MOTORCYCLE AT Z-179? Close inspection of Zapruder frames 178, 179, and 180 shows sudden movement in Houston Street near the west curb; this object traverses more than 12 inches in about one-ninth of a second! (2/18.3 second between 178 and 180). To understand the location, note Brennan sitting on the monument wall at upper right, Willis aiming camera at center, and Connally and Jackie in limousine at lower left. The critical area is encircled, just to the left of Willis’ head. In the detail from the three frames at right, note arrows pointing to this movement beyond legs of spectators...a motorcycle tire? Also note changes near end of wall, which also could be significant.

HOW THE ZAPRUDER FILM CAN ANSWER ACOUSTIC QUESTIONS by Gary Mack

One of the greatest difficulties faced by the HSCA was finding independent corroboration for the BBN acoustics evidence. Surprisingly, the Zapruder film was not officially analyzed to find the motorcycle in question, even though it should be visible if Dr. Barger and his associates are correct.

In the March 1982 issue of The Continuing Inquiry I related how HSCA staffers Robert Groden and Gary Cornwell looked at the film on special optical equipment late in 1978. Cornwell spotted what could be interpreted as an officer’s helmet, in motion, and Groden agreed; yet this important observation was not mentioned in the Final Report or accompanying volumes.

Two years later Groden showed me a stabilized blowup of the first three seconds in which JFK is on Elm. Groden had produced the blowup to study the actions, if any, of Howard Brennan sitting on the monument wall. Contrary to his WC testimony, Brennan did not turn his head to look up at the window—he sat motionless throughout the sequence.

Also visible was the crowd of people to the left of Brennan and the motorcade on Houston. For a brief moment, an object between the crowd and motorcade appeared to be moving. The motion was subtle and poorly defined, but it was movement at a rate slightly faster than the cars and moving in the same direction.

If computer enhancement were applied to this sequence, we could know for sure whether or not a motorcycle was present in the position predicted by the scientists. We could also learn which of the last two shots struck JFK in the head.

To further illustrate the potential of this discovery, let’s assume the moving object really is the motorcycle with the open mic; its location can then be diagrammed to test its consistency with the acoustics evidence. The best frames for study are Z-178, 179 and 180. Immediately to the left of the wall are two people with a small open space between them. In one frame, 179, the space changes color from very light to dark. Earlier and later frames also show small changes in the space, but none are as dramatic. The apparent movement and color seem to be consistent with the bottom part of the front wheel, the middle of the cycle, or its shadow.

This area of the film frame is extremely bright from sunlight reflecting off the street. Multigeneration copies show little if any detail, so the photo blowups should not be considered absolute proof—still, the change in shape should be fairly obvious (photos courtesy of Jack White).
One result of the Dealey Plaza test firings and analysis was learning the location of the motorcycle when each shot was fired during the assassination. It was in the left lane of Houston and almost at the corner when the first shots sounded. Table II of Dr. Barger's report to the Committee (BHSCA101) tells us which test mic was closest to the motorcycle location; from that information, the approximate motorcycle position can be plotted. In the following diagram, it was at the bottom X at the first shot and at the top X for the second:

By drawing a line from Zapruder's location through the presumed front part of the motorcycle (where the mic was mounted) at Z-179, we see that it falls between the two Xs. In other words, frame 179 shows the motorcycle between the locations where the open mic picked up gunshots.

Note that the acoustics evidence reveals only the locations of the motorcycle and shooters, not the President. The HSCA assumed either the third or fourth shot was the fatal head shot, then counted backwards to match the recording to the film. According to the timing of the speed corrected tape (something the writers of the Final Report failed to do), the assassination took 8.25 seconds. The third shot, fired from the grassy knoll, came .48 seconds before the fourth shot. So if the fourth shot was the head shot (frame 312), then the first shot must have been fired at Z-161; but if the third shot was the head shot, then the first one came at Z-170.

Using the same method, and knowing from the BBN analysis that the second shot was 1.64 seconds after the first, then shot number two was fired at either Z-191 or Z-200. Therefore, Z-179 is a point in time between the first two gunshots and it shows a moving object that could well be the motorcycle.

If it is, its precise location can be measured and that can tell us how to match the recording to the film.

