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"INCORPORATING THE WATERGATE REVIEW"

DECEMBER 1977

"REVOLUTIONARY SUICIDE" by Harker Goody

Someone is killing the great revolutionaries of Europe. It is the West Germans. They are in the process of streamlining their criminal justice system. And who, may I ask, can blame them? After all, they have had more than their fair share of problems!

Terrorists hijack airplanes. It's their job. Governments try to stop them. They can't help themselves. The terrorists threaten to blow up the airplanes unless their conditions are met. If you haven't looked lately, jet airliners cost a hell of a lot of money. And let's not forget the hostages. Some of them may be important people. In exchange for the freeing of "political prisoners" - a euphemism for their cronies, the terrorists will promise not to blow up the plane, and maybe not shoot too many of the hostages. Also, the terrorists and their newly-freed pals will get a free trip - meal & drinks included - to Libya. A great place!

Well, the West Germans, with the same kind of original thinking that made them the center of attention more than thirty years ago, have apparently come up with an ingenious solution to this sticky problem. No "political prisoners" equals nothing to bargain for! But see, they can't turn 'em loose. The same old problem all over again. Achtung! Let's have 'em "commit suicide". How convenient! No problem!

The "terrorist problem" the Germans (West, that is - the East Germans got things under control) have is mostly with the "Red Army Faction", popularly called the Baader-Meinhof Gang. True to their Aryan heritage, they are rather disappointed with the Jews - I mean Zionists. But they're anarchists, not National Socialists. Who can blame them!

The beginning of the end for the Red Army Faction came, suddenly, on May 10, 1976, when Ulrike Meinhof, co-founder, was found hanged from the window rails of her Stuttgart cell with a piece of toweling. She had been typing all evening, but no suicide note was found. She was serving an eight-year sentence for an arson attack on a Frankfurt department store. Autopsy reports seemed to cast some doubts on the conduct of prison guards, since some sperm deposits seemed to be on Ms. Meinhof's undergarments, but who can blame them!

Then, in the early hours of October 18, 1977, three more of the ill-fated RAF were found dead in a Bonn prison built by the West Germans especially to hold them. Terrorists holding a plane and passengers of a Lufthansa jet in Somalia had been demanding the freedom of these three prisoners, and others, but the hijacking had been thwarted by West German commandos. Nice work.

The West Germans hinted that the prisoners, disappointed with the outcome of the Somali hijack, did themselves in. Bad sports! They could not explain how they had learned of the outcome so quickly, or how the weapons were smuggled in the super-maximum security hoosegow. Weapons? Oh yeah. Jan-Carl Raape and Andreas Baader died of "self-inflicted" gunshot wounds. Gudrun Ensslin was "found" hanged in her cell. Irmgard Moller allegedly stabbed herself with a bread knife (OUCH!), but survived. Authorities admitted the cells were searched daily. Lawyers cried murder. Who can blame them!

This gang is trying its level best to self-destruct, hint the distraught authorities. They don't know how to stop it. On November 12 Ingrid Schubert was found hanged in her cell. Another suicide. The government's current working hypothesis is that they're doing it just to make the government look bad! That's dedication!

The western press continues to report this story as if it were all rather routine. They could at least give us a wink now and then. Which one's your favorite? Wally Cronkite? Harry Reasonable? Baba Wah-Wah? Don't you feel silly? You may ask: What is my conclusion? I conclude that the press is a huge Charley McCarthy dummy manipulated by hands (and mouths) unseen to most of us.

A question for you: Who is Edgar Bergen?

* * * * *

IN THE NEWS

Another death. Robert Daniels, Jr., of Lisbon, N.H., pleaded "no contest" before District Judge Peter Smith in Littleton, N.H. on a charge of fatally shooting former FBI assistant director William C. Sullivan, 65, near his home in Sugar Hill the week before.

Daniels, 22, the son of a state trooper, told the judge he mistook the former No. 2 man in the FBI under J. Edgar Hoover for a deer. Mason Butterfield, chief of law enforcement for the State Fish and Game Department, said that two hunting weapons were found at the scene, and he "presumed both men were hunting."

