

There is an official copy of the tape of the, videotape of that in the archive. The Commission pretends to quote it in the report. It is edited. And it is carelessly edited. At that so called press conference which was not a press conference at all, Oswald was merely produced to show that after the police slugged him after they arrested him, they hadn't beat him up anymore. Oswald said when he was questioned by the press, "I am a patsy." Now, the Commission edited that out. I have from Lillian Castellano, in California, another person who is doing research on this, who was very fond of the President, and was throughly shocked by his death and was taping things. I have a tape of that. Where he actually said, "I am a patsy." And he said it twice."

WOMAN: "Um hum."

WEISBERG: "He said it once at about 7:55 the day he was arrested as he was going down the hall when the newspaper people interviewed him and he said it at this press conference that you elude to. And there's a strange compulsion on the part of the federal government to deny this man who was murdered his last claim to innocence. This statement that he was a patsy."

WOMAN: "Yes, well, I think this is awfully unfair because the emotional impact on me at the time was that man uh, spoke as somebody who was innocent."

WEISBERG: "He also didn't act like a man who was afraid that he was going to be killed for killing a President."

WOMAN: "Yes, yes."

WEISBERG: "Now, I think it will interest your listeners to know that during the long period of time that he was interrogated, there's no transcript made, no taperecording, no stenographer, and as a matter of fact there does not exist today any of the hand written notes, astounding as it seems can you imagine whether or not there'd be notes or not if the man had said he was guilty? One thing all the accounts agree on is that Oswald kept on protesting that he didn't want to talk if he didn't have a lawyer."

WOMAN: "Um hum, uh hum."

WEISBERG: "So, here again, it addresses itself to what I was saying before that everything possible was done to make it impossible to try this man."

WOMAN: "Um hum, um hum."

WEISBERG: "And..."

CANNON: "You're saying it was done deliberately by the

Dallas police? You say it was done deliberately, sir? Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Yes?"

CANNON: "Are you saying it was done deliberately by the Dallas police?"

WEISBERG: "Do you think it's an accident that they don't have a single record of any of their interrogations of him? Chief of homicide, Will Fritz supposedly had notes. They don't exist. He told the Commission he didn't keep them. The Commission was satisfied. Do you think that you can't rent tape recorders in Dallas? The FBI and Secret Service have plenty of them. Not one there? They had Oswald in there with his hands handcuffed behind his back and three or four detectives standing around to watch him. Why couldn't they have had a stenographer?"

CANNON: "That's a good question. I don't have the answer. I do thank you for the call at MOhawk 4-8660."

Uh, Mr. Weisberg, a moment ago, uh, you mentioned that Oswald used the words, 'I'm a patsy.' Uh, let's take your assumption, your assumption is that Oswald did not kill President Kennedy."

WEISBERG: "Right."

CANNON: "Do you think that by saying I'm a patsy, he might have been indicating to say who the actual killers were that he did know who did it?"

WEISBERG: "I've often wondered about that and I really have no basis for a valid opinion. But, as I say, there is evidence absolutely solid evidence that Oswald was a patsy and if you look at the inside back cover of 'Whitewash Two,' you'll see a picture of a man in a doorway of a, in a picture that was always edited by the Commission. They never did introduce the genuine one into evidence, and the pattern of the shirt is unmistakable."

CANNON: "Um hum."

WEISBERG: "And now the Commission said that the man standing in the doorway at that point and in that shirt was not Lee Harvey Oswald but another man named, Billy Noland Ludlee. So, under considerable pressure, the FBI belatedly, not until Feb. 29, 1964, interviewed Ludlady(?) about the shirt and they told him to come to the FBI office with the shirt that he was wearing at the time of the assassination. And he did. And I have a picture, the official FBI picture, which is from the Commission's 457th file, card A."

The inside back cover of 'Whitewash,' and you never seen a broader stripe in your life."

CANNON:"I have the picture before me now and the picture that Lovelady apparently uh, had taken by the FBI shows him in a very broadly striped shirt and the other picture which was taken, uh, I presume at the bottom of the Dallas book depository.."

WEISBERG:"Half way through the assassination."

CANNON:"Yeah. Shows no stripe whatsoever."