In his February 2, 1982 letter to Norman Ramsey, Dr. Barger included a refined measurement of the motorcycle's speed when the first two shots were fired. The figure was “about 8mph,” which is 11.7 feet per second. In the 1.64 seconds between the first two shots, therefore, the motorcycle traveled 19.2 feet.

Additionally, the average speed of the Zapruder film is 18.3 frames per second. So if the first shot was fired at Z-161, then Z-179 is 18 frames later or just under one second in time. The motorcycle would have traveled only 11.5 feet.

Or, if the first shot was at Z-170, that's a difference of 9 frames or not quite ½ second in time. At 11.7 feet per second, that's a distance of 5.8 feet. In simpler terms, if we measure the distance from the motorcycle position when the first shot was fired to the motorcycle position at Z-179, we should find a distance of either 11.5 feet or 5.8 feet.

This diagram, which I drew from visual observation only, and without having done the speed calculations, shows a distance of about 12.5 feet. That's an error of only 1 foot, which is either due to minor drafting errors or small speed variations of Zapruder's camera and the recording itself. Nevertheless, this evidence indicates shot number 4 would be the fatal head shot.

Later frames, including Z-188, 189 and 194, show what could be an officer's helmet—it has moved up Houston about six feet, the distance which would be covered at the speed of 8mph.

By no means does this information rule out other gunshots at the time of the head shot. There are at least two other impulses on the DPD tape which could not be positively identified as either shots or false alarms, and there are other firing locations which might have changed a “false alarm” into a shot. But this methodology, which can be done inexpensively and with far greater accuracy than I am capable of, will answer many questions about the four known gunshots on the Dallas Police recording. Perhaps Louis Stokes' subcommittee, which will conduct hearings on Dr. Barger's rebuttal to the Ramsey Report, will have this done.
Teamsters figure is killed
Businessman linked to organized crime

Los Angeles Times

CHICAGO - Millionaire insurance executive Allen M. Dorfman, an accused Teamsters union consultant with mob ties, was gunned down gangland style in the parking lot of a suburban hotel Thursday, three weeks before he was to be sentenced in federal court for his role in a conspiracy to bribe a U. S. senator.

Dorfman, 80, was on route to häufiging in San Francisco. Federal agents had been chasing him both in New York and in Chicago. He and Lombardo were charged with extortion after a business associate's home was bombed.

At the time of Dorfman's death, federal prosecutors were preparing to detail his mob connections and the scheme he was recruiting others to support their efforts to get a maximum sentence for a former Teamster union pension and health insurance fund manager.

Dorfman, who was born in Chicago, had been a close associate of the late Chicago mobster Paul "Red" Dorfman, an associate of Al Capone. The younger Dorfman rose to prominence in the Teamsters after taking over his late father's business.

And when former Teamsters President Jimmy Hoffa was sent to prison for jury tampering last fall, Dorfman's name appeared in documents that helped convict Dorfman and Williams last month - upon which he reportedly linked Dorfman to Las Vegas mob activities and kickback payments to the Teamsters union pension and health insurance funds.

Dorfman's death is under investigation by the FBI, police said. Dorfman's companion, Irving W. Weiner, said Dorfman was shot two times in the head with a .22-caliber revolver.

Witnesses said two men approached them from behind and said, "This is a robbery," and then shot them several times, said Linwood Police Chief Daniel Martin. Weiner said Dorfman's companion, Irving W. Weiner, a former Teamsters consultant, was shot four times in his chest and abdomen and was then bludgeoned and slain by two gunmen, police said.

Dorfman was shot five times in the head with a .22-caliber revolver.

Two men approached them from behind and said, 'This is a robbery,' and then shot them several times, said Linwood Police Chief Dan. Weiner said Dorfman's companion, Irving W. Weiner, a former Teamsters consultant, was shot four times in his chest and abdomen and was then bludgeoned and slain by two gunmen, police said.

Waste 1982 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM S SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1982

Order broadens power to withhold information

WASHINGTON - President Reagan on Friday signed an executive order that gives government officials broader authority to withhold information from the public on the grounds of national security.

The presidential order reverses a 25-year trend toward a less-restrictive government information policy. Reagan's order supersedes an order signed by President Carter in 1977, which Reagan administration officials regarded as too lenient.