The judge suspended sentencing of Daniels for 30 days pending a probation report. "Killing a person mistaken for game" in the state of New Hampshire is punishable by a maximum fine of \$1000 and/or a maximum jail sentence of one year. The state has no statute dealing with the shooting of a former FBI big-wig out of season.

* * * * *

WASHINGTON (UPI) "The FBI has announced that it will soon release most of its raw investigative files on the John F. Kennedy assassination, and a former Dallas agent predicted the material will put an end to conspiracy theories.

"Frankly, this will make the House assassination committee put up or shut up," said Robert Gemberling, a retired FBI agent who coordinated the bureau's role in the assassination probe. (THE OLD ONE, NOT THE NEW - ED.)

"And it will put an end - I hope - to all this conspiracy business by some members of the public and the press (PRESS? - ED.)," Gemberling said in Dallas. "There wasn't any conspiracy to kill Kennedy."

In Washington, an FBI spokesman said the bureau was preparing to release more than 80,000 pages of "raw investigative data". Let's see, at 10 cents per page, unindexed, that's... enough to keep Weisberg busy for a long time.

Frank Sturgis. Oh Frank Sturgis. He's at it again. Looking unkempt and very much like a tramp, Sturgis got himself arrested in N.Y. on Nov. 1, on a charge of harassing Marita Lorenz, a witness who informed the House Assassinations Committee that she, Sturgis and Lee Harvey Oswald journeyed together to Dallas 3 days before the JFK assassination. Oh really? Sturgis was arraigned and later released on a lowered \$10,000 bail marked down from \$25,000 in time for the 14th anniversary of the assassination.

Sturgis said it was all a publicity ploy, since Ms. Lorenz has a book due out soon on the assassination. The court agreed and freed Sturgis after dropping the charges. Lorenz and Sturgis are both liars, but we will agree with Frankie on this one. Sturgis then claimed that he will prove that there was a commie conspiracy to kill JFK! Go Frank go.

Loran Hall, apparently given immunity from prosecution, testified in secret before the House Assassinations Committee on Oct. 5. The panel went into "closed session" after Chairman Richardson Preyer said Hall's testimony "may tend to degrade, defame, or incriminate" other people without corroboration. Wow!

Just a minute! "Closed session"?! We thought they were all closed!

WASHINGTON (UPI) "Lee Harvey Oswald was thrown out of the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City on Sept. 27, 1963, after threatening to kill President John F. Kennedy, it was reported Saturday.

"Former CBS reporter Daniel Schorr said in an article published in The New York Review of Books (OCT. 13 - ED.) that FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover sent the information to the Warren Commission when it investigated Kennedy's murder, but no action was taken."

That's great! I picked up the issue in question, and I thought I had picked up an old issue that had been lying around for years! Vintage 1975 CIA, that's what it is. So I fired off a letter to NYROB, which is reproduced on the next page. As of this writing, no reply has been received, and they haven't seen fit to print it, either.

Recently, members of the House Assassinations Committee visited Richmond, Va. to interview an inmate of the Henrico County Jail in connection with the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. Randolph Erwin Rosenson, a sideshow (wax museum) operator at the Virginia State Fair, was arrested at the Fair on Oct. 1 on a fugitive warrant stemming from a 1972 drug charge in Cleveland.

James Earl Ray, in his October interview in PLAYBOY magazine, implied that a man named Rosenson had been involved in the King murder. Although Ray did not give the man's full name, a PLAYBOY editor was able to determine his full name based on a narcotics and customs violation record in New Orleans.

Rosenson, who denies knowing Ray, said that his appearance before the Committee was "just a process of elimination... Ray's a liar and he's dropping names."

Rep. Harold Ford, black congressman from Memphis and a member of the House Assassinations Committee, said someone took a shot at him through a window of his home in Memphis on October 29. Shades of Gen. Walker. "I would like to think that it was accidental," the Congressman quipped to newsmen.

If you have been with us from the first issue of THE GRASSY KNOLL GAZETTE, we do hope you will renew your subscription for another year at the same rate. Thanks for being with us. THE GRASSY KNOLL GAZETTE is published quarterly by INTREPID SPORTS PUBLICATIONS, 903 W. Grace #2, Richmond, VA. 23220. J.W. Burke, Jr., ed. and pub. A very limited number of softbound copies of VOL. 1 are available at \$5.00 plus 50 cents postage & handling. Rates: \$4.00, \$5.00 overseas, \$7.00 overseas airmail.

