

JL et al - - TA Tum or Ta TUM, Sprague and Cutler in Gallery for 6/78 RW 7/5/78

There would be no useful purpose in presenting an analysis ~~of~~ of the indecency. I mean the article, not the mag. It is absolutely insane. But a fine ~~very~~ horror story for collectors. (I've filed under Gallery for any who ask -remind me.)

You know TUM. = The Umbrella Man. TA is new, at least to me. = The Accomplice. Aka Radio Man and not Hicks, the earlier Radio Man.

One of the few uses for such incredibly sick stuff is to illustrate to a court the natural consequences of all the unnecessary withholdings and the withholding for so long of what is now in part/or in toto available.

These characters now have a micro-minerature, self-propelled flechette being launched from The Umbrella by TUM. (Eho then laid his secret weapon down and had a casual visit with TA, who came over to sit and chat in the sun and on camera. Clever, these CIAs. Whodthink it?)

Sing it with either emphasis, this is a looney tune.

For those who have not been able to keep up with the Adventures of TUM his secret weapon opens up and as it does automatically puts a firing tube at right angles, pre-sighted, I presume, through a hole in the umbrella. Currier's sketches, which take up a bit more than half a page, do not include any sighting device. Appropriate, of course. There is another unlabelled detail, the hole. It is not clear to me whether this is a hole made in firing, the sighting thus being through the solid black fabric of TU, or a neatly stitched hole made in foresight, stitched to prevent ravelling.

These of genius have provided other details, though. The flechette, tiny little devil, has pop-up fins. The second illustration shows one popped down. Appropriate, too.

Because this is supposed to have paralyzed JFK, its ostensible only purpose, it is identified as having been fired at Z188. Thus there is the legend "flightpath Z -188" which merely shows the little devil going at right-angles to the (center) post of TU.

The rest of the proof is photographic: the Z frame showing both the open U and JFK. If both are in the same frame what more does one need?



# The Publisher's Page



For more than three years, *Gallery* has been dedicated to finding out the truth behind the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Despite the evidence that mounted in support of the conspiracy theory, almost every representative of the mass media—newspapers, radio, and television—continued to scoff at our efforts. Worse still, the majority of Americans began to "grow weary of the whole subject" and wished it would go away.

Then, suddenly, on the very last day of its funded existence, the Congressional Committee on Assassinations revealed that there was, indeed, substantial evidence to indicate the "possibility" that Lee Harvey Oswald had not acted alone.

Thank heaven for small favors! If it weren't so serious a matter, we could have enjoyed the moment of relieved frustration: for months we had been offering new and informative witnesses for the Committee to hear, and not a single one had even been contacted.

Now, with newsmen and broadcasters tripping over each other to get to the bottom of this newly opened story, *Gallery* is taking what we believe will be one of the most important steps taken by any news medium.

By the time you read this, *Gallery* will have conducted a major round-table meeting of JFK assassination experts, who will have been flown to New York City to discuss and report on their latest findings regarding the following: previously untold facts about the events of November 22, 1963 in Dallas; the ways in which the Congressional Committee deliberately avoided hearing testimony that conflicted with their preconceived goal of proving the Warren Commission Report's accuracy; the details of how the last two days of hearings turned everything upside down; recommendations for continuing the investigation more effectively through the Justice Department and other specific means. And witnesses who should have been called by the Committee will have their opportunity to be heard for the first time!

The transcript of this historic symposium will be published in our June 1979 issue, so that *Gallery* readers can continue to be kept informed about developments in this case.

(Earlier *Gallery* issues—October and November 1975; May 1976; November 1977; February, April, and June 1978—contained important investigative articles in our ongoing probe. Copies of all but February 1978 can be ordered from the "Back Issues" ad which appears on page 24.)

There is one sour note in all of this. It's unfortunate that so many publications have, in the years since 1963, attempted to cash in on public interest by "sensationalizing" and exaggerating their reporting of the assassination case. The February issue of *Hustler* magazine states boldly (and misleadingly) on its front cover: "Exclusive! President Kennedy's Killers Revealed!" *Gallery* would have liked nothing better than to have this be true—whether the news came from *Hustler* or *Newsweek* or NBC. Unfortunately, the poor suckers who bought copies of that issue quickly learned that the article inside was very likely a work of fantasy; even the magazine's own introduction was careful to point out that the piece may have had no validity whatsoever, contained no documented proof, and was probably nothing more than the "speculation" of one man who "claimed through his inventions in the field of artificial-gemstone technology (the cornerstone of laser-beam application) . . . he became privy to worlds that can just barely be imagined, let alone glimpsed by ordinary mortals."

That front-cover line may have sold a lot of copies of *Hustler*, but it was a black mark in the field of serious investigative research. Perhaps *Gallery's* symposium will make up for it.

## A PUBLICATION OF MONTCALM PUBLISHING CORPORATION



### President

Sidney Z. Gellman

**Secretary Treasurer**  
S. Edward Orenstein

**Executive Vice Presidents**  
Nils A. Shapiro  
Edward Ernest

### EDITORIAL

**Editor and Publisher:** Nils A. Shapiro;  
**Editorial Director:** Eric Protter; **Executive Editor:** F. Joseph Spieler; **Managing Editor:** Barbara Cronie; **Associate Editors:** Jane Bayer (Copy), Amelia Grey; **Cartoon Editor:** Judy Linden; **National Affairs Editor:** L. Fletcher Prouty; **Science & Technology Editor:** Lowell Ponte; **International Affairs Editor:** Willem Oltmans; **Medical Editor:** Dr. Sidney Z. Gellman; **Contributing Editors:** Robert Angus (Audio); Ron Butler (Fashion); Peter Frishauf, Katharine Rice (Medicine); Bernard Kirsch (Sports); Bob Lardine (Interviews); Sheldon Marks (Wine & Spirits); Meridee Merzer (Music); Donald Newlove (Books); Tom Seligson (Film); Jerry Shields (Environment); Joyce Snyder (Campus); Susan Toepfer (People)

### ART

**Design Director:** Derek Burton; **Assistant Art Director:** Dawn C. O'Keefe; **Art Assistant:** Steve Alexander; **Promotions and Advertising Design:** Georg The Design Group

### ADMINISTRATIVE

**Controller:** Robert Aronson; **Manager, Administrative Services:** Elaine Oxenberg; **Public Relations Director:** Anthony Staffieri; **Public Relations Associate:** Melissa Blank; **Circulation Director:** Denise Kelly; **Circulation Assistant:** Deborah Clark; **Eastern Newsstand Sales Director:** Jerry Alexander; **West Coast Newsstand Sales Director:** Ken Kiose; **Accounting Manager:** Sheila Berman; **Accounting Assistant:** Beverly Kartez; **Traffic:** Mark Mangino

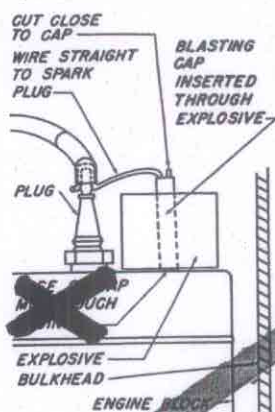
### MARKETING DIVISION

**Director (Books, Products):** Edward Ernest;  
**Customer Services-Products and Books:** Ernest F. Reynolds

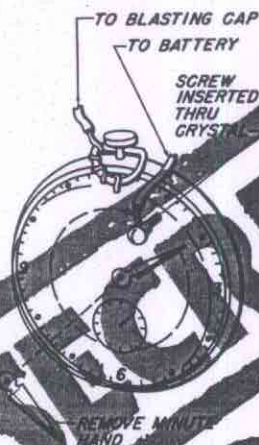
### ADVERTISING

**Vice President, Advertising Director:** Martin Lassman; **Advertising Production Manager:** Rachel Britapaja; **Advertising Offices:** (West Coast) Palmer Associates, 17925 Skypark Circle, Suite G, Irvine, CA 92714. Tel.: (714) 540-0775; (South) Advertising Sales South, 180 Allen Road, NW, Suite 216, Atlanta, GA 30328. Tel.: (404) 256-1717

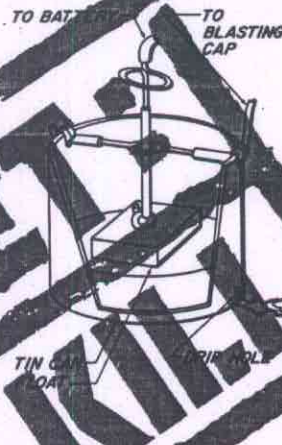




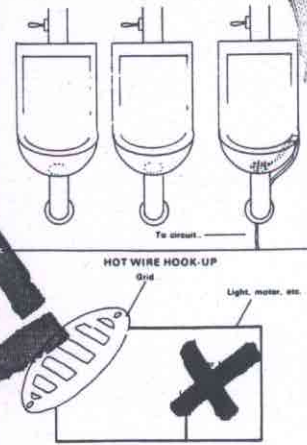
Vehicle Booby Trap



Pocket Watch Electric Delay



Water-Drip Electric Delay



Hot Wire

## THE CIA'S SECRET WEAPONS SYSTEMS

Exploding wine bottles, guns constructed out of pipes, bullets made of teeth, aspirin explosives: they sound like props from a second-rate spy story. Horrifically enough, they are real. The CIA has spent a great deal of its time—and your money—developing countless bizarre weapons for assassination, sabotage, and mass destruction. If that's news to you, it's because the CIA doesn't want these products, some of which are quite easy to put together, to fall into the "wrong hands." As for whether they are in the right hands now—judge for yourself.

by Andrew Stark

**T**he CIA has developed many exotic and sophisticated devices intended for use in interrogation, sabotage, and assassination. These weapons are necessary—if you grant that what the CIA itself does is necessary. If the CIA wants to eliminate a key KGB agent operating in Hungary, it faces certain problems. It would be virtually impossible to slip a deadly weapon, such as a gun or bomb, past Hungarian customs officials. Thus, the CIA assassin must assemble his weapon from commonly obtainable materials after he crosses the border.