Specifically, the Reagan order:

- eliminates the Carter order that government officials must consider the public's right to know before classifying information as "top secret," "secret" or "confidential.

- requires that each government official must use the highest level of secrecy rather than the lowest level possible to classify information under the Freedom of Information Act in making it more difficult to obtain information.

The judges should not be deciding for themselves what information ought to be classified, said one of the七八 Croesus who discussed the new order with reporters on the condition they not be identified.

Agency shake-up worries scientists

WASHINGTON - The National Science Foundation, the federal agency sponsoring much of the country's academic research, is undergoing an unusual top management shake-up that has some scientists worried.

According to a Justice Department source who helped draft the order, the changes were made in an effort to remove "top secret" status from government records that do not require national security protection.

Reagan's order broadens the power to withhold information. Although the order does not address the question of how to determine which documents should be classified as "top secret," it does require that those who handle classified materials must use the highest level of secrecy rather than the lowest level possible to classify information under the Freedom of Information Act.

The changes, which were made in an effort to reduce the amount of government information that is made available to the public, were approved by President Reagan and signed into law on Friday.

Scientists who have been involved in the decision-making process said they were concerned about the impact of the changes on the ability of scientists to access information they need for their research.

"We are worried that the changes will make it more difficult for scientists to obtain the information they need," said one scientist who asked not to be identified.

"This is a serious concern," said another scientist who asked not to be identified.

"The changes will make it more difficult for scientists to do their work," said a third scientist who asked not to be identified.

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**U.S. threatens to censor new book**

- **WASHINGTON** — The Justice Department is threatening to block publication of portions of a forthcoming book that uses department documents to show that British intelligence helped the United States spy on American political activists, including the underground activities of the National Security Agency (NSA).

- The Justice Department, which is responsible for the book, has refused to disclose the documents to the author, James Bamford, on the grounds that they are not public records. The department has also refused to return the documents to the NSA.

- Bamford, who is writing a book about the NSA, says he has been offered $100,000 to abandon his project.

- Bamford, who is the author of the book "The National Security Agency," says he has been offered $100,000 to abandon his project.

- The book, which is scheduled to be released next month, is expected to be the first major book on the NSA's activities.

- The Justice Department has not responded to requests for comment.

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**New book on secret agency sparks dispute over research**

- **By HERBERT MITZMAN**

- NEW YORK — A study of the secret National Security Agency, which is responsible for worldwide electronic surveillance, will be published by the Houghton Mifflin Co. on Sept. 23, but the book has already triggered a controversy.

- The agency demanded that James Bamford, author of the book, The Peacemakers, return documents he obtained for research into the intelligence agency's operations.

- Bamford said he had received the documents from the agency's general counsel, Eugene Yates, and had no legal basis for keeping them.

- The agency has threatened to sue Bamford for breach of contract and to file a complaint with the Federal Trade Commission.

- Bamford said he had received the documents from the agency's general counsel, Eugene Yates, and had no legal basis for keeping them.

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**Ray recounts King drama**

- **WASHINGTON** — A slender man wearing horn-rimmed glasses and carrying a passport bearing the name RayMoncado stepped from a windowless jet at Heathrow Airport in London June 4. 1982.

- Moncado, who has been known as a small-time hoodlum James Earl Ray, says he is planning to turn himself in to authorities.

- "I've been trying the courts — but if I fail I'll have to commit myself to a mental institution," Ray said. "I'm not going to let them put me in an asylum for the rest of my life."

- Ray said he had committed himself to a mental institution in the past and had been released after a few months.

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**New directive restricts flow of information**

- **WASHINGTON** — The Reagan administration has issued a new directive that makes it tougher for journalists, scholars, and public interest groups to get information from the government without paying high fees.

- The directive, which takes effect on Jan. 12, adds five restrictive criteria, including limits on the government's ability to charge fees.

- "The government will not pay high fees unless there is a genuine public interest in making the information available," said Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti.

- "In the records sought and their subject matter, add to person requesting documents is a specialist in the field of his request, among other factors.

- Spokesmen for journalists, scholars and public interest groups attacked the directive, saying it would impair the flow of significant government information to the public, and strike at organizations that want to pay fees.

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**Ray, now 54, admitted in court that he killed King**

- Ray said he had killed King because he was tired of prison and wanted to get out of the country.

