

Further corroboration for the Badge Man picture comes from the Nix film blowups, which may reveal Gordon Arnold. In the late 1970's, Robert Groden overexposed the grassy knoll and rotoscoped the image so the concrete wall remained stationary. A tan-colored object was seen to drop downward and to its left as Jackie started climbing out of the seat onto the trunk. When I interviewed Arnold in 1982 and 1983, he said he hit the ground just as a pink object in the car (which he now knows was Jackie) started moving out of the seat. Since there was nothing on the grassy knoll area that could move, other than a person, the likelihood that it is Gordon Arnold, or some other person, is substantially improved.

In the summer of 1991, Oliver Stone flew two former Marine Corps sharp shooters to Dealey Plaza to advise him on location and trajectory for both Badge Man and the acoustics position shooter a few feet away. I talked with both men and they thought either location was terrific. The Badge Man position required awareness that the corner of the concrete wall would block his view of JFK for a fraction of a second, a problem they judged to be insignificant. (Our measurements, confirmed by Geoffrey Crawley, show that Badge Man had to have stood on a support such as a car bumper or the tailgate of a station wagon to get his belt at least as high as the top of the 5 foot fence. One of the supporters of the phony Roscoe White story has shown a photograph shot from the top of the fence and passed it off as Badge Man's view; the deceptive angle, however, is easily recognized.)

Several attempts at computer enhancement over the years have been stymied by the grain in the copy photographs. The original Polaroid was virtually grain-free, so if the image could be rejuvenated, enhancements would make a considerable clarity improvement. A few years ago I learned that an archaic form of radiation enhancement can, literally, bring a dead black and white picture back to life, even if the silver image, to the eye, has faded away. If the Polaroid original is radiated properly and held next to a piece of fresh photographic paper, the radiation absorbed by the silver will create an identical image on the paper with all the fine detail the original possessed thirty years ago. But the only scientists with expertise at this technique are in Japan, and the Moorman original would retain its radioactivity. It could never again be handled and, under agreements dating back to the end of World War 2, Japan cannot export any kind of radioactive material. It would have to stay there, stored inside a lead container.

A major U.S. news organization has linked up with one of the Japanese networks and the enhancement project is awaiting my go-ahead. At this writing, the middle of October, I cannot decide what to do. In a few years the original picture will have faded away to nothing, whereas the radiation enhancement will prevent any further hands-on study, even if some new enhancement technique is developed.

It is more than a little discouraging that Gerald Posner, who professed interest in this area, chose to ignore all of the background and corroborative work we, and others, have put

into this project. Instead, he falsely represented that we have used Jean Hill to support our claims. The truth is that we have never used Jean because of embellishments on her stories since the late 1970's that seriously compromise her value as a witness.

My work on these three pieces of hard evidence has always been well within the boundaries of proper journalism and careful scientific study, areas of discipline that Gerald Posner seems to know very little about.

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PRISCILLA AND LEE: AN UPDATE

by

Peter Whitmey

Given the fact that Priscilla Johnson McMillan interviewed both Lee Harvey Oswald and later Marina Oswald, as well as having worked for John Kennedy when he was a senator, it is not surprising that she has continued to be interviewed periodically, and referred to by various authors.

On May 30 and 31, 1991 Priscilla appeared on a two-part Donahue program, along with authors Michael Beschloss [1] (The Crisis Years: Kennedy and Khrushchev, 1960-63) and Thomas Reeves (A Question of Character: A Life of John F. Kennedy), as well as Richard Helms, the former director of the CIA. Partway through the May 30 program, Priscilla was introduced as a translator and the "only living person to know both Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald." She promptly emphasized that, after working for both the New York Times and Reuter's in Moscow as a translator, she became a reporter for the North American Newspaper Alliance, with no reference made to having been employed by the State Department at any time. She also described herself as a "feature writer" which in part had prompted her to arrange an interview with Oswald after being told about him by a "consul in the American Embassy." Mrs. McMillan briefly summarized her lengthy discussion with Lee, which took place in his hotel room, and indicated having sent a report off to NANA (which I learned from Priscilla herself was indeed published, in the New Haven Evening Register on Dec. 3, 1959, contrary to what I had been told by her former managing editor; she did not receive a byline, however.) [2]

At this point in the interview, Donahue moved the story forward four years (mistakenly saying three), referring to Oswald as having "assassinated the President of the United States" (not "allegedly") to which Mrs. McMillan replied "Uh huh." Before she could possibly elaborate or maybe even indicate any doubt she might have had in regard to Oswald's guilt, Richard Helms momentarily took over as host (on a satellite hook-up), asking Mrs. McMillan if she had learned

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