The CIA agent might decide to construct a urea nitrate explosive, commonly known as a urine bomb. This weapon is quite deadly, easily exploded, and consists primarily of nitric acid and urine. The urine bomb is one of literally hundreds of murderous weapons in the CIA arsenal.

The *New York Times* of September 26, 1975 revealed the existence of guns that shoot cobra-venom darts. Then there was the shoe polish compound intended to make Fidel Castro's beard fall out, so that he would lose his "charisma." And CIA laboratories in Fort Monmouth, New Jersey devel-

oped the famous rifle that shoots around corners.

Some CIA weapons are designed to kill many people—deadly germs can be released in subways; others are intended to kill a single, specific individual—the Borgia ring contains deadly poison to be slipped into a victim's drink; and still others are standard weapons supplied for such missions as overthrowing the Allende government in Chile in 1973.

The information about CIA weapons that you will read in this article generally has not been made public before. It was not intended to be. But your tax dollars pay for these devices; it is your right to know about them.

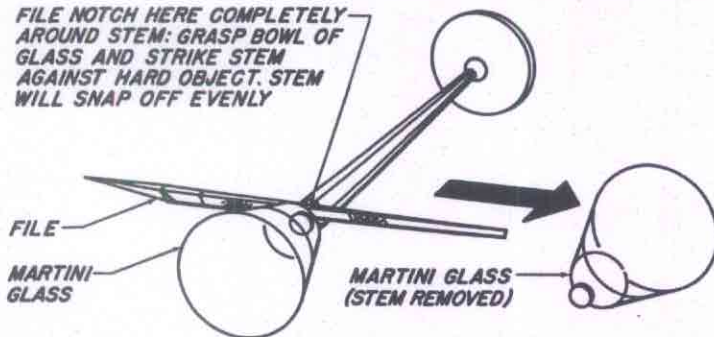
There is a booklet, written in 1977 and distributed to a select group of U.S. mercenaries, titled *CIA Improvised Sabotage Devices*. This instructional guidebook, part of "the Combat Bookshelf," was published by Desert Publications, P.O. Box 22005, Phoenix, Arizona 85028. If you want to know how the CIA turns a cigar box into an explosive that can destroy a 10,000-gallon capacity storage tank, then *CIA Improvised Sabotage Devices* is what you should read. You will need it if you

want to build the "Water-Drip Electric Delay," a bomb that requires little more than wood scrap, a tin can, and a battery. The "Pocket Watch Electric Delay" requires little more than a watch, a screw, and a battery. The "Mousetrap Electric Release" is another bomb, this one requiring a mousetrap, a trip wire, a battery, and little else. It is described as "an excellent device to use with bazooka rockets against trucks, tanks, or locomotives." The "Chemical Instantaneous Initiator" is made from a sugar-chlorate mix and is effective in sabotaging trains. The "Martini Glass Shaped Charge" is a bomb that also can be made out of a beer can. You might want to try to construct the "Vehicle Booby Trap." The "Potassium Chlorate and Sugar Igniter" and the "Sawdust, Moth Flakes, and Oil Incendiary" can be made with only what you see in their titles.

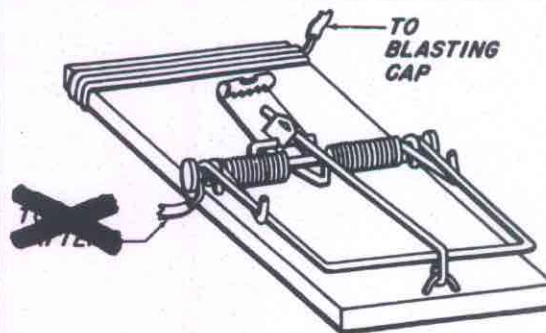
For these and more than fifty other CIA devices, step-by-step instructions on how to make them and illustrations of what they should look like when completed are given. Turn a wine bottle into a bomb. Build a land-mine rocket. Manufacture napalm in your basement. Even the simple how-tos of



FILE NOTCH HERE COMPLETELY AROUND STEM: GRASP BOWL OF GLASS AND STRIKE STEM AGAINST HARD OBJECT. STEM WILL SNAP OFF EVENLY



Martini Glass-Shaped Charge



Mousetrap Electric Release

causing a dust explosion can be found in *CIA Improvised Sabotage Devices*.

Why is the CIA so deeply involved in sabotage techniques? The CIA might think it is in this country's interest to delay scientific work being done by another nation. Or, the CIA might want to disrupt a nation's economy in the hope that the resulting chaos will lead to civil unrest and the overthrow of the existing government (some of this actually happened in Chile). The original John Rockefeller used such tactics against his competitors. He simply had their refineries blown up.

Another pamphlet the CIA would not like you to see is titled *How to Kill*, written by John Minnery, edited by Robert Brown and Peder Lund, and published by Paladin Press, Box 1307, Boulder, Colorado 80306. The reason the CIA would prefer that you not see this eighty-eight-page pamphlet, which is unavailable at bookstores and newsstands, is because it contains a number of "ingenious" methods of doing what the title says. Also, Paladin Press, which published a book called *OSS Sabotage and Demolition Manual*, is widely regarded by journalists as an organization with close ties to mercenary groups and the CIA. Paladin Press doesn't want you to know that, but how else could they have published the *OSS Sabotage and Demolition Manual*? The Office of Strategic Services was the precursor of today's CIA.

This writer's call to Colorado yielded the following conversation:

"How could you publish the *OSS Sabotage and Demolition Manual*," I asked Peder Lund, editor and publisher of Paladin Press, "if your organization, at the least, was not dealing with former OSS agents? And what about *How to Kill*?"

"I don't talk to journalists," Lund said.

"You're called the Paladin Press. You must publish books. Can I order them?"

"No."

"Why not? You're a publisher, aren't you?"

"We're afraid our publications might fall into the wrong hands."

"What are the right hands?" I asked.

"I don't talk to journalists."

"Have you ever heard of Desert Publications?" I asked.

"A fine outfit," Lund said. "If they recommend you, I'll send you our material."

"That's my problem," I said. "They don't seem to have a phone number."

"Well, they're a good group."

"Listen," I said, "wasn't your group, and Desert Publications besides, involved in CIA mercenary activity in Africa?"

"I don't know anything about that."

"Were you in the Special Forces?"

"July 1967 to July 1968 in Vietnam."

"Were you CIA?"

"I was MACV [Military Armed Forces Command Vietnam]."

"You weren't affiliated with CIA?"

"I didn't say that."

"What do you say?"

"We did joint operations with CIA on the Phoenix Program."

"Wasn't that a murder operation?"

"No. It was snatching people."

The Phoenix Program was designed for a job that the CIA euphemistically described as "eliminating the Viet Cong infrastructure." In reality, it was a rampant reign of terror run out of CIA headquarters at Langley, Virginia. Former CIA director William Colby later termed the program "effective." The Phoenix Program was a naked murder campaign, as proved by every realistic report, ranging from the Bertrand Russell Tribunal to the Dellums Committee to admissions by CIA agents themselves. The program killed—and none of these killings occurred in combat—18,000 people, mostly women and children.

But what about Peder Lund, editor and publisher of Paladin Press? The

book he edited and published, *How to Kill*, outlined a surfeit of murder methods, horrific techniques of causing people to die. For example:

"Without getting too deeply into the realm of the bizarre," wrote John Minnery, the author of *How to Kill*, as he proceeded to just that, "a specially loaded bullet made from a human tooth (bicuspid) could be fired under the jaw or through the mouth into the head. The tooth is a very hard bone, and its enamel shell would allow it to penetrate into the brain. The intention here is also to hide the cause of death because the examiner in his search for a projectile will disregard bone fragments."

One last example from *How to Kill* should give you the flavor of the book:

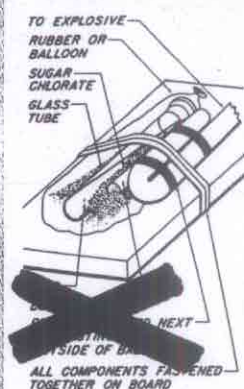
#### Lesson Nine: Hot Wire

"Essentially, the weapon is an electrified grid in the urinal basin. This can take the form of a screen cover for the drain or a metal grill. If the urinal is completely porcelain, the screen must be added by the assassin. The drain cover is connected to the electrical system of the washroom by means of an insulated cord that is hidden behind the plumbing.

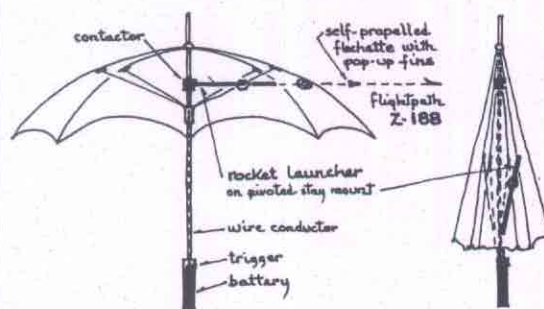
"What happens when the subject uses the urinal should be obvious now. The subject's urine, which is a salty liquid and a perfect conductor of electricity, makes contact with the charged grid, and the shock will kill him."