- "I was just tired of prison and I wanted to get out," Ray said. "I'm tired of being a prisoner and I want to get out of prison.”
What were Jack Ruby's real motives behind his slaying of alleged President Kennedy assassin Lee Harvey Oswald? What were the hidden connections between Ruby, Oswald, and policeman J.D. Tippit? In this, the conclusion of his two-part report, veteran Kennedy assassination expert Earl Golz raises these important questions as well as others, presenting even more startling new evidence concerning the greatest mystery of the twentieth century.

**Investigative report by Earl Golz**

The story of Mrs. Silvia Odio—a Cuban exile living in Dallas in 1963—loomed as one of the most troubling of the Warren Commission's most troublesome witnesses. Several weeks after the assassination, Mrs. Odio had told Warren Commission investigators that she had seen Lee Harvey Oswald. They told her she had just come from New Orleans and were soliciting funds to outfit Castro-free power in Cuba. She said one of the two Latin men, who introduced himself as "Mr. Odio," quoted her as saying, "If you like, you could tell him for what you did to you at the Bay of Pigs." According to Hosty's report, Mrs. Odio brought to the FBI her photograph after the assassination, also identifying the American as Oswald. The House Select Committee on Assassinations, after evaluating the FBI's belated and belatedly arrived effort to prove Mrs. Odio was mistaken about Oswald, merely stated it "was inclined to believe Silvia Odio." Committee investigator Fonzi, who spearheaded the panel's re-examination of the Odio affair, said the FBI had fumbled the investigation in 1963 to 1964 because the bureau "spent most of its time questioning people about Silvia's credibility and how she perceived them rather than vigorously pursuing" leads Mrs. Odio gave agents about the physical description of the three men and their car. Another reported sighting of Oswald in Dallas, several weeks prior to the Odio incident, apparently did not come to the attention of the FBI until 15 years after it supposedly happened. Anthony Veciana, who, in 1962, founded the Alpha 66 group of militant anti-Castro exiles in this country, told House committee investigators that he had inadvertently walked in on a conversation between Oswald and an American intelligence agent in the lobby of the downtown Dallas building in the late summer of 1963. Veciana said the agent, whom he knew only as "Maurice Bishop," in his handwriting it said something about the Cuban Liberation Committee in Abilene may answer the question of the CIA's possible affiliation with military intelligence could not be fully resolved. Within a week of Kennedy's death, according to Harold Reynolds, a friend of Oswald's, the Cuban exiles attempted to contact an anti-Castro Cuban exile in Abilene, about 185 miles west of Dallas. Reynolds then a commercial photographer who had taken photographs of Cuban refugee families in Abilene, had befriended Oswald's contact, former Cuban construction contractor Pedro Valeriano Gonzalez. Reynolds believes that a meeting with Gonzalez in Abilene may answer the mystery of Oswald's whereabouts on the Sunday before the assassination, the only day the Warren Commission could not determine where he was. Reynolds said that in November 1963, he read a note left in the apartment mailboxes of Gonzalez, president of the Cuban Liberation Committee in Abilene. "In handwritting said something like 'call me immediately'-urgent and had two Dallas numbers written on it," the committee stated in its final report. It also declared that, in 1963-64, the FBI had "failed to pursue intelligence reports of possible anti-Castro involvement as vigorously as it might have," an article into Spanish for four weeks of dangerous drugs on October 17, 1963. Hasty, one of the best FBI agents to interview Mrs. Odio, said "hard physical evidence" indicated Oswald was a Cuban exile in Dallas when he took his bus from New Orleans to Mexico City at the time Mrs. Odio supposedly saw him at her apartments in Dallas. Hasty told Mrs. Odio "she struck me as being a typical gringo. Kind of flabby. I don't think she knew who she was talking about. You know—all gringo look alike."

Reynolds recalled saying he had access to large sums of money and was able to provide or dispense.
several hours after the assassination. Jack Ruby had a wad of bills in his front pocket, Reveille M. Cox, the loan officer who personally handled Ruby's bank account, said he saw the nightclub operator with about $7,000 in his hand the bank lobby on the morning of November 22, two days before Ruby was to shoot Oswald.