Oct. 12, 1977

Editor, "Letters"
New York Review of Books
250 W. 57th St.
New York, N.Y. 10019

To the Editor:

Daniel Schorr is not naive; I doubt if one could find more than a handful of sane men who would entertain the notion that he is. So how to explain his one-sided and largely erroneous article, "The Assassins", in the Oct. 13, 1977 issue of The New York Review of Books? Schorr's "evidence" is contrived and dovetails with the CIA's pet "Castro-did-it-in-revenge" scenario which the Agency and its sycophants have been trying to peddle to the public, unsuccessfully, for years, and completely ignores the massive body of evidence that points in the opposite direction - that is, to the CIA/Mafia nexus, and right-wing, anti-Castro groups. Mr. Schorr totally ignores the fact that the physical evidence in the Kennedy assassination is strongly supportive of Oswald's claim that he was innocent: "I'm a patsy!"

Schorr's pathetic portrayal of Lee Harvey Oswald, the JFK assassination patsy, as a demented assassin seeking his niche in history because of something he may have read in the newspapers is unbelievably tired. The so-called "evidence" about the CIA's dirty work in Latin America is precisely the same "evidence" the Agency has been dribbling out, with feigned reluctance, over the past few years - the CIA as the CIA wants us to see them, not the real CIA. In all seriousness, one really has to stop and wonder who this supposedly "maverick" reporter is working for.

Sincerely,
(signed)
J.W. Burke, Jr.
Editor/Publisher
The Grassy Knoll Gazette

* * * * *

(THE ARTICLE WHICH FOLLOWS IS REPRINTED, WITH PERMISSION, FROM THE OCTOBER ISSUE OF THE NEWSLETTER JFK ASSASSINATION FORUM)

ANOTHER PHANTOM SPLICER? by Chris Scally

Most, if not all, of the readers of this newsletter are fully conversant with the damage done to the copy of the Zapruder film made available to the Warren Commission by Time-Life Inc. The Commission concluded that the first shot struck President Kennedy at or about Zapruder frame 210, yet frames 208, 209 and 210 itself were completely spliced from the film, and frames 207 and 211 bore clearly discernable splice marks. No satisfactory explanation of this seemingly deliberate damage has ever been put forward, so one may well suspect that there was a "phantom splicer" among the photographic technicians at Time-Life's photographic laboratory. Now, with the House of Representatives' Select Committee on Assassinations conducting a new investigation into the events of November 22, 1963, it appears that another movie film of the assassination has fallen afoul of a "phantom splicer". This time, however, the mys-

tery-man has turned up at United Press International, and the film in question is the 8mm colour movie taken by Marie Muchmore.

UPI purchased the Muchmore - and Nix - film shortly after the assassination, and did several things with these two important items of photographic evidence. First, they published a book, Four Days, which included several frames from the two films, in colour. Three of these frames were from the Muchmore film. Secondly, they made a composite 35mm movie film from the original 8mm films, and this was shown to researchers at the UPI offices in New York in 1964/65. In 1964, UPI gave copies of both the Nix and Muchmore films to the Warren Commission for analysis. It should be noted here that Mrs. Muchmore was never called before the Commission. When the Warren Commission disbanded, the Muchmore and Nix films were turned over to the National Archives in Washington under a special agreement between UPI and the Archives. Under the terms of this contract, nobody was allowed to obtain copies of either film, or slides of individual frames, for any purpose, be it commercial or otherwise. Indeed, until researcher Harold Weisberg obtained written permission in 1966 from UPI, nobody was allowed to see the Nix or Muchmore footage on file among the records of the Warren Commission in the Archives. Since Weisberg obtained permission, however, the Archives have interpreted his authorization in the broadest sense, and the films can now be seen under the supervision of the Archives' staff.

A few weeks ago I was fortunate enough to obtain a copy of the Muchmore film. The copy I received was a second-generation print, identical to the prints which were prepared for the House Select Committee. Of particular relevance to this article is the final segment of the film, showing the Presidential limousine before, during and immediately after the fatal shot to the President's head. In all there are sixty-one frames showing the motorcade's journey down Elm Street, and throughout this article the notation "M**" will indicate frame number "**" of the Elm Street sequence of film.