This reporter's investigation revealed that the "Hot Wire" was child's play compared to certain other CIA weapons devices. For instance, I was able to obtain Volumes One and Two of the *CIA Black Book* on improvised munitions, volumes that are stamped "for official use only" on almost every page. It is obvious why the CIA would like these books to remain secret. With elaborate instructions, they describe how to make high explosives from aspirin, how to construct a nail grenade,





Chemical Instantaneous Initiator



Umbrella System

and how to turn a Coke bottle into a bomb.

Described in detail in the *Black Book* is the previously mentioned urea nitrate explosive, or, as it is known to the pros, "the piss bomb." Instructions for the preparation of this weapon assure the maker that animal urine will do as well as human; the important thing is to have ten cups of it, boil it down to one cup, and mix it with the nitric acid.

Also described in the *Black Book* is how to construct a pipe pistol, which, as the name indicates, is a gun constructed out of a pipe. Other weapons include a cooking syringe filled with poison that can be stabbed into "the subject's" stomach; a cyanide gas pistol; a throat cutter gauntlet knife (razor sharp and only an inch or so in length); and a mixture of fertilizer and aluminum powder that can be made into a powerful bomb.

Why build murder weapons out of such weird material? Is the CIA insane?

No. In its own way, the whole thing is perfectly logical.

The pamphlet *How to Kill* explained it all: "As most of these devices are homemade, this precludes the possibility of their being traced. They are, in effect, 'sanitized' and perfect for assassinations, where weapons are prohibited, or where customs in the hostile country are stringent, so these can be made from local materials."

Being a contract killer for the CIA is not all roses. You cannot kill in just any way. A number of attempts have been made on Fidel Castro's life—some with the CIA and the Mafia cooperating—and some of them may have failed because of restrictions imposed on the potential assassins. It would be unacceptable for Castro's murder to be laid at the door of the CIA. This would make Castro a martyr in the eyes of his countrymen. Thus, a method that would suggest death by natural causes must be found.

Abundant speculation and considerable evidence suggest that the CIA or some other government agency arranged for the "natural" deaths of

David Ferrie, Jack Ruby, George De Mohrenschildt, and other potential witnesses into the assassination of John Kennedy. Some methods of killing, like the injection of an air bubble into the bloodstream, will often go unnoticed by medical examiners.

Another hard-to-trace method of killing is to mail a snake to the victim. This is known as killing by long distance. A disadvantage to this method is that the snake might bite an innocent third party who just happens to open the package. The advantage is that once the snake has struck, the evidence can simply slither away.

Sometimes, as the CIA knows, killing has to be done at close range. For this purpose, a valuable weapon is the ice pick with a blood arrester attached. The blood arrester is a cloth wrapped near the tip of the ice pick. When the pick is shoved into the victim, the spurting blood is absorbed by the blood arrester. People who see the victim fall will probably think he has had a heart attack. While the onlookers try to help the victim, the assassin uses this valuable ten or fifteen seconds to escape unnoticed.

Often it is advisable to use what is called in the trade a "quiet weapon." Silenced weapons can include pistols, rifles, and even machine guns.

Poison is a quiet killer. Here is a partial list of the poisons the CIA has become expert at administering: oil of bitter almonds; ant paste; cadmium, used in vapor form, and death is delayed four hours; radiator cleaner, also causing a delayed death; Cantharides (Spanish Fly); ethyl mercury; and freon, heated by a flame. These poisons and many others are listed in *How to Kill*. The author then cautions the reader:

"Unless otherwise stated, these poisons are either to be injected into the subject, or taken orally by him by adding it to his food. Use common sense in the application of these potions and, if possible, double the O.D. necessary."

W.H. Bowart, in his book, *Operation*

*Mind Control*, described the CIA's use of drugs: "In 1953, the CIA made plans to purchase ten kilograms of LSD for use in 'drug experiments with animals and human beings.' Since there are more than 10,000 doses in a gram, that meant the CIA wanted 100 million doses. The CIA obviously intended to 'corner the market' on LSD so that other countries would not be ahead of the U.S. in their potential for 'LSD warfare.'"


Dr. Albert Hoffman, an early researcher into the uses of LSD, was horrified by what the CIA was doing: "I had perfected LSD for medical use, not as a weapon. It can make you insane or even kill you if it is not properly used under medical supervision. In any case, the research should be done by medical people and not by soldiers or intelligence agencies."

Perhaps the most frightening weapon of all is the one that can be used to alter weather and climate. It was used with considerable success in Vietnam. It slowed troop movements with heavy rains, and it destroyed the rice crop, as well. The danger is that these climatological changes may become permanent, affecting not only enemies of the United States, but also the entire planet.

Finally, considerable evidence exists that the United States, through the CIA, employed germ warfare during the Korean War. A number of captured pilots testified that germ warfare was used, but their testimony was dismissed as brainwashing. A Marine Corps colonel named Frank H. Schwable signed a germ warfare confession and, according to W.H. Bowart, "named names, cited missions, described meetings and strategy conferences."

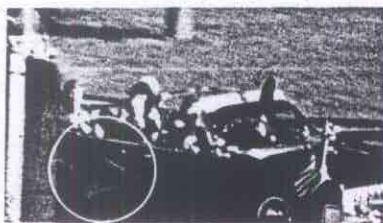
Schwable later repudiated his confession. But the charges of germ warfare were taken up in front of the United Nations, and a number of countries believed them.

The United States, incidentally, was later charged with using nerve gas in Vietnam.

What you have read on these pages is pretty revolting stuff. Yet, if the world ought to be saved from Communism, who can say it is not necessary? One danger, of course, is that these terrible weapons have been introduced into our body politic and have produced strange and terrible fruits on our own native soil. When assassination becomes government policy, when men are trained to kill in every conceivable way, when morality is set aside for a "higher good," can even the President of the United States consider himself safe? 

Andrew Stark is a pseudonym for a specialist on weaponry.

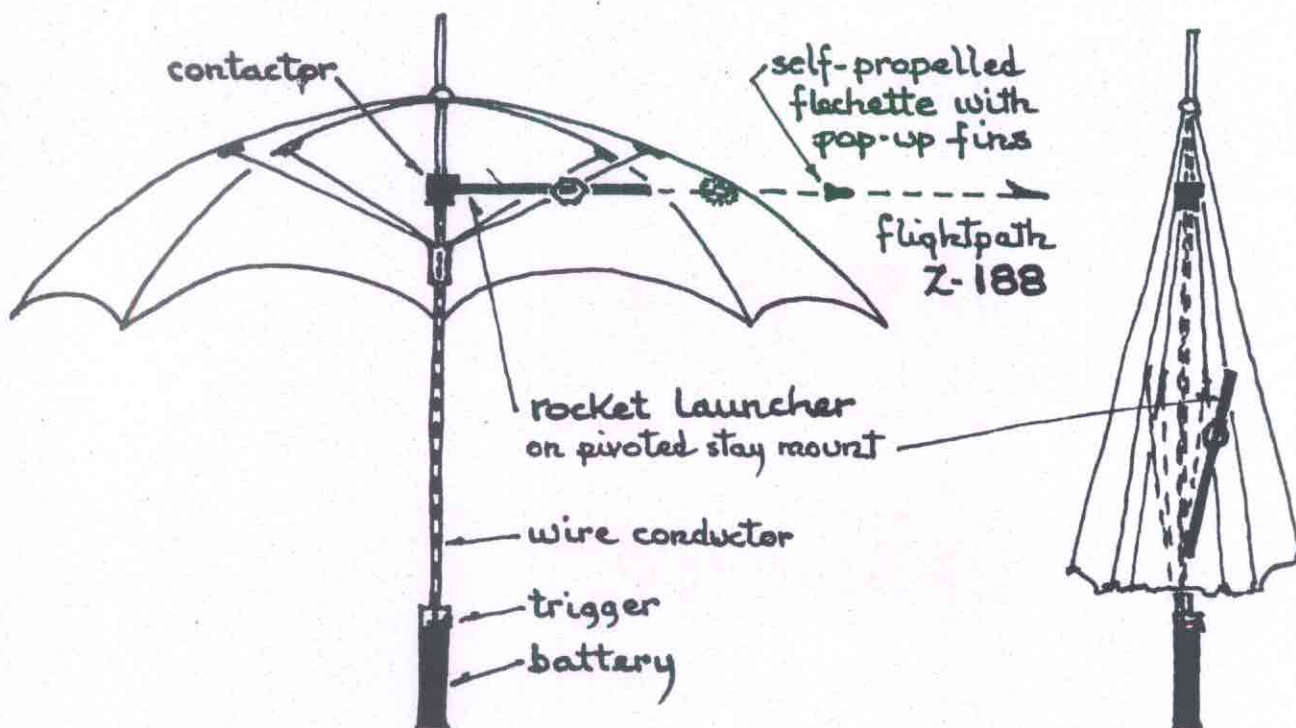




November 22, 1963, the day President Kennedy was slain, was bright and sunny in Dallas. Why, then, was there a young man with an open umbrella on Elm Street, less than 30 feet from the President's car as it slowly passed by? Here now is a shocking answer to this puzzle by a former consultant to the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

by Richard E. Sprague and Robert Cutler

## THE UMBRELLA SYSTEM: PRELUDE TO AN ASSASSINATION



### INTRODUCTION:

**T**o the skeptic who refuses to accept the idea that the Central Intelligence Agency was involved in the assassination of John Kennedy, nothing could be more convincing than to demonstrate how one of the CIA's secret poison and weapon systems was used in the assassination. Such a claim would have been scoffed at by everyone, but the weapons system itself was made public by Mr. William Colby, CIA director; Mr. Richard Helms, former CIA director; and Mr.