In the ensuing two days prior to Ruby's arrest for murdering Oswald, about $3,000 of the $7,000 had unaccountably disappeared. Ruby had about $6,000 cash when he was arrested in the basement of Dallas police headquarters on November 24, 1963. Other than the purchase of a large amount of cold cuts and sandwiches a few hours after he was seen with the $7,000, Ruby was not known to have made any substantial outlay of cash during the two days before Ruby was to shoot Oswald.

The $3,000 that inexplicably disappeared from Ruby's possession earmarked as a payroll to Oswald, or was otherwise unaccounted for, was put in "easrow" after Oswald was arrested and secured by Dallas police officer J.D. Tippit.

Since the Warren Commission was unable to answer these questions, Bank officer Cox said his "position was such that the FBI never questioned him after the assassination.

The commission, the FBI did talk to the crime operator George Applin, Jr., one of about six legitimate gamblers in the Texas Theater where Oswald was arrested after the assassination; but ex- aince he was a known subject of the FBI. In 1964, the Warren Commission considered Ruby's $57,000 four years later. During the nine meetings with Flynn, Ruby used the box ten times. Possibly to avoid focusing attention on this period of his life, Ruby told the FBI after the Warren Commission subsequently asked Ruby why bank records showed he had deposited the box.

In 1977, Flynn told the House Select Committee on Assassinations that Ruby had never discussed with him anything about a visit to Oswald during their 1959 meetings. After Flynn ended his consuls with Ruby, Ruby entered the box only five times during the next two years. When the box was opened after Ruby's death, it was empty.

While Ruby supposedly was telling Tippit he was shooting worldwide, his extra- curricular activities during 1960 were almost completely toward Cuba. On New Year's Day of that year, Fidel Castro's guerrillas fought into the island from military dic- tator Fulgencio Batista and were threat- ened by former Mafia-bred professional gamblers out of the casinos in Havana. One of the eventual casualties was Lewis McWillie, a close friend of Ruby's from his early days in Dallas. McWillie, who was running a gambling casino in Havana, subsequently became a "violent anti-Castro" according to the Warren Commission, and fled from Cuba in 1961.

Kantor's story, however, was accepted by the House Select Committee on Assassinations. Ruby's presence at the hospital at 1:51 P.M. was substantiated by the Warren Commission.

According to the Warren Commission, Ruby used four revolvers shipped by a man in Chicago. The FBI report, Beaird "stated each time the Warren Commission and the FBI led the Warren Commission on February 24, 1964, three months after the assassination, Hoover revealed that Ruby had been a potential informant for the FBI. The FBI chief matter-of-factly said Ruby "technically "was never at any time an informant" for the FBI. A bureau docu- ment declassified in 1977 said Ruby was a "potential criminal informant" who was "wasting time."

Ruby corrected Wade as follows: "there was no way we could get to Cuba at least three times that year, probably "serving as a courier for foreign interests. Ruby's 1959 trips to Cuba probably were not his first, however. James E. Beaird, a poker-playing partner during the Dallas nightclub operator's oc- casional visits to the Houston area, said Ruby was running guns and ammun- ition to Fidel Castro. Trafficante was one of several Cuban guerrillas in Cuba about 1957. Beaird said he waited until 1963, years after the assassination, and "nothing had come out so far." However, they didn't seem to fit even mention it to me again. The FBI report, Beaird "stated each time the Warren Commission and the FBI led the Warren Commission on February 24, 1964, three months after the assassination, Hoover revealed that Ruby had been a potential informant for the FBI. The FBI chief matter-of-factly said Ruby "technically "was never at any time an informant" for the FBI. A bureau docu- ment declassified in 1977 said Ruby was a "potential criminal informant" who was "wasting time." According to the FBI report, Beaird "stated each time the boat left with guns and ammunition, Jack Ruby was on the boat." Beaird said Ruby "was in it for the money. It wouldn't matter what side, just one that would pay him the most."

Ruby may have been a money player, but police won't be three days before I hit the streets.