WEISBERG:"Right. Now over and above that. I have continued my research on that. At the time that I wrote and published 'Whitewash Two,' you'll notice that I quote J. Edgar Hoover having said that noland, that Ludlady said he was wearing a red and white striped shirt. Since then I have gotten the original FBI report and Mr. Hoover didn't paraphrase it. He quoted it verbatim."

CANNON:"Let me ask you something."

WEISBERG:"...The FBI investigators reported to him."

CANNON:"Now, you're assuming that this person standing at the uh, front door of a Teas, Dallas book depository is Oswald."

WEISBERG:"I am, in my own mind, assuming that. I the book I don't say that. What I say is that it cannot possibly be Ludlady. And with this and the other evidence we have to assume that it probably was Oswald."

CANNON:"It might, it might have been the third person."

WEISBERG:"...We have no evidence on that."

CANNON:"But, it might have been a third person."

WEISBERG:"It might have been a third person."

WEISBERG:"Yes, but, then you'd have a really monstrous conspiracy because that is an unmistakable shirt. I've held that shirt in my hand. I've examined it under fluorescent light and natural north light and I never seen another shirt like that one that Oswald was wearing in my life."

CANNON:"Okay. Let's continue with our phone calls at MOhawki-8660. We're talking with author Harold Weisberg on the long distance phone.

Hello."

MAN: "Hello."

CANNON: "Go ahead. You're on the air."

MAN: "Yes, uh, Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Yes."

MAN: "Say, uh, in the first reports we heard of the President's assassination, uh, the reporters on the radio and the television said they were looking for a Negro man. Is this; do you know anything about this?"

WEISBERG: "Could you repeat the last part? You wasn't talking quite loud enough."

MAN: "I say that in the first reports they say they were looking for a Negro man. Do you know anything about this?"

WEISBERG: "They arrested him. They actually arrested him. He was a colleague working for the school book depository building. I would rather not mention his name because of what would follow. But, it's all a matter of official records. He had a previous record of narcotics. He is only one of the men arrested. He is only one of the men arrested. There was a man arrested in the building across the street, the Dow Text Building, uh, for having no proper business there. Uh, his name is never given. The Commission did not investigate him. I just blundered on it in the police radio log. The police arrested him and the Commission couldn't have cared less. But, the man that you talk about actually also did not come back just as Oswald didn't and just as other people didn't by the way including women. And he was arrested."

MAN: "I see. I never heard anymore about it. Only that one report."

WEISBERG: "Once they had Oswald, it was, this was the attitude, we have a bird in the hand, why beat the bushel?"

CANNON: "Thank you for the call tonight at Mohawk 4-8660 on WBBM, the talk of Chicago."

Tomorrow night we'll be talking about not just about the draft but some of the Americans who have tried to escape from the draft. Some by actually leaving the country. Some three thousand American young men have fled the United States over the past months to avoid going into the armed services. Now some have stayed behind and demonstrated, some have burned their draft cards. But, tomorrow night, we'll be talking about the draft resistance. Who are these people? What motivates a young man to burn his draft card, to face jail? Community ostracism? And also what motivates somebody to leave the country. To leave the country to go up into Canada to become a resident alien just to escape the draft. We'll be talking to Paul

Lodder, uh, Bon, is it, Pihell? and Mark Satin who'll be on the long distance phone from Canada. Mr. Satin has left the United States. He is a resident of Canada now and alien resident and he, uh, will stay there apparently as long as he has to rather than go into the armed forces.

But, tomorrow night, a look at the draft resistance and the young men who for reasons of their own are avoiding the draft by going to jail, burning their draft cards or even fleeing the country.

Now, we're at MOhawk 4-8660 at WBBM, the talk of Chicago. This is Don Cannon we're with author Harold Weisberg.

Hello. You're on the air. Go ahead, please."

MAN: "Okay. Uh, Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Yes."

MAN: "I'd like to know if in your research you've ever considered the possibility of the killing of the President being done by uh, those who were disappointed in the Bay of Pigs invasion in 1961 or in his, whether or not, too it could be uh, the Ku-anyone associated with the Ku Klux Klan or if it was just those who just wanted the President Johnson in office?"