The sixty-one frames of the Muchmore footage under discussion here coincide with forty-three Zapruder film frames, Z280 through Z322. Since Abraham Zapruder's camera was filming at a speed of 18.3 frames per second it can therefore be calculated that the Muchmore camera was running at fractionally more than 26 frames per second. The spliced frames in the version of the Muchmore film made available to the Select Committee are M41, M43 and M45.

The Warren Commission made very limited use of the Muchmore film, publishing just three separate frames as part of Commission Exhibit (CE) 885. Additionally, CE 902 contained the frame from the Muchmore film said by the Commission to coincide with Z313, the moment of impact of the fatal shot to JFK's head. Comparison with M42 published in CE 885 suggests that M42 is also the frame which appears in CE 902. This conclusion, first published in 1970 by Richard E. Sprague in his significant Computers and Automation article on the photographic evidence, and confirmed by my own study of the relevant photographs, has since been acknowledged by the National Archives in a July 11, 1977 letter to me. They also then confirmed that CE 906, the Warren Commission's copy of the Muchmore film, is completely intact!

The damage to the Select Committee's version of the Muchmore film, while very obvious, is most difficult to understand since no frames would appear to be missing or transposed. For example, to omit or transpose frames could possibly

have the effect of changing the direction of the President's head movement after the fatal shot, as happened when frames of the Zapruder film were transposed in the published evidence (H18 pp. 70/71). However, that is not true in this case.

M41 contains two horizontal splice marks, one at the top of the frame and the other at the bottom. The top one is approximately three-quarters of the way down. Frame M45 is spliced in a very similar fashion. I have been given to understand that the damage to M43 was caused by over-exposure to heat, and this explanation is satisfactory in that the splice mark runs horizontally through the centre of the frame and is obviously the result of a repair being carried out. The splices in M41 and M45 cannot be so easily explained away.

My efforts to elicit an explanation from UPI have so far proved to be unsuccessful. Initially, I wrote to their London office in the hope that, should they be unable to answer my questions, they would forward my letter to their Head Office in New York. After more than three weeks had elapsed and no reply had been received, I contacted the London office by telephone. Not only did they claim that my letter had never reached them, but their main concern seemed to be in ascertaining where I had obtained my copy of their film, rather than in making any attempt to assist me. My subsequent letter to UPI Head Office remains unanswered to date!

Since my information is that the film was damaged prior to copies being made for use by the Select Committee, it is imperative that one ask, "Why?". As noted earlier, it appears that although M41 and M45 are spliced, the central parts of the two frames between the upper and lower splices have not been swapped about. It might be argued that this damage was completely accidental, until the following points are considered:

- (1) The original film is, naturally, undamaged.
- (2) The copy of the Muchmore film given by UPI to the Warren Commission in 1964 is undamaged.
- (3) The version of the film shown to researchers in New York in 1964/65, and again in 1967, was not damaged.
- (4) The failure of UPI to reply to my letters suggests that, rather than make a statement which might be used against them at a later date, they wish to use that phrase well-known to all politicians - "No comment."

Bearing in mind these points, it does not seem unreasonable to postulate the theory that the damage done to the Muchmore film was a crude and deliberate attempt to demean both the Select Committee and its work. Of course the Committee can view the Warren Commission's copy of the Muchmore film in the National Archives: of course the Committee has the power to subpoena the original footage from UPI: "But why make it easy for them?" appears to be the attitude, not only of UPI in relation to the Muchmore film, but of the media in general towards the new investigation.

As soon as the Committee was voted into existence in September 1976 the media began to trot out the well-worn "fallback" theory - "Castro did it!". When it was discovered that the Chief Counsel and Staff Director was to be Richard A. Sprague, a tough prosecutor with the highest possible credentials and a formidable legal reputation, the Fidel Castro theory became untenable and the character-

assassination campaign began. Those who wish to see this investigation aborted have so far been unsuccessful. However, every "red herring" from spliced films to contrived testimony will no doubt continue to be placed in the way of the Committee's work.

This fruitless search for the "Phantom Splicer" is my small effort to help in keeping the Select Committee on the trail of the truth, rather than being diverted on to endless wild goose chases. This article has been made available to them in the hope that it reduces - even by one day - the length of time we must wait before we know what really happened in Dealey Plaza almost fourteen years ago.