Charles Senseney, a contract weapons designer for the CIA in testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence (the Church Committee) in September 1975.

The system is based on launching devices of various types, used to launch a self-propelled, rocket-like dart, or flechette. The flechette can carry either a paralyzing or fatal poison.

The flechette itself is very simple. It is about the same size and looks like the tip of a large chicken feather. It is plastic and has tiny tail fins. Many varieties were developed for different uses. The

great advantage of this weapon is that it is recoilless, almost silent, and the flechette travels at a high velocity which increases after launch. The flechettes can be fired singly or in high-impact clusters.

It is propelled to its target by a solid-state fuel, ignited electronically at the launcher. It strikes its target, animal or human, dissolves completely in the body leaving no observable trace, and totally paralyzes its victim within two seconds.

The launching devices developed by Mr. Charles Senseney at Fort Detrick,

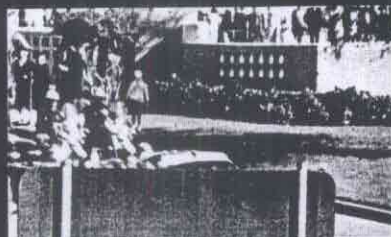




1. Z189



2. Z190



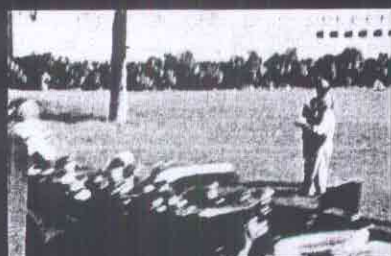
3. Z204



4. Z224



5. Z225



6. Z227

#### Analysis of JFK's Motions and the Shots: Numbers beginning with "Z" are frames of the Zapruder film.

**C**rucial to an understanding of the shots and JFK's reactions to them is an understanding of President Kennedy's hand, head, and upper torso movements at the time he was hit by shots, and the motions of Governor Connally. Contrary to what most media organizations and some researchers state, JFK's hands did not raise to grasp at his throat. The Zapruder film shows quite clearly that just the opposite occurred. Photos #1 through 6, are frames 189, 190, 204, 224, 225, and 227 from the Zapruder film. The President's right hand can be seen making what appears at first to be a slight forward jerk between frames 189 and 190 (1/18 second) and then snapping downward from his forehead to a position well below his throat by frames Z224 and Z225. It also clenches into a fist. His head, during this two-second timespan, snaps into a nearly straight-ahead position, and his left hand raises and clenches into a fist somewhat below his right hand level. His right fist can be seen to be still moving downward between frames Z224 and Z225.

The discontinuity between Z189 and Z190 added to the continuous downward, fist-clenching motion of his right hand from Z190 to Z225 has been taken by many researchers as evidence of a shot striking JFK at frame Z189. The theory of discontinuous motion caused by a transfer of momentum from an externally applied force is evident here. Any discontinuity in JFK's motions occurring in the 1/18 second between frames can be taken as evidence of momentum transfer from a projectile, rather than being caused by any internal neurological phenomenon, voluntary or involuntary. What actually occurs between Z189 and Z190 is a backward and upward motion of JFK's head. His right hand remains in a fixed position with respect to the side of the limousine. This indicates a shot from the front.

A second such discontinuity occurs between frames Z225 and Z227 (2/18 second), during which time JFK's head and upper torso are driven forward and down into his clenched fists. The fists remain in a fixed position with respect to the side of the limousine. JFK's elbows are flung upward and outward by the force of a rifle bullet striking him in the back. This is the shot that caused the back wound 5 1/4 inches down from the top of his shirt and created holes in his jacket, his shirt, and his back. It did *not* exit at his throat.

A similar analysis of momentum transfer from the rear causing a discontinuity in motion can be made for Governor Connally between frames Z237 and Z238 (photos #7 and 8). Finally, JFK's head motions between frames Z312, Z313, Z314, and Z321 (shown in photos 9 through 12) demonstrate two transfers of momentum—one from the rear, between Z312 and Z313, and another from the right front, between Z313 and Z314 and up to Z321. The latter bullet drove JFK's head and upper torso back and to his left, where he bounced off the rear seat into his wife's arms.

Maryland for the CIA included a cane, a fountain pen, soda straws, and an umbrella.

The umbrella was used to shoot President Kennedy.

The flechette struck JFK in the throat, causing a small entrance wound, but leaving no other trace. The missile was about 5 millimeters in diameter, and the wound was 4 millimeters. The size of the wound as compared to the size of the flechette is consistent with other findings of this nature. This particular wound, officially called an exit wound by the Warren Commission, puzzled medical examiners and critics of the Warren Commission alike. The critics charged that had the throat wound been an exit wound, it could not have been so small.

JFK was paralyzed by poison contained in the flechette in less than two seconds—so paralyzed that the first rifle bullet that hit him did not knock him down, but left him in a nearly upright position. A second volley of shots fired at JFK a few seconds later struck a stationary, visible target. The paralyzing flechette shot was fired by a man holding the umbrella launcher. He was in close proximity to an accomplice. Using a radio transmitter, the accomplice signaled the riflemen through each of their respective radiomen in the Dal Tex building, the western end of the Texas School Book Depository building, and on the grassy knoll.

An exquisitely timed intelligence murder was performed. The paralytic poison allowed two volleys of rifle shots to be fired into JFK. He had become a sitting duck.

In what follows, the basic evidence for this sophisticated murder technique and weapon system will be presented. Much of the evidence, in the form of photographs, has been under the noses of assassination researchers for many years. The testimony given by Colby, Helms, and Senseney opened the minds of a small group of researchers, who looked at the photographic, medical, and ballistics evidence in a new way.

The coauthors of this article and researcher Christopher Sharrett have now been able to clearly show that JFK's assassination had to have been a carefully planned, well-executed intelligence operation, using CIA weapons and techniques.

#### BASIC QUESTIONS:

Throughout the last fourteen years, a number of questions arising from the evidence obtained at Dealey Plaza have puzzled serious researchers. While these questions seem to be unrelated, all of them are answered in a very logical way by this new interpretation of the evidence.



The questions concern President Kennedy's throat wound, the motions of his hands and head before the fatal shot struck, the timing of the shots, the absence of bullets, the presence of a man carrying an open umbrella, and the trajectory of an early shot from in front of JFK. Here are the questions:

#### The Throat Wound and Trajectory of the Throat Shot:

Assuming the throat wound in JFK to be an entry wound, why was it so small (4mm)? How could a rifle bullet leave such a small wound (about the size of a soda straw)?

If a bullet did enter JFK's throat, where did it go? Why was no trace of a bullet found? The entry wound apparently was not at a downward angle. If a bullet was fired from the grassy knoll, hitting JFK in the throat at Z189 (frame 189 of the film shot by Abraham Zapruder), where could it have come from to enter at a nearly horizontal trajectory, while missing everything in its path, including the Stemmons Freeway sign, Abraham Zapruder, a small tree, the side of the limousine, Secret Service agent Kellerman, Governor Connally, and the limousine windshield? Where did the throat shot come from (see photo #13)?

Why is there a forward motion of JFK's right hand between Z189 and Z190, if a shot hit him from the front at that time? Why didn't that bullet drive JFK violently backward (see photos #1 and 2)?

#### The Motions of JFK's Hands:

Why did the President's hands clench into fists and drop below his throat as the result of a bullet striking him in the throat? Why did his head snap around to the front? These motions, which can be observed in photos #1 to 6, Zapruder frames 189, 190, 204, 224, 225, and 227, appear to be more like a stiffening action, taking a little less than two seconds, rather than the grasping at his throat described by many casual observers. JFK did not grasp at his throat at all.

Why didn't the bullet fired at frame Z225, striking JFK in the back, knock him down on the seat? Why are JFK's fists still in the same position after the bullet hits, Z225 to Z227 (see photo #6, 2/18 second after photo #5)? The motions make it appear that JFK's head, torso, and fists were frozen in position at Z225. The bullet forced his head and upper torso down and forward into his fists. It flung his elbows outward as though they were pivoting around his fists and shoulders. Why?

Why didn't JFK duck or turn or shout after he was hit at Z189? His mouth opened, but there is obviously no lip or mouth motion between Z224 and the time of the fatal shots. When Governor

John Connally was hit, he screamed "like a stuck pig," said Jackie Kennedy, and rolled to the floor of the car. One bullet went completely through Connally, and he is alive today. If JFK had been able to fall to the floor after the first, nonlethal bullet hit him in the back, he might have lived, too. But he could not, because the flechette's poison had paralyzed him. The people who thought they heard JFK scream were imagining it.

#### The Timing of the Shots:

Some witnesses said they heard two volleys of shots separated by a few seconds. The photographic evidence coupled with other evidence shows there actually were two volleys of shots: The first volley was timed between Z189, when the throat shot hit, and Z237, when a shot hit Connally.\* The back shot hit JFK at Z225. The shots in this volley occurred over forty-eight frames, or about two and a half seconds. If the Z189 shot is taken out, the other two shots were separated by only twelve frames, or about a half-second. The earliest overseas press reports, such as NZPA-AAP (New Zealand Press Association) datelined Dallas, said, "Three bursts of gunfire, apparently from automatic weapons, were heard." These earliest reports had not been tampered with.