Marriott stood there: "the FBI who had Ruby kill Oswald were the same "anti-Castro people who put Oswald together and it was the Kennedy assassination. Senate in- vestigation had 184 pages of FBI files—suppressed since the assassina- tion—that revealed Hoover knew of CIA pressures on Castro in 1957; the ad of Mafia hoodlums in 1961-62. Despite the alarms from Ruby and others about Ruby's gunrunning exploits, the FBI led the Warren Com- mission in 1964 to believe that no fact was infor- mation existed. Beaird told the FBI he "personally saw many boxes of new guns, including automatic rifles and handguns," stored in a two-story house near the channel at Kemah and loaded on what appeared to be a 50-foot military surplus boat. According to the FBI report, Beaird "stated each time the boat left with guns and ammunition, Jack Ruby was on the boat."

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Miami area that Castro had paid Oswald to kill Kennedy. The FBI made a valiant effort to infer the story but it led to a dead end.

Unfortunately, however, the bureau was usually less imaginative in probing the assassination. Agents ended each interview of a Ruby associate with a stock question: "Did you see Oswald in Ruby's Carousel Club or know of any other connection between the two men?" The answer was always negative.

Although the bureau never asked the same questions about Tippit and Ruby, it received some feedback anyway. During interviews, some of Ruby's acquaintances voluntarily recalled seeing Tippit in one of Ruby's clubs. In one interview, an Oswald acquaintance recited a Tippit link.

Moments after the assassination, the FBI located a waitress at a restaurant several blocks from the scene. She said she had seen Oswald in the restaurant, "as was was was," and later that she had been "six minutes" after that time each morning, and [she] shot a glance at Tippit," when Oswald got "nasty" because of the way he had treated her.

The bureau did not even bother to pass on the waitress's story to the Warren Commission and agents asked after the interview. And, six months after listening to the first witnesses, agents finally got another waitress at the restaurant. She moved the Oswald-Nixon himself forward to one day after the assassination. She also said Oswald came into the restaurant "numerous times."

The FBI now had the first waitress telling them that a frequent visitor to her restaurant and a second waitress saying Oswald was too. The first waitress said she had no indication that they knew each other, while when Tippit glanced at her, she didn't seem to care about his eggs. The second waitress was not asked this question. In fact, the FBI didn't even ask if she knew whether Oswald was when Oswald complained. Duly informed, they concluded their investigation. In the absence of the witness, the two law enforcement agencies didn't have the best relations. And with one of their own agents down, the police were in no mood to take a backseat to the feds.

The FBI was obvious to Tippit, as though his murder was an isolated incident unrelated to the assassination of the president.

"No," was Tippit's widow, one of the last persons known to have talked to him the morning of the assassination. "He was talking to me about the assassination and the Commission. Neither was any other mention of the killing of the assassins in his voice of their friends.

Paul Bowman, who lived about a block away, said he saw a man standing over Tippit as the policeman rolled out of the entrance of the apartment house.

The man ran off and jumped into an open pickup and drove away with another man behind the wheel. Wright said. The FBI never talked to Wright, even though he was called the ambulanceman to the scene of the shooting.

Perhaps because of the sloppy investigation in 1963-64, new evidence in the Tippit case continues to surface under its own buoyancy. The most recent disclosure was by two men who told of an unusual telephone call Tippit had possibly minutes before his murder.

The phone call might explain why Tippit failed to respond to a call radio to his squad car at 1:00 P.M., 15 minutes before he died. Most important, however, are answers to whom Tippit called and why he used a private telephone, but not to the police radio in his squad car.

When Tippit entered the Top Ten Record Shop, about a mile from where he was to be shot, W.R. Stark and Louis Cortinas were behind the counter. In his haste, Tippit had no time to stop or talk to Stark and Cortinas recognized him from previous visits. They said Tippit estimated Tippit the price of the missing seven, or eight, time without saying a word, hung up, and walked off fast. About ten minutes later, Cortinas said, he heard a policeman had been shot.

The reason, because the Warren Commission's time of the shooting at 1:15 P.M. has always been under serious dispute, Tippit may not have been there at the phone at 1:00 P.M. when his car didn't respond to the radio dispatch call. His call could have been the mysterious squad car, cruising about one mile from the record shop, that stopped in front of 1052 Beckley at 1 P.M. About the time, about 30 minutes after the assassination, Oswald was inside the rooming house, changing clothes and getting a pistol. Police had not yet learned Oswald's name, much less where he lived, and the housekeeper at the rooming house, talking to a police car kept the farm, briefly, and then slowly drove off. Oswald rushed out of the house moments later, she said, but the car was gone.