* * * * *

The following is reprinted from Joachim Joesten's TRUTH LETTER, VOL. 2, NO. 11 and 12, February 15 and March 1, 1970. We dedicate it to The Prisoner of San Clemente.

So Nixon, Too, Was in the Plot! by Joachim Joesten

Some of my readers have objected to my use of the adjective "gory" in connection with my description of Nix & Assnew 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 bloodsmearred.

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 III, 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.

Richard Nixon's peculiar journey to, and two-day stay in Dallas on the very eve of the assassination of his successful rival for the presidency wouldn't look too good to historians even without Penn Jones' sensational disclosure that the Republican leader attended the last strategic meeting of the "assassination staff" at the Murchison home on the night of Nov. 21, 1963, in the company of his old pal J. Edgar Hoover. In the context of that revelation, Nixon's role appears conspicuous. He hadn't gone to Dallas to "promote business" as he claimed at the time (Nixon's law firm then was handling the interests of Pepsi-Cola), but to promote his own future. Who, indeed, could believe that Nixon would be President today if John F. Kennedy had been allowed to live?

The more comes to light about the Dallas Coup d'Etat, the more glaringly it becomes apparent that it was a violent overthrow of the Liberal Establishment by the Conservative one of which both LBJ and Nixon are kingpins. It was a long-prepared, well-planned and efficiently executed takeover, backed by the military, the CIA and the FBI, with J. Edgar Hoover in personal command of the operation. The immediate beneficiary was Lyndon B. Johnson who was agreeable enough to the Conservative Establishment and who loyally did its bidding, from covering up for the real assassins to escalating the war in Vietnam. In the long run, however, Dallas was meant to shift power from the Democrats to the Republicans, and this, too, was achieved.

Disregarding the empty verbiage of campaigning, it is a fact that Nixon and LBJ have always had far more in common than either one with the liberal leaders of his party: an arch-conservative stance; a hawkish outlook on Vietnam; the "law and order" issue; a strong dislike of Negroes; total submissiveness to the oil industry and Big Business in general; abject kowtowing to the "Invisible Government" (CIA) and to the perennial secret police chief, J. Edgar Hoover. No wonder they both joined hands in the violent overthrow of John F. Kennedy's

liberal government.

In his generally well-researched book The Day Kennedy Was Shot, Jim Bishop (though he is a toady who fawns on LBJ and toes the official line on the assassination) has brought to light a few hitherto unknown details about Nixon's trip to Dallas. He reveals that Nixon headed back home to New York on the early morning of Nov. 22, 1963 aboard American Airlines Flight 82 ("Apparently the former Vice-President was not going to remain in Dallas to watch the presidential parade".)

Nixon, according to Bishop, "was barely out of the airport"(in New York) when one of the reporters (who had come to interview him) got a message: "The President has been shot in Dallas."

The clincher, however, is on p. 285 of The Day Kennedy Was Shot:

"Richard Nixon reached his home in New York and dialed J. Edgar Hoover. The FBI Director said that the Dallas police had picked up a suspect named Lee Harvey Oswald. He was a member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee and a self-proclaimed Marxist, Mr. Hoover said."

Normally, at that early moment following the assassination of the President of the United States, the head of the Federal Bureau of Investigation could have been expected to be the busiest man in the country. He would have been working like a beaver, throwing out a nationwide net to catch every possible suspect or accomplice, closing all border points, controlling all air terminals, personally taking charge of every detail of the Big Manhunt, devoting to it every ounce of his energy. No legal mouthpiece for a bottling company would have been able to reach his ear at that critical moment, no matter what his political standing might be. Normally...

But J. Edgar Hoover wasn't engaged in any manhunt. He had known for weeks that the President was going to be killed by a "self-proclaimed Marxist" and that was good enough for him. No other suspects were wanted. So the great man had plenty of time for another chat with his fellow-guest at the Murchison home in Dallas the night before.

What did the two men talk about? The weather, their families, old times? Or did they exchange a few knowing remarks about how smoothly everything had gone according to plan and how well the situation was now in hand?

Guess, reader, guess - and weep for America!

