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Don Cannon Show

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FULL TEXT

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(MUSIC UP AND UNDER)

ANNOUNCER: "Now, you're on the Don Cannon Show. Chicago's exciting talk program is on the air, where you the listener engage in debate, ask questions, and sound off to top personalities in the news. Fascinating people the world over. It's time for America's largest town meeting of the air. And here's your host, Don Cannon."

CANNON: "Thank you very much. Good evening and how are you tonight. A couple of months back New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison rocked the nation. He rocked the nation by saying that he had solved the assassination of President Kennedy. He didn't say he thought he had solved it, he said he had solved it and would, in fact, within a short period of time make a number of arrests.

"We started hearing names like David Ferrie, Clay Shaw, Clay Bertrand, Perry Russo, Gordon Novell, and of course, the names we're familiar with: Jack Ruby, Lee Harvey Oswald, Leon Oswald, in a strange tangled web of intrigue, suspicion and even homosexuality. And Jim Garrison still says he has solved the Kennedy assassination.

"But last week, after several weeks of quiet from New Orleans, last week James Thalin in a copyrighted story in the Saturday Evening Post takes serious issue with the whole Jim Garrison thesis. And this basically is Garrisons' thesis that President John Kennedy was assassinated as a result of a homosexual plot. A plot spawned and directed by David Ferrie, carried out by Lee Harvey Oswald not alone according to the Garrison theory there were at least two other gun men involved in the plot to kill President Kennedy. One of whom was stationed on that grassy knoll which was in front of the Presidential motorcade in Dallas on that day back in November of 1963. Mr. Thalin in his Saturday Evening Post article takes serious issue with the evidence that

Jim Garrison has come up with. Now Garrisons' key witness is a man named Perry Russo. And Perry Russo has given testimony to Garrison that under truth serum. And this is the basis apparently of what Jim Garrison charges are all about. Perry Russo apparently said that there was a party, several parties in fact where Lee Harvey Oswald was involved, Clay Shaw or Clay Bertrand was there, Ferrie was there and several other people. And it was at this alleged party that Perry Russo met..uh...I should say David Ferrie mapped out the assassination of President Kennedy.

Now, in the article by Thalín, Thalín attacks the techniques that Garrison used to elicit this information. Thalín suggests in his Saturday Evening Post article that that Perry Russo was the victim of a pre-hypnotic suggestion that, when under hypnosis, the psychiatrist, the medical men who administered this, suggested to Russo that certain people would be there and they would do certain things and all Russo did was tell back in his sleep what they had suggested to him.

Well, now Harold Weisberg the author of 'Whitewash' and Whitewash Two which is severely critical of the Warren Report and the FBI, Harold Weisberg has come back to the defense of District Attorney Jim Garrison. Mr. Weisberg has been good enough to be on the phone with us tonight. We were lucky enough to get him. He has just recently testified before a grand jury in New Orleans and Mr. Weisberg, I think--perhaps the best thing we can start out with doing tonight is laying the groundwork. There's so many names, so many stories and so much confusion as to what is going on in New Orleans. Does Jim Garrison really have anything?"

WEISBERG:"Yes, but I'd like to define anything."

CANNON:"Well...all right, let's start specifically if we can. Let's take the Thalín article. Thalín attacks Garrisons' technique of getting information out of Perry Russo under hypnosis or under truth serum."

WEISBERG:"Correct."

CANNON:"Now, do you think this is a legitimate attack?"

WEISBERG:"No. From Thalín, no. I have several reasons for saying that. That's my other phone don't pay any attention to it. The most important single thing to me is (word unintelligible) and that is this that Thalín is an expert on crime in Louisiana. In 1963, for the same Saturday Evening Post, he wrote an article entitled 'The Vice Man Cometh,' about Jim Garrison and his attack on crime. So Thalín ought to know all about crime in Louisiana. He ought to know all about Carlos Marcellus, the reputed head of the Mafia and he certainly should know cause it's a matter of public knowledge that David W. Ferrie was Carlos Marcellus' investigator. And Carlos Marcellus lawyer was Ray Gill and lo and behold the same Ray Gillaas David Ferries' lawyer. Now, in this same article in which he does attack Garrison, he does mention Ferrie. And Thalín has not a word to say



about this aspect of the Garrison investigation and the principle figures in it."

CANNON:"Now, does this fellow Marcello..."

WEISBERG:"Yes?"

CANNON:"Have anything to do with the alleged plot to kill the president?"

WEISBERG:"I don't really think so. But, he has very much to do with Dave Ferrie who was the principle man Garrisons' talking about until his death. And this same Dave Ferrie is the man that's mentioned in Thalins' article without any of these things in his past and his at that time, ~~commentation~~ as being mentioned."

CANNON:"But, how does, how does this discredit, uh, the Thalins thesis that what Russo really said was said under a prehypnotic suggestion."

WEISBERG:"It doesn't address itself to that, it addresses itself to either to Thalins information or his integrity. Because it's obviously the kind of a thing that an honest and informed writer cannot possibly leave out of such a lengthy story. It shows bias to me on Thalins part.

You know it's a relatively easy thing to go almost any place with a big name and a big magazine behind you to ignore all of the essential evidence and to pick out one little thing that you can make something out of might be a wrong lead, it's not uncommon of those big name writers. I think we're seeing it all of the time on this subject right now."

CANNON:"Well, let me ask you, how does David Ferrie's association with this alleged crime boss, how does this link Ferrie with the assassination plot?"

WEISBERG:"David Ferrie was arrested as part of the assassination plot on the twenty fifth of November, 1963 by the same Jim Garrison and he was let go and the FBI and the Secret Service talked him into it."

CANNON:"The FBI and the Secret Service talked him into it?"

WEISBERG:"Why certainly, they told Garrison there was nothing to it. I have all of this, by the way, in my new finished but not published book called 'CIA Whitewash,' with the sub-title Oswald in New Orleans."

CANNON:"It seems to me that what Garrison is saying, if I can take the Thalins article in the Saturday Evening Post, uh, to be what

Garrison, uh, believes, that, that, the president, President Kennedy was a victim of a homosexual conspiracy led by David Ferrie. Now do you believe this?"

WEISBERG: "No, and I don't think Garrison believes it and I don't think he says it. I think it's taking something out of context. The truth of the matter is there are any number of homosexuals and to be frank about it much worse, terrible degenerates involved in this. But, they are involved in it, not because of their sexual aberrations. They're involved in it because they're involved in it. Like saying that every het...heterosexual is a rapist because heterosexuals rape women it's not, just not true."

CANNON: "Well, if, if Thal in and the Saturday Evening Post article has missed the boat, what is Jim Garrison's case. What is he basing his evidence on?"

WEISBERG: "I think that what Jim Garrison is talking about and what he will go into court and try and get and I think he will get, convictions for two things: conspiracy to commit murder, and accessory. Now, should I explain what accessory is?"

CANNON: "Please do."

WEISBERG: "Uh, he who knows about the crime before it's committed and does nothing about it is an accessory before the fact and if it happens after the crime, he's an accessory after the fact. And I don't think that there's much doubt that Garrison will get convictions on that and probably on conspiracy. And I say probably not because I doubt the evidence or the truth of it, but here for the first time we have the working and, bear this in mind, from the time the President is killed, now for the first time, we have the normal working of the American law. And I think we should all be grateful that it is aimed at the protection of the defendant, at the protection of the innocent. It is our concept that a man is innocent until proven guilty. So Garrison's case is going to be noted with all of the obstacles, all of the difficulties that the Commission did not face because he has to conform with law, he has to satisfy a judge and a jury, and he has to have and will have an abundance of competent defense counsel against him. None of these things did the Commission face. This is why, I hedge it and say probably, not because I doubt the fact of it one bit."

CANNON: "Where did, where did David Ferrie fit in with, with Clay Shaw?"

WEISBERG: "Uh."

CANNON: "Or Clay Bertrand as he was called?"

WEISBERG: "I would rather talk, in talking about their association, I would rather restrict myself to what is already public knowledge through the indictment because, uh, there will be a trial, you know."



CANNON: "And, uh, I, I do want to say that you, I know you testified before a grand jury and there are certain things, I suppose, that you cannot say publicly now..."

WEISBERG: "Uh."

CANNON: "And so that, if there's anything or a question that I ask you and you can't answer for obvious reasons just feel free not to, that's all."

WEISBERG: "May I say that I'm glad to hear you say that because at first the New Orleans press didn't understand why I wouldn't comment at all about anything I said before the grand jury. I think also that at this time, our society must function and that means that every member of society must exercise his responsibility and assume his obligations. This is what did not happen at Dallas where our society started to fall apart. Not when the President was killed but when his alleged assassin was killed while in the hands of the police. Now, so far as Ferris is concerned, I can tell you about him and if you like I will."

CANNON: "Please do."

WEISBERG: "He's a brilliant man. He's a man who could have been a genius. Uh, he was a maniac. He was a very sick man in the mind. He was a pilot. He was a scholar of course. He had been in a religious seminary and had been expelled because he was held to be unfitted for the priesthood. He was a pilot for Eastern Airlines. And he lost that job when he was involved in the first of a number of series of homosexual charges placed against him in 1961 when he had moved from Cleveland to New Orleans. His mind was a remarkably imaginative one and it was just as evil and foul and corrupt as it was imaginative. You've never heard such language, such foul language as this man used in letters. I mean conversation."

CANNON: "You've seen some of Ferris' letters?"

