

A COMPLETE BOOK OF FACTS

THE ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

• DATES • PLACES • PEOPLE

James P. Duffy • Vincent L. Ricci

TATUM, JACK

the Commission had a staffer interview Tague. The FBI removed the section of curb and reported that it contained metal smears of lead. Unable to ignore this evidence of a wild shot, the Commission nonetheless held to its belief that only three shots were fired at Kennedy and created the 'single bullet theory to account for the nonfatal 'throat wound of the president and the multiple wounds suffered by Governor John 'Connally.

See also FIRING SEQUENCE CONTROVERSY; HAYGOOD, CLYDE A.; MAGIC BULLET; SPECTER, ARLEN.

Crossfire; *Rush to Judgment*

TATUM, JACK

Tatum, who was driving in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas on the afternoon of November 22, 1963, claims he saw a young white man near the police car of J. D. 'Tippit when he heard three shots fired. When Tatum looked toward the car, he saw the officer on the ground and the young man standing over him. He said the man ran toward the rear of the police car, stopped, and fired one more shot at the officer, who was lying in the street in front of the car. Tatum sped off when the gunman ran in his direction.

See also TIPPIT MURDER SCENE WITNESSES.

High Treason

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TEMPLE WOUND CONTROVERSY

TEAMSTERS, INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF

See HOFFA, JIMMY.

TEMPLE WOUND CONTROVERSY

According to the 'Warren Commission, President Kennedy was shot only from the rear. Critics of the Commission's conclusions, however, have maintained that shots were fired from other locations as well—including the 'Grassy Knoll and possibly the railroad overpass. Important evidence that Kennedy may have been shot from the front appears to have been ignored by the official investigators of the assassination. One piece of evidence involves the 'throat wound that members of the 'Parkland Memorial Hospital staff identified as a bullet entry wound (but which the Commission described as an exit wound). Another involves a hole in the front of the president's head that, if caused by a bullet, could only have resulted from a gun fired from in front of him.

Four people reported having seen a hole in the president's temple. Father Oscar 'Huber, who administered last rites to Kennedy minutes after his death, has been quoted as telling reporters that he saw a "terrible wound" over the president's left eye. Dr. Marion 'Jenkins told the Warren Commission that while attempting to take Kennedy's pulse he noticed

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the most articulate and knowledgeable medical evidence produced by the

L, DR. THORNTON; CUSTER, JERROL
R. GEORGE; RIEBE, FLOYD A.

C.
cer of the Military District of
, General Wehle accompanied the
'Casket Team to 'Bethesda Naval
e that the president's body had a
rd at all times. In a 1967 interview
rcher David S. 'Lifton, General
t he had been present in the autopsy
allas coffin was opened, as reported
hester's book *The 'Death of a*
confirmed the information supplied
e team that two Navy ambulances
he president's body was brought to
t the team was sent in pursuit of the
. According to official records, there
mbulance, contrary to what team
he alleged presence of a second
ven rise to charges that the

president's body was not in the ambulance bearing the Dallas coffin.

See also AMBULANCE CONTROVERSY.

☐ Best Evidence

WEIGMAN, DAVE

Weigman, an NBC television cameraman, was filming the motorcade from his position in the seventh car in line. After the shots were fired, with his camera rolling, he ran up the 'Grassy Knoll in pursuit of the many police officers who had done likewise. According to researcher Jim 'Marrs, one frame from Weigman's film clearly shows the remains of a puff of smoke hanging in the air near the top of the knoll. This is the same smoke reported by other witnesses.

See also OVERPASS WITNESSES; SMOKE FROM THE GRASSY KNOLL.

☐ Crossfire

WEISBERG, HAROLD



Considered by many to be the "grandfather" of assassination researchers, Weisberg has spent years pressuring the federal government to release documents related to the murder of President Kennedy. The basement of Weisberg's home is filled

WEISS, MARK

with dozens of metal filing cabinets containing thousands of assassination documents. He is the author of several books on the subject, including the *Whitewash* series and *Oswald in New Orleans* (Canyon Books, 1967), as well as a book on the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr.

WEISS, MARK

An acoustics expert, Mark Weiss was called on by the 'House Select Committee on Assassinations to review earlier acoustics studies of the shooting, along with Dr. James 'Barger and Ernest 'Aschkenasy. These experts analyzed a recording of the sounds of what appeared to be four gunshots that were picked up by the open radio microphone of a police motorcycle near the scene of the shooting. They concluded that there was a 95 percent or better probability that the third shot was fired from the area of the 'Grassy Knoll.

See also ACOUSTICAL EVIDENCE; BELL LABORATORY; DALLAS POLICE DISPATCH TAPE; RAMSEY REPORT.

□ *Fatal Hour; High Treason*

WEISSMAN, BERNARD

Bernard Weissman, in collaboration with Joseph P. 'Grinnan and Larrie H. Schmidt, placed an advertise-

WE

ment in the *Dallas Morning News* on the assassination attacking President
See also AMERICAN FACT-FINDING

WEITZMAN, SEYMOUR

Deputy Constable Weitzman ran from his post at the corner of the streets when he heard the shots. One of the first officers to reach the knoll, Weitzman climbed over it to find the source of the shots. He found a man who told Weitzman he had seen a man run into a bush and run off.

Later, Weitzman assisted in recovering a rifle on the sixth floor of the School Book Depository Building. One day, he signed an affidavit of volume 24 of the Warren Commission's report. In the affidavit, Weitzman said that he saw Deputy Sheriff Eugene L. 'Fitzgerald on the sixth floor of the Depository. He saw a 7.65 Mauser bolt action rifle, a scope, a thick leather brown bag, and a hat. Weitzman had once been in the real estate business and was extreme