The second volley occurred at frames Z312 and Z313, nearly simultaneously. The shot that missed could have also been fired at about this same time (see photos #9 and 10).

The questions are:

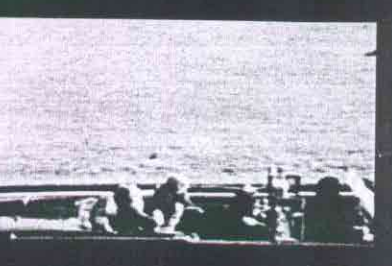
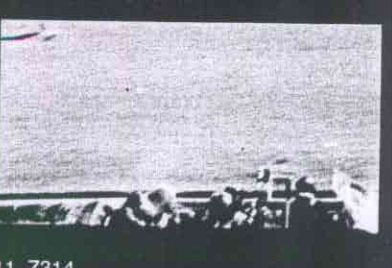
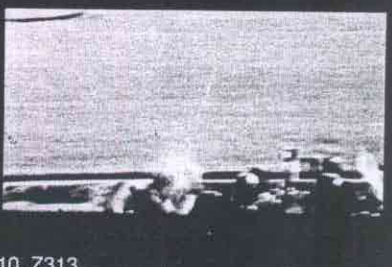
Were there two volleys of shots, and if so, why?

How could shots fired from three or four widely separated positions be timed so accurately? Keep in mind that the earliest reports said "automatic weapons." On-the-spot witnesses heard shots so closely timed that they reported them to be from automatic weapons. This takes precision firing under control.

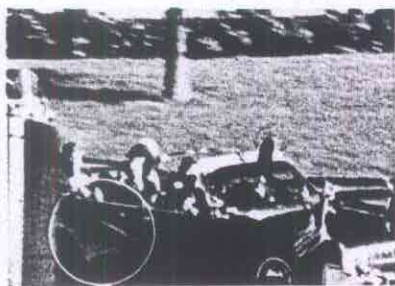
#### The Umbrella and The Umbrella Man (TUM):

Questions have always been raised about TUM (The Umbrella Man) ever since Josiah Thompson and Richard Sprague discovered the open umbrella in a series of photographs. Photo #13, a picture taken by Phil Willis at Zapruder frame 202, shows TUM with open umbrella. Photos #4, 5, and 6 (frames 224, 225, and 227 of Zapruder's film) show the umbrella protruding from behind the Stemmons Freeway sign. Photo #14 (by Richard Bothun) shows TUM

\*The authors disagree on the timing of the Connally shot. Cutler believes it was fired at Z223. Sprague at Z237, a difference of less than a second. In either case, it was part of the first volley and was a separate shot from the JFK back shot at Z225.







**No natural reason seemed to exist for a fairly young man to be holding an open umbrella over his head while the President was passing by ten or fifteen feet away.**

Colonel L. Fletcher Prouty of the Defense Department witnessed a demonstration of the flechette-launching weapon system in his office in Washington, D.C. in 1960. Here is his description.

**I**t was in my own office, in a part of the Office of the Secretary of Defense, in the Pentagon in 1960 that I first saw an early version of the weapon fired. On July 29, 1960 I flew to Fort Detrick, Maryland by helicopter from the Pentagon to see developments of this and other new weapons at that top secret installation. I am able from personal and official experience to support the Sprague-Cutler thesis that an umbrella weapon was used as part of the JFK murder plot.

The inventor of the flechette rocket was shown into my office by a fellow staff member, and I was told that he had something he wanted to demonstrate to the military to see if it could be developed into some useful tactical weapon system. In his hand he held several small plastic tubes which looked to me like soda straws, about "thick malt shake" size. Then he showed me a small plastic, nylon perhaps, rocket. It was a perfectly shaped, miniature rocket, complete with tail fins. Inside was a tiny charge of propellant.

Then, without further introduction, the inventor touched a button, and two tiny flechettes zipped out of the "straws" and slammed into the thick soundproofing of the wall across the office. Only their tail fins stuck out from the wall, and the inventor said that it was a good thing he had only a partial charge in them, because they could easily have gone right through a normal wall panel and acoustic board.

This early, unengineered weapon was shaped something like a pistol with a flashlight-size chamber above the grip. The inventor contemplated using about twenty-five or thirty "straws" mounted together and fired all at once or in clusters. This would give a buckshot impact and more effective target coverage. I was impressed.

I called my boss' office and introduced the inventor. Again we went through the demonstration. It was not long before the weapon system was under top secret control and was being worked on by some of the military specialists at Fort Detrick. I heard about the development of the weapon many times later, but I did not see it again until it was exhibited at the Church Committee hearings. Shortly after that, when I saw Cutler's first "Umbrella Man" book (*The Umbrella Man: Evidence of Conspiracy*), published in October 1975 and describing an "air-rifle" type umbrella weapon, I wrote to him to explain that I thought it much more likely that The Umbrella Man had used the rocket flechette I had seen demonstrated.

It remained for Senseney's Church Committee testimony to close the circle when he stated that he had developed just such an umbrella weapon at the same place I had gone with the earlier weapon—Fort Detrick. The rest of this remarkable story is developed by Sprague and Cutler.

As you read this article, consider this: It is against Secret Service directives for anyone to be permitted along the route of the President carrying something as conspicuous as a weapon concealer as an umbrella. Furthermore, it is abnormal for anyone standing close to the President to open an umbrella in sunlight, raise it, lower it, and maneuver it as this man did. Why was this permitted by the Secret Service? Who had the power to arrange that TUM not be apprehended with the umbrella weapon that day?

Consider also that until the day of the JFK assassination in 1963, there was no place that anybody outside of the very small CIA and Special Forces group (perhaps as many as twenty people) could get access to that flechette-launching weapon system or anything like it.

Someone had the power to ensure TUM's nonapprehension and access to the weapon. That person was the murderer.

less than a minute after the shots, sitting on the edge of the grass near his original position, with another man seated next to him. The umbrella is lying on the sidewalk. Photos #15 and 16 (by Wilma Bond) show TUM a minute later, standing near the highway sign holding the umbrella.

The temperature was a cool and breezy 68 degrees F. The sky was clear blue. No rain had fallen since early that morning. No natural reason seemed to exist for a fairly young man to be holding an open umbrella over his head while the President of the United States was passing by, ten to fifteen feet away (see diagram of relative positions of TUM and JFK). An examination of the thousands of photographs taken during the Presidential procession and in and around Dealey Plaza that day revealed not a single other open umbrella.

Thompson and Sprague's speculations were that TUM was giving visual signals — first to go ahead (opening umbrella), then to fire a second round (raising umbrella). Afterward, the speculation went, he stayed around to see whether anyone had noticed anything about the actual shooters.

A closer analysis of the Zapruder film shows that TUM actually raised and lowered the umbrella very rapidly — too rapidly to have been a good signal for riflemen as far away as the Dal Tex building and the grassy knoll (see photos #3, 4, 5, 6, 17). Why did he do this?

Analysis also shows that TUM actually rotated the umbrella. This rotation appears in the original Zapruder film, including frames up to Z236 that show the umbrella in the space between the sprocket holes. Measurements of this rotation show that it tracks JFK's position during his travel down Elm Street at this time period. Why did TUM rotate the umbrella? If he were an observer, he would turn his head, not the umbrella.

After the shooting, why did TUM sit down and then stand up, within a few feet of his position in front of the Stemmons Freeway sign, when everyone else in that vicinity ran or jumped away in the direction of the grassy knoll? Everyone, that is, except one man who sat down next to TUM. Who was he, and where was he when the shots were fired, and what was he doing with TUM?

#### THE WEAPON SYSTEM:

The answers to all of these questions and the analysis of the evidence must begin historically with the development of the weapon system itself. There is no better way to describe it than to

(continued on page 113)



## THE UMBRELLA SYSTEM

(continued from page 46)

hear about it from ex-CIA directors William Colby and Richard Helms and weapon developer Charles Senseney. Here is their testimony before the Church Committee on September 16 to 18, 1975, as published in Volume One (1976) of that Committee's final report, under the title, "Unauthorized Storage of Toxic Agents."

**Tuesday, September 16, 1975.** Testimony of William E. Colby, director of the Central Intelligence Agency. The Committee met at 10 A.M. in the Russell Building.

Present: Senators Church, Tower, Mondale, Huddleston, Morgan, Hart of Colorado, Baker, Goldwater, Mathias, and Schweiker. Also present: William G. Miller, staff director, Frederick A. O. Schwarz, chief counsel, Curtis Smothers and Paul Michel, Committee staff members.

**Chairman Church:** The particular case under examination today involves the illegal possession of deadly biological poisons which were retained within the CIA for five years after their destruction was ordered by the President....The main questions before the Committee are why the poisons were developed in such quantities in the first place; why the Presidential order was disobeyed; and why such a serious act of insubordination could remain undetected for so many years.

**William Colby:** The specific subject today concerns the CIA's involvement in the development of bacteriological warfare materials with the Army's Biological Laboratory at Fort Detrick, CIA's retention of an amount of shellfish toxin, and CIA's use and investigation of various chemicals and drugs.... Information provided by him [a CIA officer not directly associated with the project] and by two other officers aware of the project indicated that the project at Fort Detrick involved the development of bacteriological warfare agents — some lethal — and associated delivery systems suitable for clandestine use [emphasis added]. The CIA relationship with the Special Operations Division at Fort Detrick was formally established in May 1952.