WEISBERG: "Yes." Now he is generally considered to be homosexual and primarily he was. But, to a degree he was a kind of racist heterosexual. ~~Now, rather~~ rather leave it at that. Uh, now, Ferris, uh, fancied himself his own doctor for example. Now, by one of these remarkable coincidences, I have two brothers-in-law, by the way, close to New Orleans and I had dinner a week ago Saturday night with one of them uh, at Covington, Louisiana. Lo and behold he was a, the doctor to whom Ferris had gone when Ferris had begun to lose his hair. And so my brother-in-law Jack Kettie, had found out that Ferris' story is pure romance. There are two different versions of it depending upon whom he was talking to. He talked to public authorities. He had a relatively prosaic romance in which he had an airplane accident and under some dangerous circumstances, battery acid dripped on his head. To others and to the press, it was a sub, a, an explosion that he just did manage to survive. The truth of the matter is that what he had was a disease known as alopecia(?) and it was responding to treatment when Ferris got in-



involved in the court cases against him for homosexuality and at that point he decided that he knew more than all the other doctors in the world. And, I, those who read newspapers may remember there was a tremendous accumulation of medicine bottles in Ferris apartment found when he died. And all sorts of medical literature that he studied for himself. So, he ultimately, uh, from this disease which could have been handled, and was under control and responding, ultimately because of his own neglect, his own feeling that he was superior to anybody, he lost all of his hair. Now it's typical of Ferris character, uh, he knew better than everybody, he always wanted to be dramatic and attention-catching, uh, he didn't have a wig, he didn't go and buy a regular hairpiece, he glued stuff on his by himself. He had a regular rug. And the same thing is true of his eyebrows. Uh, they were of his own manufacture. So, he had I think sub-consciously, an exotic look. With all of this, Ferris had a real passion for flying and he had a passion for young men aside from his sexual passion for them. So, he became very active in the Civil Air Patrol. Now, one of the great tragedies of this whole case. Many of the people in your area will remember the accident of an airplane about six weeks ago at the New Orleans airport with some students from Wisconsin."

CANNON: "Yes, yes."

WEISBERG: "One of the men being checked out for jet flight in that plane was a young man who had been a friend of Ferris in the Civil Air Patrol in the part that Ferris was in charge of. He actually was in charge of one of the two Civil Air Patrol cadet units in the New Orleans area. Young George Plaza, who came from a very fine family uh, had, to a large degree I think, his interest in flying sponsored by Ferris, really promoted by it. George, however, was not one of Ferris' circle of most intimate friends, uh, and he was a good student, and he went to college and he became a lawyer, and he was actually on Jim Garrison's staff for a while. And they have a high opinion of him down there. But, his love of flying overcame his love of the law, and he only practiced law intermittently while he was flying for Delta and was being checked out on jets when this accident happened. At that time he represented two of the witnesses who had been called by Jim Garrison. Isn't it a remarkable and tragic coincidence?"

CANNON: "Did this particular gentleman, uh, was going to testify for Garrison?"

WEISBERG: "For the two witnesses."

CANNON: "He's now dead?"

WEISBERG: "He's dead."

CANNON: "Would you say that or imply that this part of the, of a conspiracy of sorts, that so many people have uh, involved in, been involved in this case and so many have met strange and tragic ends."



Do you see any connection between this plane crash and, and uh, the plot to kill the president or the alleged plot?"

WEISBERG: "In saying no about the plane crash, I am not saying that many of the other cases are not at the very best highly suspect."

CANNON: "Oh hun."

WEISBERG: "I know of people in New Orleans who have been shot at to keep their mouths closed. And I don't identify them publicly because I want them to survive."

CANNON: "Mr. Weisberg, if I can just interrupt here for a moment and uh, we'll pause briefly for a message. We're talking tonight with Harold Weisberg the author of 'Whitewash,' who's done a great deal of investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy. I believe he has been in New Orleans recently uh, investigating the reports and the workings of District Attorney Jim Garrison. And we're talking tonight about what Garrison has, what he doesn't have. We're talking about a recent article in the Saturday Evening Post which tends to dis, discredit much of what Garrison has done. Mr. Weisberg is uh, believes that Jim Garrison does in fact have something and will come up with some answers from the assassination of President Kennedy. We had originally planned tonight that to have an open forum to discuss anything but the fact that we were lucky enough to get Mr. Weisberg to appear on the phone with us, I thought we'd have him as long as we can and a bit later on we'll take your calls at MOhawk 4-8669. Let's pause briefly for this."

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CANNON: "We're talking with author Harold Weisberg, the author of 'Whitewash,' uh, 'Whitewash.' We're talking about Jim Garrison and what he has or what he allegedly has involved in the information he has in regard to the assassination of President Kennedy. Was it a plot? Does Garrison have something? Who were the strange people such as David Ferrie, Clay Shaw, Clay Bertrand, Perry Russo, Gordon Novell, the others that have been names in this alleged web of conspiracy that took the residents' life. Mr. uh, Mr. Weisberg, you were telling us, painting a picture uh, a strange and even maniacal individual by the name of David Ferrie. Uh, would you continue if you will?"

WEISBERG: "Yes. Uh, Ferrie, uh, found out about the Ken-, uh, well, let me, let me tell you first about the Garrison investigation and then go back and pick up what most people don't know, the early investigation when he was arrested. Uh, Ferrie knew about the Garrison investigation before Christmas of last year. Most of the people involved knew because inevitably when questions were asked about people, their friends tell them. And at that point, Ferrie suddenly became sicker. He decided that he had encephalitis and he had no such thing. What he had was a weak vein, a congenitally weak vein in the back of the head. It had already ruptured once and had healed. Now, in spite of the fact that the coroner says that his



death was of natural causes. It just is absolutely too remarkable that he died of natural causes at that time, and it just is very difficult to believe that they can't possibly be any of the kind of things we hear about so much in detective fi -- fiction."

CANNON: "Do you have any evidence to the contrary, that Ferrie did not die of natural causes?"

WEISBERG: "Not a bit. Nothing but a suspicion that this is just one too many coincidences, there just is no end to these coincidences. And at some point they've gotta stop and they've gotta be considered as perhaps other than coincidences."

"Now Ferrie tbes in with just about everybody in the entire story. Ferrie was a different kind of maniac. He was a maniac on the subject of Cuba. He made speeches that were so violent that the more right wing of the groups in New Orleans cut him off."

CANNON: "What -- what was his position, by the way? He made speeches on Cuba. Pro-Castro?"

WEISBERG: "Violently anti-Castro."

CANNON: "Anti-Castro."

WEISBERG: "He wanted to save Cuba from Castro."

CANNON: "Uh-huh."

WEISBERG: "And he had all kinds of schemes. Dropping people by plane, and -- ah -- he was inventing a submarine -- ah -- to be launched from underwater in Havana Harbor and blow some stuff up in the harbor. This is the sort of thing. He was part of a -- of a heist of munitions, at least one and maybe two, where munitions were actually stolen for this -- for such purposes, an invasion of Cuba. These are the kind of things that most people don't know. I've indicated part of them in each of my first two books, but I have close to the entire story in the one I've just finished."

"Now let me explain on that, so that people won't get the wrong idea. I -- I had been asked to go down to New Orleans and I had agreed to do it, and I had asked to be allowed to finish my own book first, because I didn't want anybody to ever say that a writer had gone down there and simply because he had earlier said things that Jim Garrison agreed with that Garrison just gave him this whole book. Just to get the statistics on record, I had completed my book, it had been retyped, and I had it in the mail the seventeenth of April. I went to New Orleans on the twenty-seventh of April and I stayed there for six days."

"Now let me go back if I -- if you'd like me to, to the time of Ferrie's initial arrest."

CANNON: "Yes, if you would. You mention that the F.B.I. and the C.I.A. -- ah -- let him go."



WEISBERG: "Not the C.I.A."

CANNON: "Or, the F.B.I. did, anyhow. Why did the F.B.I. let Ferrie go?"

WEISBERG: "Well I'll give you a blunt answer, because I think they knew he was involved with the C.I.A. and they were protecting the C.I.A.."

CANNON: "The F.B.I., you think, was protecting the C.I.A.?"

WEISBERG: "Certainly."

CANNON: "Do you have any evidence that might support this?"

WEISBERG: "I know that this is a C.I.A. story, I know any number of these people are involved in the C.I.A., and I know the F.B.I. is not incompetent. Over and above that, let me refer to something that some of your audience will remember, because when I finished 'Whitewash Two' I was in Chicago in early December, and I believe I read this document that I print in facsimile -- I'm looking through the book -- I think on page fifty of 'Whitewash Two,' and it will put it in a kind of perspective. Yes, it is on page fifty.

"Now, you may remember that when the Oswalds moved to Dallas they found a fairly large Russian refugee community, and the women especially were sympathetic to Marina who was almost alone in a new country, and didn't have much, and didn't speak English. And they were taking things to her: groceries, and things like that. One time Mrs. Anna Mellor(?), who was a professional woman, she's a draftsman -- ah -- at the Oswald apartment when Lee was not there, saw communist literature and she got quite upset. Marina said, 'Oh, my husband gets that from the library all the time.' So she went home and told her husband George. George was equally indignant, and he called the F.B.I.. Now the F.B.I. didn't say it's none of our business what people read, we have no interest in this man, and it would be difficult for anybody to believe that the F.B.I. had no interest in a man who had defected to the Soviet Union.

