

WHITEWASH IV:

TOP SECRET

JFK ASSASSINATION TRANSCRIPT

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WHITEWASH: The Report on the Warren Report

WHITEWASH II: The FBI-Secret Service Coverup

PHOTOGRAPHIC WHITEWASH: Suppressed Kennedy Assassination Pictures
OSWALD IN NEW ORLEANS: Case for Conspiracy with the CIA (Out of
Print)

FRAME-UP: The Martin Luther King/James Earl Ray Case

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TOP SECRET JFK ASSASSINATION TRANSCRIPT

TOP SECRET evidence about the assassination of President John F. Kennedy still an official secret ten years after his murder?

So much a secret it is described as an urgent matter of national security?

And so urgent a matter of national security that when after six years of unsuccessful effort I went to court to get it the government suborned perjury and submitted a perjurious affidavit, serious crimes, to deceive a conscientious judge into continuing to keep this evidence an utmost state secret?

What kind of evidence could this be when the government's own official "investigation" of John F. Kennedy's assassination concluded that it was the work of a single, alienated man?

If the evidence behind the Report it issued supports the conclusion of the Warren Commission that Lee Harvey Oswald alone assassinated John F. Kennedy, why should it be necessary to suppress any evidence? More - describe evidence so long suppressed as still necessary to the "national security"?

The two contradict each other.

If Oswald was alone, there was no conspiracy, nothing to withhold that could in any way conceivably relate to anything that could be called the "national security".

What I had sought for so long is a transcript of an executive session of the Warren Commission held January 27, 1964, before it heard a single witness. Oddly, all its hearings also were held in secret, which neither then nor since persuades it was taking evidence to learn all the fact and really solve the crime.

The President was gunned down November 22, 1963, in Dallas, Texas. The first of the men who became President by that assassination alone, Lyndon Baines Johnson, appointed this commission of eminences a week later. They issued their Report on the 27th of the following September. Its 900 pages were uncritically accepted by the press which had been denied the time to digest its contents and had been conditioned to accept them in advance by prejudicial, systematic leaks. Two months later, again in a tremendous literary eruption - an estimated 10,000,000 words in 26 volumes - these hearings and those of the official documents that were not suppressed were released at one time.

It is impossible for anyone to analyze so vast a verbiage after even months of study. Without legitimate need the hearings had been held behind closed doors. And then this enormity of words was dumped upon the country and the press under conditions that gave little choice but initial acceptance.

None of this contrived situation was accidental. It was carefully designed to compel support of the conclusions of which even the Commission itself was uncertain. It did not plan to release any evidence, as other secret proceedings it held prove.

When I say "secret" I mean so secret it refused to let its

own staff attend its executive sessions. It planned for its staff never to be able to read the transcripts of these executive or secret sessions.

It took years of the most painful and diligent digging in that 300 cubic feet of the Commission's files to learn these and other secrets.

Now why, if JFK had been assassinated and the country and the world turned around by just three shots fired by Oswald alone, did this Commission have to practice such secrecy?

The obvious answer is that it knew its work could not survive any critical examination.

Book publishers were more the creatures of suppressive government than the daily media. After scores of refusals to publish anything critical of this official mythology about JFK's assassination, I was forced to invent the underground book to open the subject. WHITEWASH: THE REPORT ON THE WARREN REPORT, completed in mid-February 1965, was published in a limited edition that August and for general distribution early in May 1966.

Because the people never really believed the Report of the official inquiry, in this underground format and in reprint, WHITEWASH did become a best seller.

The published official evidence alone left no basis for believing any word of the Report save that the President was dead. To this day no single person has written or phoned to complain of a single substantive error in my writing. Nobody has alleged it in countless confrontations in talk-shows and debates.

After publication of this first book on the subject, I began a relentless search through what was not still suppressed in an effort to learn what truth it might hold. I believed that society lost its vitality when there was a fake investigation of the assassination of this President who had determined to and had begun to change national policy. JFK had turned to peace from undeclared war and to filling the needs of those denied their rights and decent opportunities.

(It is little known but true that he had ordered the beginning of the liquidation of our Southeast Asia adventure. He lived to see only its beginning, the first few withdrawals. No sooner was he dead than escalation began.)

After the Commission's Report was released, its work was done. Its files were transferred to the National Archives, which is the official repository of our national heritage in precious records. Until I began to retrieve from official oblivion that evidence which is destructive of the official mythology, the Archives conducted itself as what it should be, an institution of scholarship. But once I began to get this suppressed truth so destructive of the official lies, it soon showed itself to be a political arm of political corruption. Documents I read and asked to be xeroxed were suddenly reclassified or alleged not to exist.

Congress enacted a law to end official suppression of public information - a law to establish the right of the people to know what their government does. It is section 552 of title 5 of the United States Code, abbreviated 5 U.S.C. 552. It was hailed as and called the "Freedom of Information" law. The same administration that proclaimed it as the coming of a new age of the people's right to know immediately converted it into a license to suppress anything in any way embarrassing to it.

When Richard Nixon became President, his appointees in the Department of Justice described public court records that were always publicly available as "investigatory files compiled for law enforcement purposes," misusing a proper provision of the law to deny me copies. Without this misuse court records could not be suppressed. Nixon's first two Attorneys General, the first pair

*Announced resignation 8/8/74.