Also from the late Mr. Joesten's TRUTH LETTER, VOL. 2, NO. 8, Jan. 1, 1970:

SCREAM - OF - THE - MONTH

"...it is plausible to argue that the Kennedy brothers were assassinated by romantics gone awry." (TIME, Dec. 19, 1969)

(CIA - please don't howl like that)

THOSE WHOSE SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE DUE WILL FIND A SUBSCRIPTION BLANK ENCLOSED FOR YOUR CONVENIENCE - AND AS A REMINDER. MANY THANKS TO ALL OF YOU.

WHOA!!! STOP THE PRESSES!!!! WE JUST RECEIVED THIS CLIPPING IN THE MAIL TODAY.

Slain FBI aide faced quiz

CONCORD, N.H. (AP) — The lawyer for the late William C. Sullivan, a retired top FBI official killed in an apparent hunting accident, says Sullivan had been summoned to testify before the House Assassinations Committee.

In a telephone interview from Washington, Joseph Casey said yesterday that the former No. 3 man in the FBI had told him "that he was summoned to testify on King and Kennedy" but that he didn't know a damn

thing" about the assassinations.

"That's what probably triggered . . . off" the visit by the chief investigator of the assassinations panel to Sugar Hill, a northern New Hampshire town where Sullivan lived, Casey said.

Police Chief Gary Young said a man identifying himself as Clifford A. Fenton Jr., a committee investigator, tried to obtain Sullivan's papers and files last Friday, two days after the assassination while hunting.

State investigators have

ruled the death an accident and charged a 22-year-old Lisbon man with a misdemeanor: shooting a human being. Sullivan apparently was mistaken for a deer and died instantly of a wound to the neck.

Casey said, "I don't think there was any foul play." But he added, "I don't understand what they wanted. I know for a fact that Sullivan had no FBI papers."

In Washington, a spokesman for the assassinations panel said it has a Clifford

A. Fenton Jr. on its staff. But the spokesman would not discuss the nature of Fenton's work nor comment on the report that Fenton went to Sugar Hill for Sullivan's papers and files.

Sullivan served as director for intelligence operations for the FBI for 10 years before becoming a special assistant to J. Edgar Hoover. Sullivan's name surfaced during the Watergate investigation when it was discovered

it was discussed on the Nixon White House tape.

THERE YOU HAVE IT. THANKS TO JACK EXTRA OF NEW YORK FOR SENDING US THIS CHILLING NEWS.

THE CRITICS - THE "CUTLER POLL" by Jeffrey Hoyle

On November 22, 1963, in Dealey Plaza, Dallas, Texas, the Presidential motorcade was caught in a crossfire in which a total of four wounding shots were fired from at least three assassins.

This is the consensus of sixty-one critics who completed a poll, conceived by architect-researcher R.B. Cutler, and tabulated by Jeffrey P. Hoyle.

The survey attempted to canvass both critics and defenders of the Warren Report alike. It was mailed to over 250 researchers in June of 1976, but answered by less than 1/3 of those invited to participate. The poll, a plat of Dealey Plaza depicting the two wounding flightpaths according to the Report, instructed the participants that if they disagreed with the drawing, to sketch in their own idea of the flightpaths of the wounding hits and the rifle location(s).

Although answered by relatively few, many who did take part in the survey are well known to students of the assassination: Donald Freed, co-author of Executive Action (New York, Dell, 1973), Richard E. Sprague, the computer expert, critic and author of The Taking of America 1-2-3 (193 Pinewood Road, Hartsdale, N.Y.), and R.B. Cutler, author of The Flightpath of CE 399, Two Flightpaths, and Crossfire (Box 1465, Manchester, MA.), to name only a few. Dr. John Nichols of the University of Kansas Medical Center and author of The Assassination of President Kennedy ("The Practitioner", London, England 1973) and Dr. Robert Joling, former president of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences, also gave opinions.

THE SOURCE OF THE SHOTS

In dealing with the source of the wounding shots, the vast majority of those answering chose multiple locations for the "sniper's nests". The Texas School Book Depository (TSBD) was named by 97% as the source of some of the shots. Interestingly, though, only 25% of the majority mentioning the TSBD mentioned window #1 (Oswald's alleged window) alone. Forty-two percent mentioned the windows to the west (specifically windows #10-14) alone. (See table 4)

In a numerical breakdown in order of times mentioned, the following were named as the origin of the shots: (1) TSBD, (2) Dal-Tex Building (D-TB), (3) the Grassy Knoll (the majority saying "behind the fence" - only five mentioned the concrete wall), and (4) the Dallas County Records Building (DCRB).