WEISBERG: "I don't think it's the last part at all. I think in the other two parts in the order in which you gave them, the Bay of Pigs, absolutely. That's exactly what the people who spoke to Mrs. Odeco specifically said. I have that in the first book and the second book. That's exactly what Jim Garrison is now saying in New Orleans.

Now, on the second part, the involvement of the Ku Klux Klan, there is nothing in the Commissions printed evidence or in the report to indicate that. There is something in the file that is kept secret and it actually was broken in Miami uh, when the Miami police, I'm reconstructing this, I am not stating this as fact, I am giving this as my opinion."

MAN: "I see."

WEISBERG: "But, when the, Garrison investigation was known to exist, and it was known to the Miami police because they went there as part of the investigation. The Miami police then released a tape recording that they made, I believe on the ninth of November..."

MAN: "Um hum."

WEISBERG: "Less than two weeks before the President was killed where they had secretly hidden a microphone and a tape-recorder when some of these violently right winged racists in

the south were actually talking about not only assassinating the President but in the most remarkable and intimate detail describing what actually happened."

MAN: "Well, do you believe..."

WEISBERG: "I beg your pardon?"

MAN: "I was going to ask do you believe that the CIA and the FBI are hiding this information because of the failure of this country to uh, do it's responsibility in regard to this overall uh, duties and civilrights, or whatever else may be associated with this?"

WEISBERG: "No. I really believe that the cover-up by the FBI and the Secret Service mostly by the FBI and next by the Secret Service and by a large degree by the Commissions staff lawyer was to protect the CIA and national policy with it."

MAN: "Okay. Thank you very much, sir."

WEISBERG: "Thank you."

CANNON: "Okay, thank you for the call. I have a question Mr. Weisberg. It may seem a little bit weird but, let's explore it for a second anyway if we can. If we go back to the formation of the CIA at the end of WWII around 1948 or 1949, I believe it was formed."

WEISBERG: "That was the year."

CANNON: "Yes. That was a great deal of friction and rivalry between the two groups. Now, J. Edgar Hoover uh, was extremely upset over the fact that the CIA was not put under his control and from what I have read that the CIA and the FBI very often have been competing with each other in many areas."

WEISBERG: "You're right."

CANNON: "Would it not seem unlikely then, that this, or would it not seem likely I should say that this competition might leave the FBI in a position of not being too anxious, if we can assume, what you say is true, that the CIA was, paying these particular individuals at one time, might we not doubt that the FBI would be willing to cover-up, might it not be in their interest to let something leak out?"

WEISBERG: "No, for several reasons. First of all the FBI developed an immediate vested interest that I'll come back to. Actually the rivalry that you talk about is true and it existed longer. I was in LSS, and it existed then. LSS is the forerunner of the CIA. But, over the years they have uh, estab-

lished their own kind of peaceful co-existence and they have divided jurisdictions and responsibilities and they co-operate remarkably well. Uh, so what was true in 1948 was not true in 1963.

Now the FBI had two immediate vested interests involving the FBI and not the CIA. First of all, remember that the President was killed when the FBI and the Secret Service were supposed to be keeping him from being killed. So had their own faces to consider. Because, while I don't think that they were responsible, for the President being killed at all, uh, and I don't think there was anything that the Secret Service could have done after that first shot was fired, to have prevented it in anyway, uh, nonetheless, they were at least embarrassed by having failed in their responsibilities to keep the President alive.

Now, there's something else that most people have lost sight of. For five days after the Commission was formed, and before it started to function, J. Edgar Hoover made a definitive report that he had been immediately ordered to make by President Johnson. In that report J. Edgar Hoover said that Lee Harvey Oswald was alone and unassisted assassin. If during the course of his investigation for the commission, Mr. Hoover's agents came up with evidence to prove otherwise, they were thereby proving that Mr. Hoover had misinformed the President and the Commission. And I don't think anybody in the Department of Justice has the great interest in doing that."

CANNON: "Okay. Let's continue now at Mohawk 4-8660, here at WBBM, the talk of Chicago. We're talking tonight on the long distance phone from his home in Hyattsville, Maryland with author Harold Weisberg. My name is Don Cannon. Let's pause briefly and we'll be right back with your questions and comments."