About 15 minutes after Oswald left the rooming house, he was walking along Tenth Street through a quiet residential neighborhood in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, about four miles from the assassination. He had walked, likely, in the eastern direction for about one mile and was only about four feet from where Tippit's squad car turned on Vitt's.
Nixon linked to Allende death plot

Remembering an article I wrote for the April 1980 Continuing Inquiry, some readers wondered about the period of time the motorcade may have stopped and whether that should be added to the tape times in last month's lead story.

Briefly, I wrote in 1980 that Dallas Police Officer Earle Brown watched the motorcade stop on the Stemmons entrance ramp for about 30 seconds. In a telephone interview, Jesse Curry denied a complete halt, but admitted a "rolling stop" of perhaps two or three miles per hour. That happened just before Stemmons, he added, while talking with the motorcycle officer who said the President had been hit. Curry then had to tell the Secret Service agents in JFK's car where the hospital was.

I doubt very much that this period of time could have covered more than 40 or 45 seconds since the last gunshot. In the article last month I used a conservative 25 seconds merely to illustrate the point that the time from the last shot to Curry's first message must be added to the Ramsey Panel's clock of events (as the Ramsey Panel admitted in its Report). That's because the Panel decided the shots weren't recorded, so there was no way to know exactly when the assassination happened.

As the time span lengthens, the average speed of the limousine drops if the Ramsey Report is correct. No time can be added to the BBN scenario because the shots were recorded and the exact time to the middle of the siren sequence is known. In fact, under BBN, the longer it took Curry to get on the radio, the faster they would have had to drive on Stemmons to get the average speed of 58.0 miles per hour.

Nixon gave a "blank check to move against Allende." — Seymour Hersh

BOSTON - Former CIA Director Richard Helms' testimony that President Nixon didn't order Chilean President Salvador Allende assassinated was "nonsense," according to a magazine article.

Nixon ordered Helms to "get rid" of Allende, a Marxist, and Helms told a close associate "there was no doubt in his (Heims') mind at the time what Nixon meant," writes Seymour M. Hersh in the December issue of The Atlantic.

Nixon gave the order on Sept. 14, 1970, meeting in the Oval Office with Attorney General John Mitchell, Henry M. Kissinger, then Nixon's national security adviser, and Helms, the article said.

Nixon gave a "blank check to move against Allende without informing anyone," the Pulitzer Prize-winning investigative reporter said.

Allende was elected in 1970 and died during a coup three years later. The military government that took over reported Allende committed suicide, but "no one there now will ever be found, nor will there be an eyewitness to describe CIA plans or White House directions to murder Allende" and that nearly everyone he interviewed denied knowing of such a plot.

"That the plans and pressures did exist was confirmed by a senior member of the intelligence community who had been "unfallingly accurate" in the past, he said. Hersh writes that between Sept. 15 and Oct. 24, 1970, the day the Chilean Congress confirmed Allende's election, Helms ordered four CIA agents into Chile to contact members of the Chilean military known to be interested in staging a coup against Allende.

Nixon's role in the coup has been covered exhaustively in various testimony before the Congress. Nixon spokesman Ray Price in New York said he couldn't reach the former president Monday night, and added, "I doubt he would have a comment on that.

Calls to Kissinger's Westchester, N.Y., home went unanswered and a call to his Manhattan apartment building was answered by a doorman in the lobby who said he could not give out Kissinger's home phone.

"The author conceded that "no document will ever be found," and will there be an eyewitness to describe CIA plans or White House directions to murder Allende" and that nearly everyone he interviewed denied knowing of such a plot.

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BRIEFS...A very serious discrepancy in the Oswald exhumation has been alleged; if confirmed, and there are several ways to prove it, US Government complicity in a coverup will have been proven and the proverbial dam will burst....

'You reported on the "Sargent Shriver affair" and we would greatly appreciate your cooperation in this story.'

Michael Riddle was the reporter who wrote the story that generated this call. He was looking into the activities of a wealthy financier and how they related to a story of financial irregularities at a prominent DC law firm. I have met with Riddle on a few occasions and have been impressed with his dedication and tenacity in pursuit of these stories. Ideally, I have been in a position to provide him with any assistance he might need in his pursuit of the story.

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