The need for such capabilities was tied to earlier Office of Strategic Services World War II experience, which included the development of two different types of agent suicide pills to be used in the event of capture and a successful operation using biological warfare materials to incapacitate a Nazi leader temporarily.

The primary Agency interest was in the development of dissemination devices to be used with standard chemicals off the shelf. Various dissemination devices, such as a fountain pen dart launcher appeared to be peculiarly suited for clandestine use.... A large amount of Agency attention was given to the problem of incapacitating guard dogs. Though most of the dart launchers were developed for the Army, the Agency did request the development of a small, hand-held dart launcher for its peculiar needs for this purpose. Work was also done on temporary

human incapacitation techniques. These related to a desire to incapacitate captives before they could render themselves incapable of talking, or terrorists before they could take retaliatory action. [Or to prevent guard dogs from barking.]

One such operation involved the penetration of a facility abroad for intelligence collection. The compound was guarded by watchdogs which made entry difficult even when it was empty. Darts were delivered for the operation, but were not used.

**Church:** Have you brought with you some of those devices which would have enabled the CIA to use this poison for killing people?

**Colby:** We have indeed.

**Church:** Does this pistol fire the dart?

**Colby:** Yes it does, Mr. Chairman. The round thing at the top is obviously the sight; the rest of it is what is practically a normal .45, although it is a special. However, it works by electricity. There is a battery in the handle, and it fires a small dart. [Self-propelled, like a rocket.]



Senator Church with flechette launcher later modified for umbrella. Senator Tower at right

**Church:** So that when it fires, it fires silently?

**Colby:** Almost silently; yes.

**Church:** What range does it have?

**Colby:** One hundred meters, I believe; about 100 yards, 100 meters.

**Church:** About 100 meters range?

**Colby:** Yes.

**Church:** And the dart itself, when it strikes the target, does the target know that he has been hit and [is] about to die?

**Colby:** That depends, Mr. Chairman, on the particular dart used. There are different kinds of these flechettes that were used in various weapons systems, and a special one was developed which potentially would be able to enter the target without perception.

**Church:** Is it not true, too, that the effort not only involved designing a gun that could strike at a human target without knowledge of the person who had been struck, but also the toxin itself would not appear in the autopsy?

**Colby:** Well there was an attempt —

**Church:** Or the dart?

**Colby:** Yes; so there was no way of perceiving that the target was hit.

**Wednesday, December 17, 1975.** Richard Helms' testimony:

**Huddleston:** Mr. Helms, you said you were surprised, or that you had never seen the dart gun that was displayed here yesterday. Would you be surprised or shocked to learn that that gun, or one like it, had been used by agents against either watchdogs or human beings?

**Helms:** I would be surprised if it had been



\* 13. TUM at lower left of Stemmmons sign. The Accomplice farther left. (For actual photograph see Warren Commission Report, Vol. XXI, P. 770.)



14. TA and TUM seconds after shooting. (Photo by Bothun.)



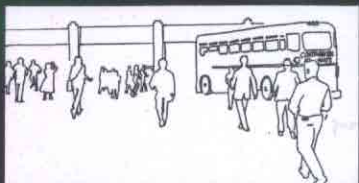
15. TA at left, casually walking down Elm Street. (Photo by Bond.)



16. TUM, folded umbrella in hand, to right of sign. (Photo by Bond.)



17. TA's arm raised at right front of limousine (Z228).



\* 18. Hicks in light jacket with radio in back pocket.



19. TA, radio in back pocket, heading down Elm Street. (Photo by Towner.)

\* Despite the fact that these photographs have been published before, Gallery met unusual complications in obtaining permission to reprint. The sketches are true representations of the actual photographs. See Warren Commission Report, Vol. XXI, P. 770.

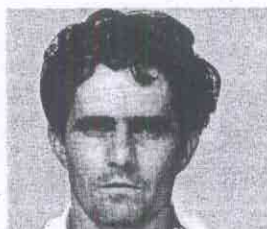
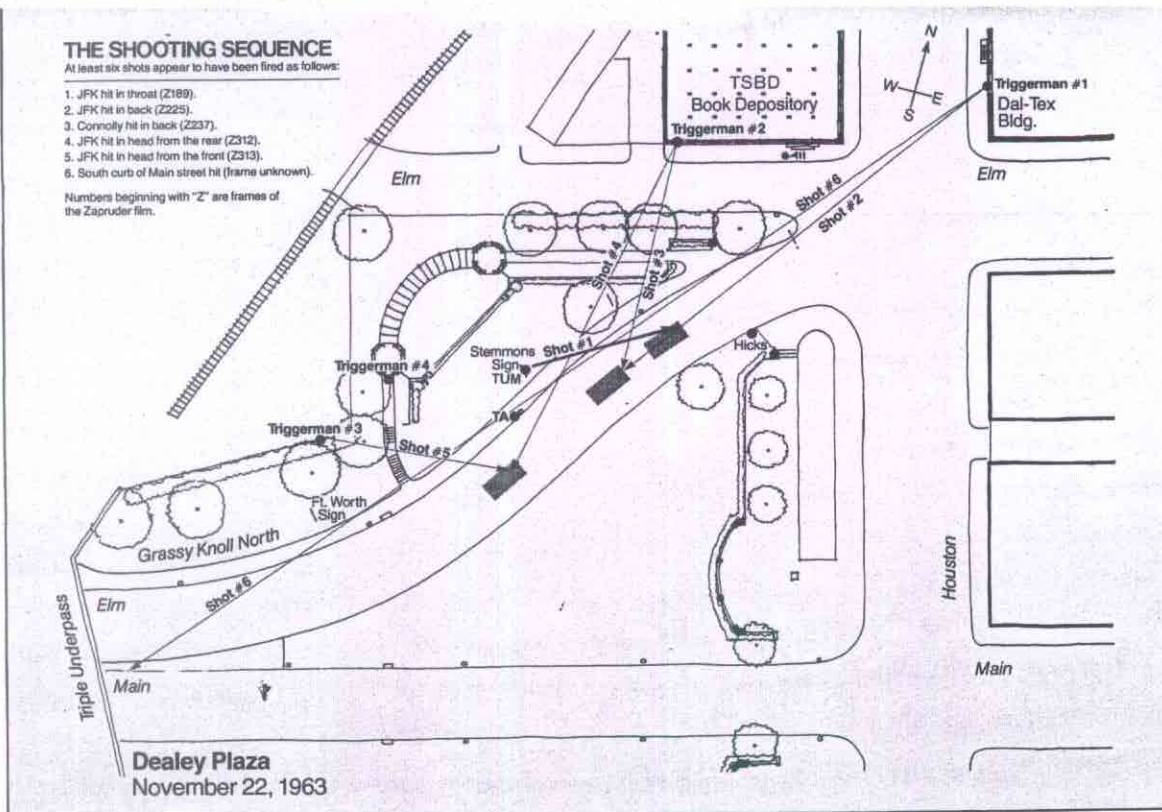


## THE SHOOTING SEQUENCE

At least six shots appear to have been fired as follows:

1. JFK hit in throat (Z189).
2. JFK hit in back (Z225).
3. Connolly hit in back (Z237).
4. JFK hit in head from the rear (Z312).
5. JFK hit in head from the front (Z313).
6. South curb of Main street hit (frame unknown).

Numbers beginning with "Z" are frames of the Zapruder film.



From left to right, Triggersmen #1 to 4: Emilio Santana, William Seymour, "Frenchie," and Jack Lawrence, locations indicated on diagram of Dealey Plaza.

used against human beings, but I'm not surprised it would have been used against watchdogs. I believe there were various experiments conducted in an effort to find out how one could either tranquilize or kill guard dogs in foreign countries. That does not surprise me at all.

**Huddleston:** Do you know whether or not it was used, in fact, against watchdogs?

**Helms:** I believe there were experiments conducted against dogs. Whether it was ever used in a live operational situation against dogs, I do not recall.

Thursday, September 18, 1975. Testimony of Charles A. Senseney:

**Senseney:** I worked in the Biological Warfare Section of Fort Detrick from 1953.... I was the project engineer of the M-1 dart launcher and following on microorganism projectiles and so forth.

**Smothers:** Is this a device that looks roughly like a .45 caliber pistol with a sight mount at the top?

**Senseney:** This was a follow-on. It was to replace the M-1 projectile to go into the Army stockpile. It did look like a .45.

**Smothers:** Did the CIA have, Mr. Senseney, the wherewithal to utilize this dart launcher

against humans?

**Senseney:** No, they asked for a modification to use against a dog. Now, these were actually given to them, and they were actually expended, because we got all of the hardware back. For a dog, the projectile had to be made many times bigger. It was almost the size of a .22 cartridge, but it carried a chemical compound known as 46-40.

**Smothers:** And their interest was in dog incapacitation?

**Senseney:** Right.

**Baker:** Your principle job with the DOD (Department of Defense), I take it, was to develop new or exotic devices and weapons: is that correct?

**Senseney:** I was a project engineer for the E-1, which was type classified and became the M-1. They were done for the Army.

**Baker:** Did you have any other customers?

**Senseney:** To my knowledge, our only customer was Special Forces and the CIA, I guess.

**Baker:** Special Forces meaning Special Forces of the Army?

**Senseney:** That is correct.

**Baker:** And the FBI?

**Senseney:** The FBI never used anything.

**Baker:** Looking at your previous executive

session testimony, apparently you developed for them a fountain pen. What did the fountain pen do?