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CANNON: "Mohawk 4-8660, MO4-8660 is the number. We're talking with author Harold Weisberg on the long distance line.

Hello, this is Don Cannon, you're on the line, go ahead."

WOMAN: "Yeah, Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Yes?"

WOMAN: "I have a question for you. Did you see the telecasting ~~some~~ that Sunday morning when Oswald was shot by Ruby?"

WEISBERG: "Yes."

WOMAN: "And did you notice maybe in anyway that the look, because Ruby was right behind the cameraman, you know actually looked like?"

WEISBERG: "Yes. I know the rest of what you're going to say, may I anticipate it? A look of recognition."

WOMAN: "Yeah. Definitely that I thought recognized Ruby."

WEISBERG: "Everybody seems to have noticed it except me. Everytime I am on a program, this question is always raised and I must honestly tell you that I do not remember. Uh, but I also tell you that most of the people entirely agree with you and have a very clear recollection of having seen this."

WOMAN: "Because, you know, maybe you get a hold of that particular tape or you know to have it for you in slow motion but, you know, uh, it really looked definitely because he looked at him, and he had, like his hands sort of in front of his body."

WEISBERG: "Yes, he did."

WOMAN: "You know, to protect himself."

WEISBERG: "That is true, but one other thing that I'd like to suggest that you think of, that if he had seen the pistol he would have had the same look whether or not he recognized Ruby."

WOMAN: "Well, I, I don't think he even saw the pistol."

WEISBERG: "I don't know. I'm just suggesting this as a possibility."

WOMAN: "Yeah. Well."

CANNON: "Okay. We appreciate your call. Thank you very much. Uh, that was an interesting point and interesting to hear Mr. Weisberg comment. A lot of people have said this that it appeared that Oswald recognized Ruby. But, then again, of course Ruby did have a gun in his hand and was the reaction of Oswald anything abnormal. I didn't see anything in the Washington videotape of it and apparently you didn't either Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "That's right but then I don't remember a single program on which this question hasn't been raised at least once."

CANNON: "Yeah. Okay let's continue now with your calls at Mohawk 4-8660."

Hello. You're on the air."

WOMAN: "Hello."

CANNON: "Go ahead, please."

WOMAN: "Um, Lee Harvey Oswalds mother appeared on the Kup Show on television in Chicago and she said it was great belief that uh, that he worked for the CIA. Do you think she had anything to back up her opinion on that?"

WEISBERG: "I don't know what Mrs. Oswald does or does not have but I do know that she has been consistent in this over a long period of time."

WOMAN: "Thank you."

CANNON: "Okay. Well you, you said yourself haven't you that Lee Harvey Oswald uh, at one time was employed by the CIA?"

WEISBERG: "Uh, yes. I have no doubt that he was working for the CIA. But, what I was saying I don't know what proof Mrs. Oswald has."

CANNON: "I see. Mchawk 4-8660 is the number. You're on WBBM. Go ahead, please."

WOMAN: "Hello?"

CANNON: "You're on the air."

WOMAN: "Hello. A waitress said that Mr. Oswald was drinking a pop and playing a record over and over agin in the lunchroom downstairs, and the police officer ~~was~~ and said that someone was shooting out of a window upstairs. Mr. Oswald walked over to watch this policeman puffing up the stairs she said and went back and finished his pop and went out the door. Has anyone said anything else about that?"

WEISBERG: "Yes indeed. I go into that in great detail in both my books and that's really not the way it happened from the best evidence."

WOMAN: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "Uh, In the first book I have it in my discussion of what happened at the depository, that's in 'Whitewash,' And in 'Whitewash Two,' I have it in an entire chapter called Bakers ~~Speech~~."

WOMAN: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "The policeman who actually had this encounter with Oswald and it was a dramatic thing in which he put his pistol in Oswalds gut."

WOMAN: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "Is Marion L. Baker. And he gave any number of

of different accounts of what happened and where it happened. It happened anywhere from the second to the fourth floor, in the landing, in the doorway, in the lunchroom, near the coke machine. