no police stationed at or near this spot (XX, page 482,495). Assistant Chief Charles Batchelor, who had overall charge of the motorcade, said, "No, sir; I don't think anyone was stationed below Houston Street." (That is, between the Elm and Houston intersections and

the triple underpass.) (XX, page 23).

And yet here is, apparently, a police officer whom the white helmet and goggles, or glasses, would identify as a 2-wheeler, or solo, motorcycle officer standing where no officer was scheduled to be and where no spectators, according to police testimony, were supposed to be allowed. This officer, if such he was, was perhaps no more than a dozen or fifteen feet from the Jeep and the man who appeared to be firing from it. He must have seen the man and the Jeep.

Sheriff's department officer W. W. Mabry (201 Athens St., Dallas, CA 5-2682) who said he came to this area immediately after the shooting

testified that a "City Officer" whom he encountered there said, "I was stationed in the rail yards and had this entire area in view, nobody came this way." (XIX, page 541). This despite the fact that no officer was supposed to be stationed there.

Of course whether anyone came that way was not necessarily the question at issue. It will be recalled that two policemen reported that they met a man in this area who claimed to be a Secret Service man and showed what was purported to be credentials to that effect. Documents in the National Archives show that all the Secret Service men continued with the motorcade to Parkland Hospital and none were in this area.

Some think a gunman could have crawled into the trunk of a car, pulled the lid down and later have been driven away, or that he could have hidden his gun in the trunk or elsewhere in a car and then mingled with the crowd. Or he could have been dressed as a policeman, and armed, without arousing suspicion. Some police testified that not all cars were searched.

Three 2-wheel motorcycle officers, Sgt. S. Q. Bellah (2219 Wilbur St., Dallas), J. B. Garrick, (1011 East Hobson St., Dallas) and G. C. McBride (9019 Anaconda Drive, Pleasant Grove) were riding as advance escort three or four blocks ahead of the motorcade. Two of them, Garrick and McBride, were scheduled to wait somewhere in the vicinity of the triple underpass for the motorcade to get ahead of them onto Stemmons in order that they could fall in behind and prevent traffic from the rear from overtaking the motorcade. Officer Thomas A. Hutson testified he thought Garrick was at the entrance of the School Book Depository, nearby, shortly after the shooting.

Many people have believed from the start that shots came from the front and struck the President in the front of the throat, and there is much evidence that bullets were fired from the front and right, from about the location of the picket fence on the grassy knoll. The majority of witnesses thought shots sounded from this area.

If the shot which hit the President in the head was fired by what appears to be a gunman on the Jeep it is logical to assume the same man also fired another shot, though not necessarily so. Much evidence has been adduced by many critics showing that President Kennedy and Governor Connally could not have been hit by the same bullet from the sixth floor window of the depository. The Zapruder films and testimony from Governor and Mrs. Connally and his doctors show that.

Experts demonstrated that Oswald's bolt action rifle could not have been worked fast enough to have fired two shots close enough together -- a little more than a second -- to have wounded both men.

To be concluded next week

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