"Instead, according to what I am reading from, which is the February, 17, 1964 Dallas Police Department report, from Detectives Hellinghausen(?) and Parks, to Captain W.P. Gannaway(?) through the Identification Bureau and Lieutenant Jack Ruddle, they told Mellor -- or rather, Mellor, in the report -- in this report by the police told the police, quote, 'He checked with the F.B.I. and they told him that Oswald was all right,' close quotes. Before the assassination, to the F.B.I., Lee Harvey Oswald, a defector to the Soviet Union, who told the American Embassy in Moscow he was going to give all the secrets that he really legitimately did possess because he had a high classification in the Marine Corps for security, was all right to the F.B.I. and he had no connections? Uh-uh.

"Now this is only one of the number of cases. There's one case involving a newspaperman, Alonzo Hudkins(?) which is known; there's another one involving a newspaperman, Ronnie Duggar(?),

the editor of the Texas Observer, and he's been a correspondent for the Washington Post and Magazine. Each of these men, each of these reporters, was told by Dallas officials, that Oswald was a federal operative and they knew his salary and his number and everything else."

CANNON: "If we can, let's get back to what you were talking about a minute ago. We were talking about David Ferrie. He was fanatically against Fidel Castro."

WEISBERG: "Right."

CANNON: "Now how does this anti-Castro fanaticism tie in with the alleged plot?"

WEISBERG: "Well, for this I'd like to switch abruptly to Lee Harvey Oswald."

CANNON: "Okay."

WEISBERG: "Who is said by the Commission to have been the head of the New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. There was no New Orleans Chapter of the Fair Play For Cuba Committee, and Lee Harvey Oswald was head of nothing. He just adopted the name of the national organization of that name, he sent them five dollars and automatically became a member, he went out and he had printed cards for application for membership to this phony organization he set up, and then he had literature printed and I have the receipts for both of them. And together it cost him less than nineteen dollars. When he went out, with no members, and got himself very conspicuously in a brawl, giving out his literature, got himself arrested, tipped off the Media in advance so that -- to be sure he got photographed, he was innocent. Carlos Brenier(?) came and tried to break up his literature distribution. So Brenier pl -- pleaded innocent, Oswald pleaded guilty.

"Now when he was arrested by the police and taken to the First District Station in New Orleans, Oswald insisted on being interviewed by an F.B.I. agent, which is the most implausible thing for him to do. Here you have a man who's supposedly pro-Castro, he definitely had publically defected to the Soviet Union, and he insists on an interview with the F.B.I.."

CANNON: "Do you know why he insisted on the interview?"

WEISBERG: "I have -- ah -- I have my own belief as to why. I can tell you what the F.B.I. agent who went there, and I don't think the agent Oswald expected, said. He testified before the Committee, one of the very rare cases when the Commission called an F.B.I. agent as a witness.

"His name is John Lester Quigley. He said, 'Oh, Oswald had nothin' to tell me.' The Commission said 'You mean he called you for nothing?' And Quigley said 'Sure, it happens all the time.'



Quigley also told the Commission that he burned his notes because he always burns his notes."

CANNON: "What -- what are your suspicions?"

WEISBERG: "My -- Oswald was establishing an intelligence cover. This is exactly what I say, in Chapter Eleven of 'Whitewash,' the first book."

CANNON: "And he deliberately identified himself as -- ah -- pro-Castro, that he deliberately started a fight -- ah -- brought his own press coverage, if you will, deliberately got himself arrested, and then called an F.B.I. agent to have the F.B.I. agent interrogate him."

WEISBERG: "Correct. And then he went farther. He stayed in New Orleans just long enough to harvest this press he had earned for himself. He was on radio, he was on television, he was in the newspapers, and as soon as he harvested this crop of publicity, he put the clippings in his pocket, he went down to Mexico, he went to the Cuban consulate, he knocked on the door and walked in, and he said, 'Here I am, this very good friend of Castro's, here is my proof, I go to jail for Castro, how about letting me in Cuba?' And they said, 'What do you want to go to Cuba for?' He said, 'Well I really want to go to Russia.' So they didn't let him in, they said it would take three months. And he blew his stack because he wanted to get in right away. Now the one way you don't go to Russia is through Cuba. It's easy to get to Russia and hard to get to Cuba from the United States. But this is what he used, his credentials of -- ah -- so-called pro-Castro activities for.

"Now over and above that, if you want to know just how pro-Castro he was, and this starts to bring in Ferrie and the other people, he used as a return address on some his so-called pro-Castro literature, an address that was not his own, but was an address used by the anti-Castro Cubans in New Orleans."

CANNON: "Mr. Weisberg, I want to pause for a moment. The story of Lee Harvey Oswald and David Ferrie, and I want to get to in a moment how they ever got together."

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CANNON: "Don Cannon back on WBBM, the talk of Chicago, with author Harold Weisberg, the author of 'Whitewash,' which was severely critical of the Warren Commission Report, the F.B.I. and generally speaking the whole investigation into the assass -- assassination of President Kennedy.

"Now we're talking tonight about Jim Garrison, with Mr. Weisberg, what Jim Garrison has, how people like David Ferrie and Clay Shaw and Perry Russo and the rest fit into this alleged plot, or scheme.

"Mr. Weisberg, we -- we talked about David Ferrie, you described him as a genius, a maniac, a violently anti-Castro -- and



now you talked about Oswald, devious, deceptive, who created his own cover, if you will, by purposely portraying himself as violently pro-Castro. Now how do these two strange individuals get together in your opinion?"

WEISBERG: "Well first of all they had this community of interests. I think it's obvious that Lee Harvey Oswald, who solicited interest on the part of pro-Castro people to be expressed to the virulent anti-Castro group in New Orleans was hardly pro-Castro. Now Oswald and Ferrie did get together, they had been seen together by numbers of people as part of a large group of people. These people formed these groups around two central points in New Orleans which for a time were both in the same building, although the F.B.I. pretended otherwise."

CANNON: "Why do you say 'pretended otherwise?'"

WEISBERG: "I'll tell you why, I'll reveal now part of the contents of my new book, which is not 'Whitewash Three,' but 'C.I.A. Whitewash,' with the subtitle 'Oswald in New Orleans.' For those of your listeners who have written me, I am working on 'Whitewash Three' and I will soon have it done, I hope. Now there is a building known at that time as the Newman(?) Building because it was owned by a man named Sam Mike Newman, that is on the corner of Camp and Lafayette Streets. It's not a large building, but it is a corner building. And it has three outside doors. One on Camp Street has the address 544 Camp Street, two on Lafayette Street have the addresses 529 and 531 Camp Street. At the latter addresses the Bannister -- um -- Detective Agency, which did not call itself a detective agency, it called itself Guy Bannister Associates, had its office on the ground floor. Directly above it, on the second floor, was the office of the Cuban Revolutionary Council, the leading anti-Castro group in New Orleans. And when they left there they still had connections with Bannister, who according to my best information was involved in every -- ah -- American intelligence operation in Latin America. Bannister is a former F.B.I. agent and a very spectacular one. After he retired from the F.B.I. he got, in a short time, to be the third man in the New Orleans Police Department, and was fired for a kind of violent insubordination that may or may not have been justified, but it was the reason. Thereupon he set up his own detective agency. He specialized in what he called 'anti-communism,' and -- ah -- as a matter of fact I told you before about the raiding of a munitions dump, and the theft of munitions? Stacks and stacks and stacks of them were in Bannister's office right in the heart of New Orleans. Imagine how irresponsible these people are.

"And right across the street was the old New Orleans Post Office, and right behind that, on the next street, is the Riley Coffee Company where Oswald worked. Oswald worked about a good city block away from this building, the Newman Building.

"Now, in reporting on this, the F.B.I. didn't say that Bannister and the Cuban Revolutionary Council were in the same building, they pretended otherwise. They pretended that Bannister



was giving them second-hand information, and they pretended he had no detective agency. In fact, they pretended they didn't even know him. And I would be -- I print this report, these F.B.I. reports of the investigation of Bannister verbatim in my new book 'C.I.A. Whitewash.' And all this served to do was to deceive the members of the Commission if they ever saw these reports."

CANNON: "Now, how do Ferrie and Oswald get together around this anti-Castro Building, or do they?"

WEISBERG: "They do, they were seen there by people who were there all the time, this involves other people, other people whose names are coming up now in the Garrison investigation and who were in my book.

"For example -- ah -- Sergio Arcacciasmith(?), who was at that time, at the time the office was rented in the Newman Building the head of the Cuban Revolutionary Council. Another young man, younger man than Arcacia(?), who had been in the Cuban diplomatic service under Battista -- ah -- a very bright younger man, named Carlos Pieroga(?). He was almost a shadow to Arcacia. Ah -- one of the other names that's mentioned is -- ah -- Leighton Patrick Martens, M-A-R-T-E-N-S."

CANNON: "Mr. Weisberg, I -- I'm still not sure how we can jump from the fact that Ferrie and Oswald, you say, were in reality violently anti-Castro. How -- how did two people having anti-Castro positions automatically spawn an assassination plot?"

WEISBERG: "They don't. But they have-- you asked me how they got together and how they draw together. I don't think Oswald had anything to do with the assassination. I alone, from the very beginning, have said if the Commission's evidence proved anything it proves that Oswald could have killed nobody, not the President and not Officer Tippett. But that doesn't mean these other people didn't intend to, didn't want to. As a matter of fact, when the F.B.I. first questioned Ferrie -- ah -- and I'll give you now the chapter of -- ah -- another chapter of my new book.

"Ah -- Ferrie had threatened the President. He's known to have said 'He oughta be killed.' So that's -- and when the F.B.I. questioned him they accepted his explanation that this was a colloquial expression."

CANNON: "Now was this motivation by Ferrie because of the lack of air support at the Bay of Pigs."

WEISBERG: "Bay of Pigs."