Other possible sources named by 34% include the umbrella man (see The Umbrella Man by R.B. Cutler), the storm sewer inlet, and one participant named a mysterious "Mr. X" who allegedly fired 23 shots while standing on the corner of Houston and Elm, directly across from the TSBD. (See table 3)

THE BACK/THROAT WOUNDS

When speaking to the press, the doctors at Parkland Memorial Hospital described the President's throat wound as being 3-5 mm in diameter and, possibly, a wound of entrance. Since that moment, critics have used this assumption by the Parkland doctors to bolster their argument of crossfire. If there was a frontal wound of entrance, there had to be a gunman in front, therefore, a conspiracy.

Since that time, doctors have re-examined the autopsy material yet, in spite of the findings of the Clark Panel in 1968, and critic Dr. Cyril Wecht in 1973, that the back/throat wound was a through-and-through shot, the critics remain unconvinced.

Only 18% felt the back/throat wounds were caused by one shot. Seventy-five percent felt there were two separate shots, from two different locations, and 7% accepted the theory proposed by Josiah Thompson in Six Seconds in Dallas (New York, Bernard Geis Associates, 1967) that a fragment from the head shot caused the throat wound. (See table 5)

THE HEAD SHOT

In 1967 with the publication of such works as "The Case for Three Assassins" by David Welsh and David Lifton in the February Ramparts, Forgive My Grief II by Penn Jones (Box 1140, Midlothian, Texas) and Six Seconds in Dallas by Josiah Thompson, a simultaneous double-impact on the President's head became the accepted theory to explain the front-backward movement of the President's head after Zapruder frame 313.

In what appears to be a complete about-face, the consensus of those polled named a single shot from behind as being responsible for the fatal wound (see table 6), thus accepting the conclusion that the backward movement of the head after Z-313 can be physically and medically explained without breaking Newton's second law of motion.

COMMENTS AND CRITICISM

Not all who returned the poll offered opinions on the shots. Some, like Paris Flammonde, had "no firm conviction" as to the shots, times and origins.

Still others felt "unqualified" to decide.

Some, like Harold Weisberg, author of Post Mortem and the Whitewash series (Route 12, Frederick, MD.) were very critical of the idea of the poll itself. Mr. Weisberg commented that he wanted to be no part of any "truth by consensus" and pointed out that, once the poll was completed, "What can this mean? It will have no evidentiary value."

And Les Midgeley of CBS felt that the researchers don't really have any evidence at all, "just lots of opinions and speculations, some of which are plausible and interesting." He also pointed out that he is interested only in "hard evidence... we have exhausted the X-rays and the Zapruder film."

TABLES

NOTE: All percentages are based on the opinions of the 61 researchers who answered the poll completely. All percents are rounded to the nearest whole number.

(1) <u>WOUNDING SHOTS</u>	
no. shots	%
2	5%
3	16%
4	54%
5	23%
more	2%

(2) <u>ASSASSINS</u>	
no. assassins	%
1	6%
2	18%
3	43%
4	28%
5	3%
more	2%

(3) <u>SOURCE OF SHOTS</u>	
Knoll	6%
TSBD	97%
D-TB	64%
DCRB	15%
Other	34%

(4) <u>DEPOSITORY WINDOWS</u>	
Window #1	25%
Window #7-14	42%
Comb. of #1 and unspecified western window	7%

(5) <u>BACK/THROAT WOUND</u>	
1 shot (back entry/throat exit)	18%
2 shots (back entry/throat entry)	75%
Head shot fragment out throat	7%

(6) <u>HEAD SHOT</u>	
Single shot from behind	54%
Single shot from ahead	13%
Double-impact	33%



DEALEY PLAZA BREAKDOWN #3: THE STRANGE "ARRAIGNMENT" OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Dallas Chief of Police Jesse Curry, District Attorney Henry Wade, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation, as well as the Warren Commission, acted in conjunction to conceal this bizarre situation, which defies explanation, from you: that Lee Harvey Oswald, history's "official" assassin of President Kennedy, was never formally arraigned for the murder that we have been told time and time again that he alone committed!