**Senseney:** The fountain pen was a variation of an M-1. An M-1 in itself was a system, and it could be fired from anything [emphasis added]. It could be put into—

**Baker:** Could it fire a dart or an aerosol or what?

**Senseney:** It was a dart.

**Baker:** It fired a dart... a starter, were you talking about a fluorescent light starter?

**Senseney:** That is correct.

**Baker:** What did it do?

**Senseney:** It put out an aerosol in the room when you put the switch on.

**Baker:** What about a cane, a walking cane?

**Senseney:** Yes, an M-1 projectile could be fired from a cane; also an umbrella.

**Baker:** Also an umbrella. What about a straight pin?

**Senseney:** Straight pin?

**Baker:** Yes, sir.

**Senseney:** We made a straight pin, out at the Branch. I did not make it, but I know it was made, and it was used by one Mr. Powers on his U-2 mission.

**Huddleston:** Were there frequent transfers of material between Dr. Gordon's [a re-



searcher at Fort Detrick] office and your office, either the hardware or the toxin?

**Senseney:** The only frequent thing that changed hands was the dog projectile and its loaders 46-40. This was done maybe five or six in one quantity. And maybe six weeks to six months later, they would bring those back and ask for five or six more. They would bring them back expended, that is, they bring all of the hardware except the projectile, okay?

**Huddleston:** Indicating that they have been used?

**Senseney:** Correct.

**Huddleston:** But it could have been used on a human being?

**Senseney:** There is no reason why it could not, I guess.

**Schweiker:** Mr. Senseney, I would like to read into the record [from a CIA document] at this point a quote from paragraph nine [exhibit 6, document 67]: "When funds permit, adaptation and testing will be conducted of a new, highly effective disseminating system which has been demonstrated to be capable of introducing materials through light clothing, subcutaneously, intramuscularly, and silently, without pain."

Now, I just have a little trouble, Mr. Senseney, reconciling your answers in conjunction with this project, when the CIA document makes clear that one of the very specific purposes of the funding and the operation was to find a weapon that could penetrate light clothing subcutaneously, which obviously means through the skin, and intramuscularly, which obviously means through the muscles of a person. And are you saying that you have absolutely no recollection at all that tests or programs were designed to use any of these devices to permeate clothing on people and not dogs?

**Senseney:** We put them on mannequins.

**Schweiker:** What's that?

**Senseney:** We put clothing on mannequins to see whether we could penetrate it. These were the requirements. You almost read the exact requirements that the SDR quoted from the Special Forces there.

**Schweiker:** I would not expect you to test them on live human beings. I would hope that you did use mannequins, Mr. Senseney. Wouldn't that be directed toward people-usage, though? That is the point we're trying to establish.

**Senseney:** That is what the Special Forces direction was. You have to look at it this way. The Army program wanted this device. That is the only thing that was delivered to them. It was a spin-off, of course, from the M-1. The M-1 was a lethal weapon, meant to kill a person, for the Army. It was to be used in Vietnam. It never got there, because we were not fast enough getting it into the logistics system.

**Schweiker:** What was the most-utilized device of the ones with which you worked and supervised?

**Senseney:** The only thing I know that was really used was the dog projectile. The other things were in the stockpiles. I don't think anyone ever requested them.

**Schweiker:** How do you know for certain it was for dogs?

**Senseney:** Well that is what they asked us to test them against. They wanted to see whether they could put a dog to sleep, and whether sometime later the dog would come back and be on its own and look normal.

**Schweiker:** Of the devices that came through you, which of these were utilized in any capacity other than for testing?

**Senseney:** That was the only one that I know of—the dog projectile. I call it a dog projectile. We were developing it because the scenario read that they wanted to be able to make entrance into an area which was patrolled by dogs, leave, the dog come back, and then no one would ever know they were in the area. So that was the reason for the dog projectile.

**Church:** Thank you Senator Schweiker. I think it is clear that the CIA was interested in the development of a delivery system that could reach human beings, since not many dogs wear clothing. And you would agree with that, wouldn't you?

**Senseney:** Yes.

**Church:** Okay.

**Schwarz:** Along the same line, I assume you must agree that spending money in order to make darts of such a character that they cannot be detected in an autopsy does not have much to do with dogs?

**Senseney:** No, that would not have anything to do with dogs.

#### SUMMARY OF TESTIMONY:

In 1960, the CIA purchased from the Army at Fort Detrick, Maryland a poison-dart weapon system, consisting of small flechette-type projectiles, self-propelled by solid-state rocket fuel, and launched by a series of devices, including umbrellas. The flechettes were about 5mm in diameter and about an inch long. The poisons carried were of two types. One was a lethal poison, apparently used against enemies in Vietnam. The other was a quick-acting, paralyzing poison that took effect in less than two seconds and lasted for several hours. This was intended for use against dogs guarding a secured enemy area. It had to cause paralysis fast enough to prevent the dog from barking.

The flechette completely dissolved in the body, leaving no trace, so that enemy agents would not be suspicious. The dogs recovered after several hours and behaved as though nothing had happened.

The launching devices did not have to be very accurately aimed and fired, because the weapon was designed for close range. The flechette could hit any part of the body of a dog or human and still cause complete paralysis. The solid-state fuel was ignited by completing an electrical circuit.

The umbrella (see "The Piece" drawing) used a battery-powered circuit. The battery and trigger button were located in the handle of the umbrella. Wires running up the shaft connected the button and battery to the igniter, which was mounted on the shaft. The trigger button activated the igniter, firing the solid propellant, which sent the flechette through the rocket launcher—a straw-sized metal tube—to its target.

#### WHAT HAPPENED IN DEALEY PLAZA?

Here is the way the assassination team used the weapon system to kill JFK.

##### The Umbrella:

TUM took aim by sighting along the launcher and tracking JFK as he moved down Elm Street. He continued to track JFK after firing the flechette at Z189. He quickly raised and lowered the umbrella after firing. This motion may have been caused by operating a reloading mechanism in the umbrella to put a second flechette into the firing position. It could also have been a signal to a radioman accomplice to transmit a beep, calling for a second volley of shots (see next section).

The flechette struck JFK in the throat at Z189, entering above his collar, creating a 4mm entry wound and causing immediate paralysis. The trajectory can be seen from photo #13 to have cleared the edge of the limousine. The flechette was traveling at an angle from the right front of the limousine, and it missed the other occupants of the car. The paralysis took place in about one and a half seconds, from Z189 to Z216. By Z224 (see photo #4), JFK's arms, fists, head, and shoulders had been in a paralyzed state for a half-second. The flechette made no noise when launched, so that no one heard a shot at the time of Z189.

The flechette's momentum was small because it was extremely lightweight. As a result, only a small transfer of momentum occurred, driving JFK's head only slightly upward and backward. This can be detected by a careful comparison of photos #1 and 2, Z189 and Z190. JFK's right hand can be seen to remain in a fixed position between these two frames (1/18 second) with respect to the side of the car. His head moves up and back in comparison to his hand or the car.

##### The Rifle Shots:

The first rifle shot was fired from the second floor of the Dal Tex building. It struck JFK in the back, five and three-quarters inches below his shirt-collar line, at frame Z225. Since JFK's muscles were paralyzed, he was like a rigid, sitting duck target. His head and upper torso were driven down and forward, and his elbows were flung upward and outward, because no muscles would stop a rotating elbow and arm motion pivoting around two frozen points—his fists and his shoulders. (Observe all of these points between photos #5 and 6, Z225 and Z227—2/18 seconds apart.) If JFK had been in a nonparalyzed state, the back shot would have knocked him much farther forward and down.

The flechette dissolved in JFK's body, leaving no trace, except for the





## An X-Rated Feast!

If you liked 'Deep Throat,' you'll love 'Dirty Movies: An Illustrated History of the Stag Film'!

Here is the definitive reference book for fans of X-rated movies, "underground films," and our nostalgic past. With many illustrations from stag films produced since 1915, this hard-bound collectors' volume will please the most discriminating reader, and provide many hours of pleasure for the curious.

*The introduction by the respected British critic and writer Kenneth Tynan provides a literate and enlightening commentary "in praise of hard core," while the text by authors Al Di Lauro and Gerald Rabkin offers a delightful romp through reels of "dirty movies" from cartoon character Felix The Cat as the star of "Buried Treasure," to "Smart Aleck" featuring famous stripper Candy Barr almost half a century later. There are even scenes from an early stag film starring Snow White and her merry dwarfs!*

**DIRTY MOVIES** can be yours at the special collectors' price of \$13.95 (plus \$1.00 postage and handling). Supply is limited, so order without delay. (Please allow 4 weeks for delivery.)

TO: THE BOOK GALLERY— G-6-78

GALLERY MAGAZINE  
99 PARK AVE.,  
NEW YORK, N.Y. 10016  
Gentlemen:

Please send \_\_\_\_\_ copies of "Dirty Movies" at the special collectors' price of \$13.95, plus \$1.00 postage and handling. My  
☐ check ☐ money order in the amount of \$\_\_\_\_\_ is enclosed.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_

State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

IN NEW YORK AREA ADD APPLICABLE SALES TAX  
(Please send check or money order only. We cannot be responsible for cash nor stamps lost in mail which do not reach us.)

small entrance wound in his neck. The poison would not have shown up in the autopsy, even if tests for it had been made. However, because there was no apparent reason to suspect poison, no tests for it were made.

### The Timing of the Shots and The Accomplice:

After Jim Hicks made his statement to Jim Garrison's investigators in 1968 about being a radio coordinator for the firing team, researchers were convinced that radio communications were used between radiomen located near each of the riflemen and some central coordinating transmitter.