CANNON: "I see."

WEISBERG: "That's it."



CANNON: "Okay, we've got Ferrie and Oswald at least ideologically together, now physically together because of this anti-Castro group, now..."

WEISBERG: "And in meetings."

CANNON: "All right. At meetings. Where ~~are~~ the rest of these people come in? Where does Clay Bertrand or Perry Russo or Gordon Novell, how do they fit into this strange web of circumstances?"

WEISBERG: "Well, which -- which one do you want me to start with?"

CANNON: "Let's take Clay Bertrand, since he's been indicted, or Clay Shaw."

WEISBERG: "Also indicted is Dean Adams Andrews."

CANNON: "Right."

WEISBERG: "A lawyer who testified about Clay Bertrand before the Warren Commission. And I have -- I have this testimony quoted extensively in chapter Eleven of 'Whitewash.' Clay Bertrand is a man that Andrews met, the Commission never asked him when and where he met him, but he met him eight years ago at a homosexual wedding."

CANNON: "A what? Would you just repeat that, I didn't quite get it."

WEISBERG: "That's right, it shocked me when I found out about it, too. Homosexuals, apparently, in New Orleans, have ritual weddings. And Andrews was -- he's a kind of courageous man, I don't want your listeners to get the wrong impression of him. He for a long time was willing to resist the F.B.I. and to resist the Commission, and to insist that what he testified to really did happen."

"Andrews was a man who was willing -- a lawyer who was willing to take unpopular cases, and to me, in my old fashioned belief, this is the highest mark of a lawyer. I think that a citizen in our society is entitled to the best protection he can get from a lawyer, and it takes a lawyer who is dedicated to our beliefs who will take an unpopular case. And Andrews would take any kind of an unpopular case. And there's a fairly good-sized homosexual community in New Orleans, and he wound up with a lot of their cases, in addition to some political cases."

CANNON: "Is this how he got to know David Ferrie?"

WEISBERG: "No, he got to know David Ferrie earlier, because Andrews had also been Carlos Marcello's lawyer, the same gangster. Now, Andrews, as I say, had met a man -- he was never asked this before the Commission by the way, but it's in -- it's in his grand



test -- grand jury testimony that was made public because of part of the indictment. Ah -- now, thereafter, this same man Bertrand would refer clients to -- ah -- Andrews, and they were all, until one point, homosexuals. Ah -- the word used by Andrews was 'Gay Kids.' And one of the more common charges placed against these men was wearing the clothes of the opposite sex."

CANNON: "Was Oswald also a homosexual?"

WEISBERG: "No, everything indicates the contrary. Ah -- at the -- at the time of Oswald's move to New Orleans, remember he was born there, but at the end of April, 1963, he went to New Orleans looking for work. Shortly thereafter he showed up at Dean Andrews' office, asking for advice on two things: getting his discharge changed from less-than-honorable to honorable, and his wife's citizenship status. Remember, Marina was an immigrant and a Russian citizen.

"Now, thereafter, Andrews, who was running for judge in the next Parish, Jefferson Parish, got pneumonia, and at the time of the assassination he was in the hospital with a high fever. The government represents that he was under heavy sedation, a heavy sedation you can buy in any drugstore, it's phenobarbital, that's nonsense, he knew what was going on.

"At the time of the assassination he got a telephone call from the same Clay Bertrand who found him in the hospital, the hospital had the name (WORDS UNCLEAR). Ah -- because Andrews was in the hospital, he couldn't very well take the case. So he called up a colleague, a lawyer and a friend, whose name is Sam Monk(?) Zeldon, and asked him if he would take the case until Andrews got out of the hospital. While they were talking on the telephone on Sunday morning, November 24th, Zeldon heard on television that Oswald had been killed and he said to Andrews 'You've just lost your client.'

"Now all of this happened, the government checked it and misrepresented. For example, Andrews called his secretary and he spoke to his investigator, and they both remember it. The F.B.I. went through an elaborate fakery, again, I oughtn't to be doing this, because -- because it's a new literary property, but I'm quoting from my new book. They went through an elaborate fakery of getting a doctor to say that with this kind of sedation Andrews couldn't use the telephone, when they knew doggone well he'd used the telephone, because he'd even spoken to the Secret Service. He called up a friend of his, Sam Rice(?), who is the head of the Secret Service in New Orleans and discussed this whole thing with him. Do you understand what I'm saying?"



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CANNON: "Yes, I do and it's, it's, it's a fantastic, seemingly fantastic web of intrigue. Is this what Jim Garrison is saying? Is this the case Garrison is going to make?"

WEISBERG: "I can't tell you what Garrison's saying. I can tell you what's in my book and what's published and what's unpublished. And I have no doubt that this is a little bit too obvious for Jim Garrison to miss."

CANNON: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "Uh,"

CANNON: "Let me just jump in here for a moment, Mr. Weisberg. We have some business to transact then we'll be right back talking tonight by long distance phone to Harold Weisberg, author of several books on the assassination of President Kennedy and the Warren Commission Report. He's about to come p ut with several new books that may have some startling information in them. We're talking tonight about what is happening in New Orleans. What Jim Garrison has. Is there an alleged plot? Was it a, a homosexual plot? Who are these people Dean Andrews, David Ferris, Clay Shaw, Perry Russo, and Gordon Novell and how do they tie in if at all with the assassination of President Kennedy. Let's take a brief brake then we'll be right back on the Don Cannon Show here on WBBM. Our phone number by the way is MOhawk 4-8660."

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CANNON: "This is the Don Cannon Show on WBBM the talk of Chicago. And we're talking by long distance on the phone tonight to author Harold Weisberg who's written several startling books on the assassination of President Kennedy and uh, says some startling things about the Warren Commission Report. Mr. Weisberg, what about the alleged party or parties that were held in New Orleans. The party where Perry Russo is alleged to have heard uh, Ferris and Oswald plot the assassination of President Kennedy. Did this party take place?"

WEISBERG: "All I know about that is what has been made public. Uh, I knew nothing about Russo until it came out in the papers as a consequence of Mr. Garrison's investigation. As a matter of fact, I don't think he knew anything about Russo until after, inadvertently the newspapers were reporting his investigation. AT THAT TIME Russo volunteered himself. In analyzing what Jim Garrison may or may not have, I'd like you and your listeners to consider this: You remember that you said early Garrison said that he had the case solved. He knew what had happened. Now, this does not mean that he could prove everything in court or would try to, because he obviously can't charge murder when the murder was committed in Dallas. Thereafter, it was not until after after that point that Russo wrote a letter to Garrison and said I was a witness to some of this."



So, I think it may be a fair assumption that Russo is not Garrison's entire case, it doesn't mean he's a major part of it."

CANNON: "Well, what is, what did Clay Shaw know. what did he hear, see, or read, how did he become an alleged accessory before the fact?"

WEISBERG: "Garrison says that, ... and the attorney general of the United States apparently confirms him that Clay Shaw and Clay Bertrand are one person. One and the same. Russo plays Bertrand, uh, Ferrie, and a man he calls not Lee Harvey Oswald, but Leon Oswald in a meeting that followed a party at David Ferries apartment at 3330 Louisiana Avenue Parkway in New Orleans in the middle of September, 1965. Now there's one thing to me that's conspicuous and exciting about this testimony and about certain words and phrases Russo used, now you remember, in spite of what Mr. Thalín says, Russo appeared before three judges and a grand jury and whether or not Thalín believes him three New Orleans judges did and so did the grand jury. Now, he described a man not Lee Harvey Oswald but Leon Oswald. He says he was uh, a bearded, repulsive looking and unkempt. These are the exact words that I quote in chapter 11 of 'Whitewash' my very first book, which I completed in mid-February, 1965, from Mrs. Sylvia Odeo a genuine Cuban refugee then living in Dallas now living in fear of her life. Shaw was visited at the end of September, 1965 in Dallas by three men two of whom introduced the other as Leon Oswald. This Leon Oswald that Mrs. Odeo saw was again, repulsive, and unkempt. No other two people ever described Lee Harvey Oswald as any one of these things. He was a man who was so neat that you could shave on the creases of his work pants. He was never unshaven, and the only time I ever knew Oswald to have been unshaven was the day of the assassination and he overslept his rendezvous with destiny and he almost didn't get there. So, he couldn't shave. Now, this is a truly remarkable coincidence."

CANNON: "So, you're saying that Oswald was not at the party at all?"

WEISBERG: "That's my belief. I don't think it's Jim Garrison's butt it's mine."

CANNON: "Do you know who that person might have been?"

WEISBERG: "No."

CANNON: "That person who was mistaken for Oswald?"

WEISBERG: "No, I can tell you again, I can tell you who it might have been. I can't say who it was. Because I have this character identified in chapter 11 of my first book as the first Oswald and chapter 7 of 'Whitewash two,' the FBI Secret Service Cover-up, I have a sequel chapter which I call the Hoover Division or

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or the fast, fast Oswald because Mr. Hoover told the Commission that the person who looked like Lee Harvey Oswald was one William Seymour, of Arizona. Before the Commission's report was printed, the FBI had what it claimed, and I don't believe it's claim but nonetheless it claimed uh, was a denial from the source of information. But, it did not tell the Commission until too late to be included in the Report. This is why I call that chapter the Hoover Diversion or the false, false Oswald."

CANNON: "Well, was this so-called false Oswald uh, selected by anybody because he looked like the real Lee Harvey Oswald?" "And thereby we have a..."

WEISBERG: "(Beginning inaudible)...but would you like to know what this person and the others associated with him are doing?"