According to the tale told by Curry, Wade, and Captain Will Fritz, this is the chronology that led up to that "arraignment":

- 7:10 p.m. - Capt. Fritz, after hours of interrogating Oswald (The Warren Report states blandly that Fritz "kept" no notes), signs a complaint charging Oswald with Tippit's murder.
- 11:26 p.m. - Fritz signs a second complaint against Oswald, this time charging him with murdering the President.
- 12:00 p.m. - Oswald is taken to the basement of the jail for a press conference. A reporter asks, "Did you kill the President?" To which Oswald replies, "No. I have not been charged with that. In fact nobody has said that to me yet. The first thing I heard about it was when the newspaper reporters in the hall asked me that question." As we will see, this conflicts with the "official" line. The police, who were there at the press conference, make no move to refute Oswald's denial. And it is hard to understand why he would deny that he had been charged with the President's murder.
- 12:20 a.m. - Oswald is taken to his cell to get some much-needed sleep.
- 1:30 a.m. - Oswald is awakened and taken to the identification bureau to (allegedly) be arraigned for the murder of John F. Kennedy. Despite the claims of Curry, Wade, Fritz, Hoover's FBI, et al, there is no proper documentation that this "arraignment" ever took place. It is later conceded that the usual procedure would have been to wait until Monday, when court would have been in session. But Oswald has a prior appointment on Monday - his funeral.

In 1969, however, researcher Sylvia Meagher turned up a suppressed FBI document, Commission Document 5 (CD 5) in the National Archives, which, citing the FBI's James Hosty as its source, says that Oswald was charged with the murder of Officer Tippit at 6:00 p.m. (see above), by authority of Asst. DA Bill Alexander, and was arraigned for that crime shortly thereafter. A complaint was filed by Fritz at 11:25 charging Oswald with the murder of the President. The final paragraph of this extraordinary document says: "No arraignment on the murder charges in connection with the death of President KENNEDY was held inasmuch as such arraignment was not necessary in view of the previous charges filed against OSWALD and for which he was arraigned."

The FBI, it seems, would have us believe that Oswald was not formally charged with killing the President of the United States because the cops already had the goods on him for murdering a Dallas cop! Oh mercy me!

REFERENCES

- (1) Accessories After the Fact by Sylvia Meagher (New York: Random House, 1976, pp. 305-308).
- (2) Joachim Joesten's TRUTH LETTER, Vol. 2, No. 3, October 15, 1969.

DOROTHY KILGALLEN
LOUIS LOMAX
SAL MINEO
LOU STAPLES
FREDDIE PRINZE
TONY ORLANDO
GERALDO RIVERA



Many people have forgotten the strange death of Dorothy Kilgallen or the death of Louis Lomax. Lomax was a very successful TV talk show host out in California until he got deeply involved in the assassination of President John Kennedy. Lomax died in a one-car accident on a lonely stretch of highway in New Mexico several years ago.

Sal Mineo was stabbed to death in an unsolved murder near his home in California shortly after he was chosen to play Sirhan Sirhan in an upcoming movie.

Readers of TCI know Lou Staples was murdered in Oklahoma in early July of this year.

Freddie Prinze was a very talented actor who, along with Tony Orlando, had made plans for a big TV production to raise money for a full investigation into the President's death. Prinze's "suicide" was a very strange one.

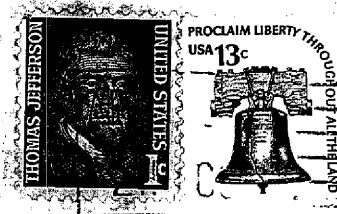
We have been told that Tony Orlando announced his retirement from television and committed himself to a mental hospital.

Geraldo Rivera had to threaten to quit in order to show the Abraham Zapruder film on his ABC television network show. Then Rivera was forced to have columnist Jack Anderson on to debunk the conspiracy.

Sure, we know, as attorney David Belin would say, these are just happenstances. Happenstances and nothing more. Just a group of happenstances. That is all, just happenstances. That is all.

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THE GRASSY KNOLL GAZETTE
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