Hicks appears at the center of the plaza on the south side of Elm Street, near Houston Street. In the Zapruder film, he is seen during the shooting with both hands showing, no radio transmitter visible, and no other indication that he is doing anything but observing at the time of the shots (photos #1, 2, and 3). Hicks' real role was as the radio system supplier and tester. Later Hicks shows up with the radio in his back pocket, walking down Elm Street (see photo #18, taken by Willis).

In 1977, Cutler, Sprague, and Sharrett discovered the real radio coordinator in a series of photos. In photo #13 he appears with raised hand, standing to the left of the Stemmons Freeway sign, on the north curb of Elm Street. He is about twenty feet away from TUM. Because his identity is unknown, he will be called TA (The Accomplice) in this article. His raised

hand appears in photos #4, 5, and 6. Early observations of his hand concluded he was waving at the President. Closer analysis shows he was not waving. His hand remains raised and motionless, except for a slight clenching.

TA can be seen sitting next to TUM in photo #14 and walking away down Elm Street in photos #15 and 16. The radio can be seen in photo #19, taken by Jim Towner, in TA's belt at the back, and also in photos #14 and 15.

TA undoubtedly was using a button-type beeper transmission technique for signaling all radiomen to have the riflemen shoot in volleys. The button was in his raised hand. A wire connection to the battery-powered transmitter was mounted on his belt at the back. The first beep was transmitted as soon as TUM launched the flechette. The second beep was transmitted a second or two ahead of Z312. The first signal triggered rifle shots from the shooter in the Dal Tex building and the shooter on the west end of the sixth floor of the TSBD (Texas School Book Depository). The man on the knoll did not have a clear shot at that time and did not fire. The Dal Tex shot hit JFK in the back at Z225, and the TSBD shot hit Connally at Z237.

Three shots were fired in the second volley—by the Dal Tex rifleman, whose bullet narrowly missed JFK and hit the south curb of Main Street; by the TSBD rifleman, whose shot struck JFK in the head at Z312; and the man behind the fence on the grassy knoll, who now had a clear path and fired the fatal shot.

### ANSWERS TO THE QUESTIONS:

The questions plaguing researchers can now be answered.

- The President's small throat wound was caused by a small flechette.
- The flechette dissolved, leaving no trace, explaining why no bullet was found.
- No bullet was fired from the grassy knoll at the time of the first hit. TUM had a clear shot at Z189.
- TUM's flechette was actually moving in a slightly upward trajectory, explaining the backward and upward motion of JFK's head between Z189 and Z190.
- The flechette's small momentum explains why there was no violent backward motion.
- JFK's fists clenched and his head snapped to face forward while his right hand snapped downward because his muscles were paralyzed quickly by the poison.
- The bullet at Z225 didn't knock JFK down, because he was paralyzed.
- The paralysis affected the muscles, fixing them in position and preventing those portions of JFK's upper body from moving when he was hit in the back. His elbows were not fixed and were flung outward.
- JFK did not make a sound, because his vocal cords were paralyzed (see testimony).
- There were definitely two separate volleys of shots. Each of the four gunmen were prepared to shoot twice upon radio coordinating commands. One knoll gunman could not fire the first volley, because of obstructions. The other did not fire at all.
- All the questions about TUM and the umbrella are answered by knowing he was using an intelligence weapon system with umbrella launcher and flechette dart.
- Raising and lowering the umbrella was a signal to TA for a radio beep to order a second volley.
- The umbrella rotated because TUM was tracking JFK.
- TUM and TA sat down together to assess what happened.
- TA was the radio coordinator and was standing behind TUM, where he could see TUM's signal and transmit a beep to the radiomen, ordering the first volley.



His bullet struck JFK in the right temple and exploded at Z313. The fourth rifleman was positioned right by the octagonal structure at the west end of the semi-circular wall on the grassy knoll north. He did not shoot, because the Stemmons Freeway sign and a tree were in his way. He had a clear shot after the limousine had passed the sign, but by then JFK was dead. He would have fired had the others missed their target.


TA and TUM got together, for about two minutes, immediately after the shots, probably to discuss the results and to observe any police or Secret Service activity in the area (see photo #14). Then they went in separate directions, up and down Elm Street (see photos #15 and 16).

#### CONCLUSIONS:

What conclusions can be drawn from this analysis?

**First:** Some higher-level individuals within the CIA furnished one of their secret weapons systems to be used in the assassination. It is doubtful that more than a very few umbrella launchers were made for the CIA at Fort Detrick. This may have been the principal reason for the CIA cover-up that began on November 22, 1963.

**Second:** The degree of sophistication in such a complex intelligence murder—including the planning for the paralysis, the radio coordination, the firing positions creating a cross fire in two volleys, gaining access to the buildings, setting up a patsy (Oswald), and all of the other techniques used—indicate that lower-level anti-Castro Cubans, or even Mafia members, could not have pulled it off without CIA guidance and supervision. Skill and intelligence training, plus detailed management, were required from the only organization capable of running such an operation.

**Third:** The Select Committee on Assassinations and the Senate Intelligence Committee have a lot more interrogating to do. They must question the people who designed the weapon system and those who made it available to the assassination team. 

*Richard E. Sprague is currently a consultant to the Battelle Institute, a think tank in Columbus, Ohio, and was formerly a consultant to the House Select Committee on Assassinations. He has written numerous books and articles, including the self-published *The Taking of America 1-2-3*.*

*Robert Cutler is an architect and an assassination researcher. He has self-published five books on the Kennedy assassination, the latest of which is *Seventy-six Seconds in Dealey Plaza*. (Information on obtaining books by Mr. Sprague and Mr. Cutler is available from Gallery.)*

## MALNIK

(continued from page 94)  
and from Miami. It would be a plausible assumption on his part that they were connected.

The other witness who has claimed that Lansky and Malnik do business together is a Miami attorney named Seymour Alter. In a deposition in a civil suit against his former employer Huntington Hartford, filed in New York on April 4, 1974, Alter swore that he was introduced to Lansky by Malnik during a period when he was trying to get a casino license for what was then Hartford's property on Paradise Island in the Bahamas.

"It just never happened," Malnik says. "I know this guy [Alter] very well, so I called him up and said, 'Sy, did you say this?' The guy was very nice—I hadn't talked to him for fifteen years. He said, 'Al, I'm so embarrassed.' He said, 'Shit, I never thought... I mean I was trying to sue Hartford in New York. I apologize. It never happened.' I said, 'Sy, this is killing me. The Nevada Gaming Commission is using this as a basis of investigation.' And the newspapers were calling and then everybody was saying, 'Malnik talked to him and he changed his story.' At any rate, the whole thing never happened."

When Gaming Commission agents questioned Alter last year about the testimony, he told them that he could have been mistaken with respect to Lansky's identity and furthermore indicated that if he were required to testify concerning the alleged meeting, he would not be able to "truthfully" state that the man he met was actually Meyer Lansky.

I visited the Nevada Gaming Commission's headquarters in Las Vegas and talked with commissioner Jeff Silver, a young former prosecutor who is both a lawyer and accountant. Silver runs the administrative end of the Commission on a day-to-day basis. He was cordial, but steadfastly refused to discuss the contents of the Commission's report on Malnik. I told him Malnik's theory that it was the Hughes interests who instigated the investigation into his dealings with Caesar's World.

"I'm sure you could walk out this door and go down the street and find many people who will claim to have bought the Commission," Silver says. "My experience is that it simply isn't true."

A great deal of the Commission's report was based on books and magazine articles by Hank Messick, whose fervor on the subject of Meyer Lansky strikes even some of his admirers as strange. Malnik filed a libel suit against Messick

last year, and Silver was a little more talkative on that subject.

Malnik's contention that he has frequently been mistreated by the press seems to have some basis in fact. On May 31, 1977 *The New York Times* carried an article by reporter Wallace Turner concerning Caesar's World's negotiations to buy some gaming properties in Atlantic City. It was a rehash story pegged to the fact that Caesar's was under a warning from the Nevada Gaming Commission for its dealings with Malnik, and it repeated Peter Echeverria's statement that Malnik "is closer to Meyer Lansky than we first were lead to believe." Turner pointed out that the Commission had never made its report public, but the implication was clear.

I called Peter Echeverria at his office in Reno that day and read him part of the *Times* story.


"That seems a little unfair," he said. "I haven't spoken to anybody from the *Times* in several months and that statement has to do with an investigation that is a couple of years old." Echeverria, however, disagreed with my observation that the Commission had an obligation to make the report public if he were going to make accusations of that sort.

He defended his original statement without further explanation and strongly disagreed with my assertion that the report failed to establish a conclusive connection between Malnik and Lansky.

"You have your opinion and I have mine," he said. End of discussion.

And so the Alvin Malnik story apparently comes down to this—a matter of opinion. Misunderstood businessman? Victim of government harassment? Mobster? Man of "flexible" business morals? A man who wanted to be rich badly enough to not particularly care whose money he used to achieve that goal? Choose one from column A and two from column B.

After the Passover dinner, Malnik and I walk along a Miami Beach street, shirts open, letting the breeze cool the fever of the wine.

"This business really has hurt me," Malnik says, his arm draped unself-consciously across my shoulder. "In all honesty, I really did not know the extent of all the activities of these people I was involved with in the beginning. Years later, I did. They were all these fanciful characters with interests throughout the world, and they were very interesting to me. And I liked them. They were, you know, men's men." 

*Jerry Bowles is a financial editor. Formerly a reporter for the Wall St. Journal, he has written numerous magazine articles, a book *Forever Hold Your Banner High*, and is currently at work on a book about Ed Sullivan.*