CANNON: "Yes, I would."

WEISBERG: "They were, in Florida engaged in training Cubans for an invasion of Cuba. They were going from coast to coast from Florida to California picking up arms, drugs, and collecting money for an invasion of Cuba, which is what all of these characters in New Orleans were also engaged in. Now, do you begin to see how these pieces fit together?"

CANNON: "Well, I see them the way you're putting them together, I'm not sure that everybody in the United States would agree with the way they're put together or the conclusions we're drawing."

WEISBERG: "Now who do, who do you think train Cubans in the United States for an invasion of Cuba when it was a violation of the law, especially of the Neutrality Act, a violation of declared national policy has it has been since October 1962, and who do you think can get away with violation of the firearm act by hauling munitions from coast to coast?"

CANNON: "Do you want me to say the CIA?"

WEISBERG: "Well, if you don't say it I will."

CANNON: "Okay, uh, you're saying the CIA is training Ferrie and this group has been anti-Castro underground?"

WEISBERG: "That's right. I say that these men were working for the CIA, training the Cubans to invade Cuba."

CANNON: "Well, you're making a pretty startling charge, that the people who spawned the plot to kill President Kennedy were in the employe of the CIA."

WEISBERG: "That's what I believe, that's what I say. I don't know anybody else who trains Cubans in the United States for an invasion of Cuba when it was against the law and against National Po-  
tion



licy and got away with it. Now there came a time when it stop... when the national policy started to get implimented. For example, the other two men in this group, traveling back and forth were named by Mr. Hoover and they're in the Commission as evidence. They are William Howard and Lawrence Hall. Uh, Lorain, I'm sorry. Lorain, Eugene Hall."

CANNON: "Um hum."

WEISBERG: "Lorain Eugene Hall apparently was the leader and the talker of the group. And there are indications of any amount of speeches and solicitang funds fro him. He's suppose to have fought with Castro and then to have abandoned Castro. And then I told you they were hauling arms back and forth.."

CANNON: "Yeah. Were these the same people by the way that were alleged to have tried to assassinate Castro sometime back?"

WEISBERG: "No, I don't think so. But, they did tell Mrs. Odeco was that this man they represent as Oswald was going to show them how to do it and also told them they should kill Kennedy because of what he did at the Bay of Pigs and uh, on page one hundred and fifty three of the original edition of 'Whitewash' I remember very clearly, I quote this, I don't remember the page of the Dell edition. And Mrs. Odeco quoted them as saying, "He, (meaning Leon Oswald) has showed us how." "It is easy. He has showed us how." So you have both sides of it there. Beginning with a plot to kill Castro and ending with a plot to kill President Kennedy. Both from the same people and both quite consistent over the same thing, the Bay of Pigs and getting rid of Castro."

CANNON: "Do you, do you think the CIA had foreknowledge that this group of men who were allegedly out to kill Kennedy do you think the CIA had foreknowledge that they were going to kill President Kennedy?"

WEISBERG: "No, that's an entirely differnet story. That's an entirely different story. No. I think that's what easiest to believe is that they just couldn't control the only kind of irresponsible people they could get to do this kind of work."

CANNON: "You're saying they created a monstor and then didn't know what to do with it?"

WEISBERG: "This is Frankenstein. Now, let me finish the story about Hall and these munitions because I think it will help your listeners to understand that this is from a change in policy. Remember I was telling you they hauled them back and forth with impunity in spite of the law. One time they actually left a trailer load of munitions in the open in Dallas and went to Florida without it and then went back to pick it up. Hall and Howard were arrested by the Dallas police they were fingerprinted and mugged and color polaroid shots were taken and believe it or not the FBI said there

were no pictures. And the FBI reports themselves quote, them on what pictures were taken and when and by whom. So, they got, from the time they were arrested, they picked up the trailer load of munitions and they went back to Florida. And the Custom Service arrested Hall with the trailer load of munitions, they let him go, they placed no charges against him, they just confiscated the munitions and that's about the time they started doing it at the end of October, 1963.

At this point it became clear to the Cuban group that American policy had changed. Of all these statements coming out of Washington, the hit and run raids on Castron, were not going to accomplish anything except the opposite of their intentions and their purpose."

CANNON: "Now, is this at the point where the group allegedly decided to uh, assassinate President Kennedy?"

WEISBERG: "The meeting that Carrisons evidence talks about is the middle of September, 1963. On July 31, 1963, a Cuban munitions dump uh, less than an hour from the heart of New Orleans was raided by the FBI. And the stuff was confiscated. It included explosives, aereoBam casings, grenades, you name it. And interestingly enough, and identical aereoBam casing three hundred pounder was found in Ferris apartment."

CANNON: "Would you say that the motive for the assassination was President Kennedy was too soft on Castro?"

WEISBERG: "Yes, vengeance."

CANNON: "He was afraid to invade Cuba?"

WEISBERG: "Well, he guaranteed he wouldn't. He'd gone farther than that as part of the settlement of the Cuban Missile Crisis."

CANNON: "So Ferris and his alleged plotters decided then and there to assassinate President Kennedy according to you."

WEISBERG: "The first time Ferris was interrogated by the FB... I can't say the first time but the earliest of the reports that is not still suppressed, and in spite of the gross misrepresentation on all levels of official and unofficial and formerly official, most of the Ferris reports are still suppressed. A total of nineteen pages, three of which are duplicates, or a total of sixteen different pages, is available for research. In one part alone there are forty. But, the earliest of these puts Ferris in this point of his threats to kill the President that I referred to earlier. It was only a colloquial expression. "Let's kill the President." a colloquial expression."

CANNON: "That's certainly a strange colloquial expression, isn't it?"

WEISBERG: "The FBI accepted it. So, this is how far back it goes."



Now, I don't think that, a lot of misinformation was spread about Ferrie and where do you think it started?"

CANNON: "I don't know?"

WEISBERG: "William David Ferrie and his agencies were spreading it with the Secret Service and the FBI."

CANNON: "How do you know this?"

WEISBERG: "He said that he was suppose to be in the newspapers. He said that when all this publicity built, uh, he invoked the FBI and Secret Service reports which were whitewashes of him and said presumably Garrison had me pegged as a getaway pilot and there is absolutely no truth to it because Garrison had conducted his investigation before he arrested him and knew where Ferrie was. Ferrie was actually in court in New Orleans at the time of the assassination. He couldn't have pegged as the getaway pilot. This is the day Carlos Marcello was tried. Instead what Ferrie did, he had his own way of warning the President, he went off on a goose hunt and he shot no geese, he tried to shot no geese and carried no rifle. He went first to Houston and then went to Galveston, then he got back to New Orleans and found out that Garrison was looking for him. He went to Louisiana State College, I believe, and slept overnight in the room of a friend having called up his lawyer and the lawyer told him Garrison was looking for him, this is the same Ray Gill who had just represented Carlos Marcello, and Gill said, 'tomorrow morning you come and find me and we'll take you in to Garrison and that's what happened.'"

CANNON: "The story about the goose hunt is, is this the story Ferrie told the FBI?"

WEISBERG: "Ferie told the FBI he went goose hunting but he did not tell the FBI he had no rifle with him. I found that out separately."

CANNON: "The FBI didn't investigate where Ferrie went or what he brought with him?"

WEISBERG: "Uh, The FBI investigation of where Ferrie went is wrong by as much as twenty four hours and reports that they accept on where he was. They're own reports are obviously twenty four hours wrong. They had him in two different plities on the same day. Uh, but the FBI accepted it, and they are not in the Warren Commission. By the way, I think you and your listeners should know and if you have a copy of the Warren Report there you can look in the index, the name of William David Ferrie does not appear in the entire Warren Report."

CANNON: "Um hum."

WEISBERG: "Not one time."

CANNON: "We checked it. Mr. Weisberg, let's take a brief pause."



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if we might, and tell you this is the new WBBM the talk of Chicago. Our guest tonight on the long distance phone is author Harold Weisberg the author 'Whitewash' and uh, several other startling books on the Kennedy assassination and the Warren Commission Report on the assassination. We're talking tonight about what is happening in New Orleans and who are the people involved. How the names of Ferrie, Shaw, Russo, Gordon Novell, Leon Oswald all fit together if at all.

I want to ask and find out if as Mr. Weisberg suggests or believes that if Lee Oswald was not the murderer of President Kennedy, who was the murderer or the murderers plural. But first, let's take a brief brake on WBBM. Our number is MOhawk 4-8660 and in a short time we'll be taking your phone calls at MO4-8660."

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CANNON: "Don Cannon back on WBBM, the talk of Chicago at MOhawk 4-8660. We're talking with author Harold Weisberg, the author of 'Whitewash.' Uh, Mr. Weisberg, before we get back to our conversation about the people involved in the alleged plot to kill President Kennedy, there're several of us here at the studio who have noticed some strange phenomena occurring in the telephone line."

WEISBERG: "I know, I know."

CANNON: "For example, we hear, this occasional click and the line will drop periodically. Do you suspect, I don't mean to ask this facetiously, but do you suspect your phones might be tapped?"

WEISBERG: "I would suspect that you are talking to more than me. Let me tell you a little story, if I may. Remember I told you that before I drove to New Orleans I wanted to mail my own book to my agent in New York?"

CANNON: "Yes."

WEISBERG: "I mailed it on the seventeenth of April, insured for two hundred dollars which would be the Xeroxing cost if it got lost and special handling. He called me up nine days later and said, 'you said you sent me your book. Where is it?' And I said, 'I sent it to you.' And I gave him the insurance number and he said, 'I'll call the post office right away. And he called me back and he said, I have checked with the post master in New York, he has checked with every sub-station. They have the insurance number and they're absolutely certain that that package is not here. Have you a carbon you can send me? Well, I had a carbon I was sending to my publisher in Italy. So, I mailed it to New York and I consulted a different postoffice, without telling them what my problem was, they said, send it registered, because the postoffice is required to keep registered packages under lock and key. Well, they don't do this free but I paid the extra toll and I sent it registered. Know the kind of magic that happened? When the second manuscript went through the New York post office, it swept up out of the wrong post-office the original copy of the manuscript. So, both of them reached my agent in New York at the same time."

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CANNON: "Well, you're saying that the Post Office Department might be involved in this uh, plot?"

WEISBERG: "There came a time, my uh, I just assume that these things happen and I don't care I talk, as you see, I talk freely. I want everybody to know this and I'll tell anybody what I tell you and more. Uh, there came a time when it was so glaring and so obvious that I felt that I had to report it because of what's involved not just to the postal inspector, but to the postmaster general. I called up his office and they sent an inspector out and he told me that he would make a investigation and report back and he did. And he said and I'm going to paraphrase, but not unfairly, he said that as a consequence of a long experience in running the post office we have reached an absolute pinnacle in inefficiency. And he said, combining the experience of all post office through it's long history, and out of all the post offices of the world, I can guarantee you never in our history has any post office ever given such absolutely terrible service that's the only problem that you have."

CANNON: "Let's get back to the plot or the alleged plot that was spawned in New Orleans by David Ferrie, discussed at this alleged party that was attended by Perry Russo and Clay Bertrand allegedly. Now, if Oswald was not, the real Oswald was not at this party, uh, who were the men who were assigned to kill President Kennedy?"

WEISBERG: "I don't know. Uh, I..."

CANNON: "Was it more than one man?"

WEISBERG: "I beg your pardon?"

CANNON: "Was it more than one man?"

WEISBERG: "Oh, that's inevitable. No one man could have committed the assassination that the Commission describes. The Commission prooves it overwhelmingly. The rifle couldn't have even been fired that fast. The Commission, uh, thanks to the FBI's original misrepresentation, misrepresents the entire length of the assassination which was thirty per cent less time than the five seconds or so the Commission says. But, even assuming their time, that rifle couldn't be fired that fast. It took 4.6 seconds time just to reload it if you were the most skilled man in the world. And Oswald was a duffer. Besides that, you have to squeeze the shots off in sight and if he's got that gun off target just one time with a telescopic sight, anybody knows what a telescopic sight does. If the gun moves just a little bit, it couldn't have been done by any one man."

CANNON: "But, you say that Oswald wasn't there in the first place. He was not involved in the assassination at all."

WEISBERG: "As a matter of fact, I think that as close as anything can get right now, the inside back cover of 'Whitewashtwo,' proves Oswald was on the ground floor watching the assassination. This is exactly what he told the police."

CANNON: "Where did he go then? Where did he go once the bullets were fired at the President?"

WEISBERG: "I think that he was afraid of being linked with his history, and he went to a place where nobody would see him, a dark theater. He made no effort to get out of Dallas, he left almost two hundred dollars the night before with Marina and took fifteen bucks with him."

CANNON: "So, if he went to this dark theater, wasn't this the same theater that uh, uh, he was captured in?"

WEISBERG: "Yes,"

CANNON: "And uh, but you say that he did not on the way to this theater, you say that he did not shot or even see patrolman Tippett."

WEISBERG: "The Commission proves that he could not have gotten there by a very simple device, just taking everything that the Commission says as wrong and in his own favor as true. The Commission proves that Oswald couldn't have gotten to where Tippett was murdered until five minutes after it was on the police radio. It's that simple, that shocking, and straightforward and uncontested."

CANNON: "Do you have any idea then who the man was that killed Patrolman Tippett and what connection did he have with the assassination?"

WEISBERG: "I don't know Tippett's connection with the assassination but, I believe that the man who killed Patrolman Tippett is part of the story of the false Oswald and I say this on the basis of the testimony of eyewitnesses who in spite of the Commission's misrepresentation describe the man other than Oswald. One of the fascinating things is the hairline. Now, again these same people figured in New Orleans, and this is such a vast enormous subject, you inevitably skip back and forth. But, for the comprehension of your listeners, I want to refer again to chapter eleven of 'Whitewash,' the first book where I talk about a spectacular drunk that Oswald had in the Havana Bar and Grill. Oswald or a fake Oswald because it happened between three o' or four o' clock in the morning and Marina testified that there was only one time that Oswald wasn't home and that was the night that he was arrested. But, in any event, this was an unmistakable thing guaranteed to attract attention. And if the drunk didn't, other things these people said uh, cracks about capitalist exploiters because the bar charged twenty five cents for a lemonade, things like that which



were guaranteed to attract attention. The description of these men coincides with the description of the man in the story of the false Oswald."

CANNON: "Would you say, would you say that David Ferrie was the mastermind behind this alleged plot?"

WEISBERG: "Uh, I wouldn't say it uh, but, I'd be willing to believe it."

CANNON: "Then you believe it. Uh, you mentioned earlier that Ferrie had what you called a superiority complex. Maybe even a superman complex. Do you think that this might have been part of his motivation to commit the perfect the crime?"

WEISBERG: "At first I agreed, but I'll go farther and say that Ferrie was against organized society. Ferrie believed that there was no such thing as justice. That only supermen were fit to rule. That the elected was a mob and a rabble and ignorant and always reached the wrong decision. That the uh, proper candidate, the best people never ran for office, in other words, I'm spelling out the Ferrie Fashion."

CANNON: "Um hum."

WEISBERG: "And this is all a matter of public record. He would hold forth on this at great length."

CANNON: "Uh, there's one more character that has been mentioned and linked with this organization or group of people down in New Orleans-Gordon Novell."

WEISBERG: "Fascinating."

CANNON: "How did he fit in with all of this?"

WEISBERG: "He fits in several ways, and these come from Gordon Novell's own admissions by the way. He found that a man who talks when he's involved like this sometimes talks a little bit too much but he found it too late. Uh, the most recent story coming from Gordon Novell is that he was CIA and this will be his defense, if he is extridited back to New Orleans and although I'm not a lawyer, just my reading of the New Orleans papers it seems impossible to conceive of any barrier that the governor of Ohio can place in the way of the governor of Louisiana that he hasn't done. The last thing is to guarantee immunity to Novell in order for him to be extridited which is I think, little short of outrageous. That's one part of the Novell story in any event. Another part is a very interesting one, and again I quote Novell. First he denied that he was part of this munitions stuff that I talked about earlier. Then when it was inevitable that the whole story was known, he changed his story and he said that this was no ordinary stuff, this was the most patriotic burglary in history."



CANNON: "A peculiar comment."

WEISBERG: "That's his. I'm quoting you directly."

CANNON: "Yeah."

WEISBERG: "So, you see uh, all of these things do have a way of fitting together as I say it's really an enormous and complex thing and it takes thousands and thousands and uncountable thousands of dollars to piece all of this stuff together and that is no accident because the Commission record is an accumulation of trash, trivia and junk unlike anything in our history. If you want a precise scientific analysis of Oswalds public hairs, you will find it because they were on a blanket that was not in his home and I swear I don't know why anybody but Marina should have been interested in that."

CANNON: "Who, who, who was interested in it?"

WEISBERG: "...the FBI and the Commission. They have a very elaborate analysis of his public hair and they prove by Oswalds public hairs the blanket know to be Oswalds was Oswalds. The ownership of the blanket of course proves it, but they want it to be overwhelming."

CANNON: "Let's get back to the article that was written in the Saturday Evening Post by James Thalin, now he attacks the technique of, I guess you could call it some form of truth serum ~~psychofusion~~ apy that, that uh, Perry Russo was placed in a psychiatrists couch given a uh, pre-hypnotic suggestion if you will, and it was because of this that Russo said what he did and described the whole party and the whole plot and it's on this evidence that Jim Garrison is basing his whole case."

WEISBERG: "That's not true. Let me say two things about it and I don't think I'll be violating any confidence in discussing. First, let me tell you that before there was any such thing, Perry Russo told a young man who's nickname is Moomoo an assistant district attorney on Jim Garrisons staff, his name is Shambrea, he told Shambrea a whole story at Baton Rouge when ~~ainosppasibee~~ to the letter from Russo Garrison sent Shambrea up there. So, all of this story happened, all of this story was told to the district attorney before any truth serum or any hypnosis was used. Now, Jim Garrison has faith in these modern techniques and I am not in a position to evaluate them, but I do have faith in Jim Garrison."

CANNON: "Would you care to make some, perhaps some predictions some guesses as to what conclusion Jim Garrison will come up with, where his case will go?"

WEISBERG: "Well, if you don't mind, I'd like to finish this on two levels. First, because you've been saying all of these things about Jim Garrison that I believe are false and unfair as Thalin



says, I'd like to come to that. Second, I'd like to say something that he told me that I don't believe is no violation of confidence and I don't believe any prosecuting attorney has ever done before. He has told witnesses before he called them before the grand jury, that if they would take a lie detector test, or similar test, and if he showed they were truthful, he, they would have no further trouble from him. In other words, he would give them immunity if they would take a lie detector test that would prove that they were, to his satisfaction that they were telling the truth. That's a remarkably fair offer, because he could still indict them uh, with or without, you see, if he thought they were subject to indictment with or without having taken it. But, he says he would regard this as evidence that they were truthful. Now, let me, because I did spend six days with Mr. Garrison and his staff and went before the grand jury, and because I think I know something about this subject, I think that in, in fairness all around, so the millions of people, some of whom, will be listening to you, and I hope a large number, will know there's another side, I'd like to tell you what my observation of these people was.

First, I don't think I have ever seen a group of public citizens work harder or longer. On two of the nights I was there, I was with Jim Garrison until after one o'clock in the morning, on the days I was with him in his office I didn't see him leave for lunch once. He seems to live on Metrecal. On the Sunday I was there, I worked in the office with three different lawyers and an investigator. Now, these people are not getting overtime. This is over and above the call of their responsibility. I think that these are serious dedicated people who are genuine, and right or wrong, are sincere. And I think, well, I'll tell you my own opinion is, I think that we can use a lot more governments employees like them and I certainly wish uh, that we had had some on the investigation of the assassination on the federal level."

CANNON: "Well, there's one man who's name we haven't really discussed at all tonight and that is Jack Ruby. How does Jack Ruby fit into the plot according to you?"

WEISBERG: "I don't really know and I don't pretend to know. This has always been a mystery to me. I'm not satisfied with the official explanation but I can not disprove it. Uh, I address myself to this, initially in one way and I see nothing to make me in any way change my mind. In 'Whitewash' I concluded that Lee Harvey Oswald was killed by Mack Ruby only because the Dallas did everything that they possibly could to make it possible."

CANNON: "They were involved in the plot too, you think?"

WEISBERG: "Let me give you a few simple explanations, of why I say that. Beginning two o'clock the morning of the day he was killed, threats to kill Oswald were pouring in to the sherriffs office, the FBI, and because of the equivocation, we don't know about the police. But, in 'Whitewash Two', I put the story of



Chief Perrys' phone not working. And the Dallas police would not adhere to the suggestion of the sherriff beginning a little after two o'clock in the morning that they move out Oswald then. I think that your listeners ought to know that there was no legal need to move Oswald they wanted to do it. So, comes the baliff and the belateled Chief Perry, the man in charge of the whole thing, his phone hasn't been working all night, nobodys' worried about it, gets there and nobodys ordered anykind of a systematic plan for Oswalds defense, but Perry says that he is satisfied with what has been improvised without anybody giving any orders. What does it mean? It means that it was two lange drive through garage doors to be defended with a, an attack expected from a hundred armed men who have called up and said we're going to do it. They've got seventy something police of varcus kinds protecting Oswald from thirty something newspaper, radio and television people inside the building. Did you know that the press was so horrible that the press was going to kill Oswald not the hundred armed men who had threatened to do it? "

CANNON: "But, would this..."

WEISBERG: "They've got these two big garage doors..."

CANNON: "Yeah, was this a plot, was this a plot or negligence though?"

WEISBERG: "Well, I think, I think I would rather let history recod that. I don't want to say that the Dallas police were part of a plot. But, I will not say that this was normal police work. Because, if these two large garage drive through doors. They had one man one one and two men on the other and Jack Ruby supposed to have walked in the door where the one man was who just happened to have left his post, at just the only instant when Jack Ruby could have gone through in time to kill Oswald. Now, meanwhile Oswald is brought down by the police, from up above to the garage level. The whole plan is they're going to have a car there. And when the car is in place, the people who are going to be moving Oswald will be told. So, what happens? Before the car is in place, before the car even starts to go in place, they call up and say alls clear, bring him down. By, the time they got him down through the entire building, through the elevator, walked out through swing-ing doors, and into the place where the car was suppose to be, the car still wasn't in place. If the car had of been in place, Jack Ruby couldn't have there because that's where he stood. With all of this, with all of the threats to Oswalds life, they were going to murder him, without these threats, this man is ~~actually~~ being a presidential assassin. There was nobody in front of him. He was as close to a sitting duck as a man can be."

CANNON: "Now speaking of the death of Oswald, uh, a story came out not too many weeks ago, uh, from a Dallas physician that said Oswald really didn't die of the bullet wound but of a, some sort of a embolism, a bubble in the blood vessle. Have you done any in-vestigating in this?"



WEISBERG: "Not onto that, but I've done my own investigating earlier and I'll tell you what the doctors at the hospital and I think that they are modern and conscientious and competent doctors at Parkland Hospital said, the testimony of one of the men who handled the Oswald case before the commission was, 'had he been shot in the hospital, I don't think we could have saved him.' It just ruined all of his vital organs. That one bullet. It went not quite through his body from front to back, and lodged against the skin of his back. It ruptured his spleen and everything else. Now, also this incidentally bears on what the police did, when Oswald was shot, and they were expecting all of this trouble, they didn't have a single policeman with a radio in it in the garage. They cleaned it all out. And instead of taking Oswald in the first car they could to the hospital, they called up for an ambulance and let the poor guy lay there and bleed to death, while they were waiting for an ambulance to come. In the time it took the ambulance to come they could have had him to the hospital. But, the truth as according to the medical evidence, it would have made no difference. What the immediate cause of death is, (phrase unintelligible) because the scientific evidence says that Oswald could not have survived this wound."

CANNON: "Getting back to Jack Ruby for a second, and what Jim Garrison said, uh, Ruby was doing or Rubys' involvement, uh, in the Thalín article in the Saturday Evening Post uh, Thalín says that Oswald and Ruby were both homosexuals. This all goes back to the alleged homosexual plot, both were homosexuals and both were involved in the plot. He implied that Ruby, his homosexual name was Pinky executed Oswald to prevent him from telling all. He claimed that there were at least two other gunmen firing from the same grassy knoll, but getting back to uh, Rubys' alleged homosexuality and his role as an executioner. Do you think Garrison is making a wild charge, do you think he has anything to go on with regard to this?"

WEISBERG: "At this point I'm not willing to take what Thalín says Garrison actually said as what Garrison actually said. This doesn't mean that I'm saying that Thalín deliberately misrepresented. But, in the course of a long interview it's possible to misunderstand these things. I think that what is more likely is that Garrison said that there were charges of Oswald was a homosexual. Uh, he could not have been, he fathered two children. Uh, may have been what Andrews called a swinger uh, if this is so, the Commission turned up no evidence of it, and they did look among his very important colleagues especially and in the face of a live hot very important challenge Oswald didn't accept it. Uh, so far as Ruby is concerned, there is an abundance of evidence indicating that he might be a homosexual but, no conclusive proof."

CANNON: "We're talking...yeah."

WEISBERG: "None that I know of."

CANNON: "We're talking tonight with author Harold Weisberg, author of 'Whitewash,' and 'Whitewash Two'. Author of a forthcoming book



entitled 'Whitewash three.' Another book on the CIA and its alleged involvement of the assassination of President Kennedy. Our number is MOhaw 4-8660, MO4-8660. If you have a call a question or comment, something you'd like to debate with Mr. Weisberg, or myself, now is the time to place your call, we'll pause briefly, then we'll continue."

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CANNON: "Don Cannon back with author Harold Weisberg at MO4-8660. Mr. Weisberg is on a long-distance telephone line from Maryland, not to get the real secret behind your new book that's coming out, but you mentioned the CIA is in the title of one of your new books?"

WEISBERG: "The one that I just finished, the one that got lost in New York on the way to the agent. I called it 'CIA White wash,' with the sub-title, Oswald in New Orleans."

CANNON: "Now, 'CIA Whitewash,' that's a pretty strong charge, without divulging the entire content of the book, what are you trying to say in the book?"

WEISBERG: "I say what I would tell you explicitly. That the only thing that makes sense of what the FBI and the Secret Service did is that they were covering up the CIA. Uh, these people, the FBI and the Secret Service know their business, they know it very well. Uh, when they're not competent, it's not because they're incompetent for the most part they're human like everybody else and they make mistakes but they couldn't possibly have done all these things that I document as mistakes. I told you the story of the Ballinger Detective Agency, was never called the detective agency, which is never placed in the same building as the Cuban Refugee Group. And it was, in fact, directly underneath it in the same building, separated only by one floor. These things are not accidents. When they whitewashed Ferrie and accepted his explanation that his threat to kill the President was a colloquial expression, they have a dictionary. There are other cases where they wouldn't even use a telephone book to look up first names of witnesses and instead report it as the witnesses first names were unknown. They pretended to be looking for a priest names Father McCann. His right name is Machann and no where in ten million words do you find his right name given. In fact where his wrong name is given, they even leave it out of the index. They go down to Miami and charge that, and pretend to be finding him by looking for Father McHann. Now, uh, they're not that incompetent. They could have found out from any Catholic directory where the man was, what his name is. And in fact, he was born and raised in Dallas and his parents still live there and they're still in the phone book."

CANNON: "You think the FBI is protecting the CIA?"

WEISBERG: "Certainly. And I don't think the FBI is incompetent."



CANNON: "I want to get back to something that came up a few months back. It was a news story that came over oh, about six weeks ago that uh, was datelined New York, a New York radio station had reported exclusively at the time, that they had information that Castro had sent out various assassinations squads."

WEISBERG: "Six of them."

CANNON: "Six of them to get President Kennedy. Now,"

WEISBERG: "Pure fake."

CANNON: "Was, pure fake? You sure of this?"

WEISBERG: "Pure fake. This was one of the great disservices done by an editor of a small Spanish-language newspaper in New York named Stanley Ross. He said this on the Barry Grace Show for the first time over WJVA before the Commission finished its work, in fact the Commission had only barely begun its work. It was the cause of a great expenditure of FBI time, effort and money that could have been better directed elsewhere. And as a matter of fact, the Commission has a rather definitive answer in its evidence as exhibit 1444. The man's name is Gonzora. Gonzora Udello. And he is a certified paranoid. Uh."

CANNON: "Certified by whom?"

WEISBERG: "Certified by psychiatrists here and abroad. He is in a psychiatric institution now because he requires it. He was confined to Bellevue Hospital after he assaulted a welfare worker in New York with a knife. And uh, well, they misrepresented the entire story about the attempt to deport him and so forth. But, in any event after a careful examination at Bellevue, the doctors at Bellevue in New York, decided he needed long term hospitalization, facilities they didn't have. This is a hospital in the middle of the city and they need those facilities for their people, and they transferred him to Tredmore State Hospital in Queens New York."

CANNON: "Now, let me, let me ask you something. What is the FBI doing now with all of this talk about things happening in New York, Jim Garrison allegedly having a lead, he says he's solved the case, the FBI, involved at all with Jim Garrison, or are they just sitting back waiting for something to happen?"

WEISBERG: "They're not helping him. And I think they are involved with him."

CANNON: "Are they hindering him?"

WEISBERG: "I think, I wouldn't want to go so far as to say that. I'll come back to that in a different way. But, it is no secret in Washington, as it appears in the papers that they are keeping a very close eye on him, and I presume on others. Uh,



now whether or not the FBI is hindering Garrison, there's no question about the fact that he is being hindered."

CANNON: "Are they keeping a close eye on you?"

WEISBERG: "Uh, I think only they can tell you that."

CANNON: "(Laughs)."

WEISBERG: "I don't really care. All I object to is these series of interferences with my services. In the past this cost me publication of my book abroad, my first book. Uh, there are any number of people who are genuinely afraid, genuinely afraid to come forward and testify for fear of what might happen to them, or what they think has happened to others. I think, as I referred earlier, if not I'll tell you now, I know of a witness whose name I will not mention because he is deathly afraid. First he got threats, and then somebody shot at him coming very close to let him know what happened. He won't open his mouth."

CANNON: "Well, he's a witness to what?"

WEISBERG: "Uh, I'm afraid if I say that I'll give away his identity and jeopardize him but, he is a witness to what went on in New Orleans, to some of the events that are, in my opinion, intimately connected with the assassination and I think clearly uh, of that character to the people who shot at him."

CANNON: "You can't say whether or not he was at one of these alleged parties, or the party?"

WEISBERG: "I will say that he was not."

CANNON: "He was not at the party."

WEISBERG: "He was just a witness, to something that happened."

CANNON: "Well, do you think the national interest would be served if the uh, a new Warren Commission or a new commission were opened up to start from scratch?"

WEISBERG: "No."

CANNON: "Why not?"

WEISBERG: "Uh, I haven't seen anything to change the conclusion that I wrote into 'Whitewash,' in the middle of February, 1965. That this job must be done entirely in public and preferably by Congress. Uh, I don't think that we want anymore chambers, and that's what the Commission did. Most of these hearings were back-rooms in Dallas and New Orleans with nobody there but the lawyer in power to administer the oath, a stenographer, and every unhappy witness anxious to avoid publicity."



CANNON: "Let me ask you something, one of your main criticisms or criticisms of the Warren Commission is the fact that they assumed something then put the pieces in to fit their assumptions, right?"

WEISBERG: "That's absolutely true."

CANNON: "Now, when you began your research into the assassination and the Warren Commission did you assume some things too? Or were you completely inductive rather than deductive in your reasoning?"

WEISBERG: "I was inductive to begin with."

CANNON: "You assumed nothing from the start?"

WEISBERG: "Oh no. I didn't not at all. Because I had started to form my opinions before the Warren Commission. I ~~was~~ my wife two hours before Oswald was murdered that he was going to be killed. Now, I never expected him to be killed then and there, but, look an analyst, and I am an analyst, I'm not James Bond he takes the facts that are available. Let's take the immediately available facts. Lee Harvey Oswald in the hands of the public authorities in Dallas. Everything possible was done to deny this man his rights. Now, the consequence of that was not to deny him his rights alone, but to deny us of our rights. All of these things that the police and the district attorney were intuitively talking about made it impossible to bring Lee Harvey Oswald to trial. Stop and think of that for a moment. It's not just the question of making, of denying him his rights. These are the things that the courts have held repeatedly. Make it impossible to make, to try the man. Now, why would anybody want to keep this man from being tried because I don't assume for one minute that Dallas is a jerkwater town, that it's police force is Keystone cops, and that Henry Wade is an incompetent district attorney, accounting all of his experience in the FBI as wasted."

CANNON: "What you're saying is then, there was some deliberate plan by somebody to so completely violate Oswald's rights that he could never have received a fair trial?"

WEISBERG: "What I am saying is that the consequences of what happened in Dallas before Oswald was killed was to make it impossible to bring him to trial. First of all there was a serious question as to whether or not an impartial jury could ever be impaneled. With all the publicity, all these false charges, totally false against Oswald that were made. Where were you going to get an impartial American? This is just one of the things. Now those police knew better than that. It got so flagrant that at one point J. Edgar Hoover called up and sent word to them not to say anymore. So when the FBI agent told the police not to say anymore, the police took it so literally that they wouldn't even talk to the district attorney and they explained the whole thing



to him. So what does he do? He goes off on his own and makes it up and he's ninety per cent wrong."

CANNON: "Ninety per cent wrong?"

WEISBERG: "I think possibly even more than that. I remember his famous story about Cyril Click the cabdriver, the commission charged this fellow, and what he really meant to say was (Name unintelligible) and that he wasn't understood."

CANNON: "Um hum."

WEISBERG: "This is what really happened. Now, two things are possible. One, it was an accident. One it was not an accident. Well, an analyst adjusts himself to both. At that point I decided that Oswald had to have his mouth closed, that this was the intent of the thing and this is why I told my wife that he would be killed before he was killed. Not because I'm a genius but because it was obvious. The only way to keep a mouth, a mans mouth safely closed is to make it permanant."

CANNON: "We're talking tonight with Harold Weisberg, the author of 'Whitewash.' By the way Mr. Weisberg, you're coming out with 'Whitewash Three.' Briefly uh, what is all this about?"

WEISBERG: "Oh, I will be coming out with Whitewash Three but, that's not the next book. The next book is CIA Whitewash which is sub-titled Oswald in New Orleans."

CANNON: "All right, but what about 'Whitewash Three?'"

WEISBERG: "'Whitewash Three,' has the sub-title, the Archive and it's going to consist very largely of photographic reproductions of the once secret files of the Commission."

CANNON: "The Warren Commission?"

WEISBERG: "Not all of them. But, those that I have selected in the really great length of time I have spent studying them. These are copies made for me by the government. I don't want anybody to be under misapprehensions. I didn't do any work at night when the place was locked up. It's all proper. Anybody who has the proper right in his research to these things to those that are not still suppressed and I am using the word on purpose not accidental= that most of this stuff is still withheld and it does constitute suppression, but there's enough, there's enough in what isn't suppressed and this is what I have together with some pictures of the same sort, official pictures."

CANNON: "Mr. Weisberg, we have to pause briefly for the news here on WBBM, the talk of Chicago, then we'll be right back, beg your pardon in five minutes following the news to take your calls here on the Don Cannon Show. You've heard what Mr. Weisberg has had to say far he believes that Jim Garrison has something. He's not sure at this point what it is. That won't be known until time goes by. But, he's convinced that Garrison is



on the track to cracking the assassination of President Kennedy. Mr. Weisberg, has his own theory that David Ferrie was indeed the mastermind of a plot that Leon or Lee Harvey Oswald or the real Lee Harvey Oswald was not anyway involved in the plot. He did not in fact kill President Kennedy, but three other men did. Who were they? Well, he doesn't pretend to know. Would you like to question, argue, debate, or agree with him? Well, that's why we're here at MOhawk 4-8660.

In just four or five minutes you'll be on the air with author Harold Weisberg, author of 'Whitewash.' This is Don Cannon. Let's pause briefly on WBBM, the talk of Chicago. We'll be right back."

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CANNON: "Thank you Bob. Don Cannon back on WBBM, the talk of Chicago. We're at MOhawk 4-8660 on the long distance line tonight is author Harold Weisberg, author of 'Whitewash,' and 'Whitewash Two,' the FBI secret service cover-up and several forthcoming uh, books on the um, assassination of President Kennedy and the Warren Commission Report with, we're talking with him long distance at his home at Hyatttown, Maryland.

Mr. Weisberg believes that people like David Ferrie and Oswald and others were at one time employed working as undercover agents for the CIA. And that this anti-Castro group went awry, went fanatic if you will, and were responsible for the death of President Kennedy. He does not say that the CIA had foreknowledge of it but he does say that people like Ferrie and Oswald and Clay Shaw etc were employed at one time by the CIA as an anti-Castro organization here in the United States.

Now, we're at MOhawk 4-8660 set to take your calls and your questions to author Harold Weisberg.

- Hello, you're on the air."

WOMAN CALLER: "(HEREAFTER CALLER IDENTIFIED AS "MAN" OR "WOMAN") Yes, uh, Mr. Weisberg, I have been bothered by the fact that as many times as the assassination of Oswald was recast on the television, there was never a re-cast of the interview with Oswald immediately before. I watched it at the time and the impression I had from this was here was a man who was calm and the attitude that he um, he turned over when he said to the newspaper men, 'I didn't kill anybody,' seemed to have something inconvincing about it but we have never been able to see this again after the original broadcast."

WEISBERG: "That's a very good point and I, you are quite right and I would like to add something, detail to it that you will find in 'Whitewash Two.'"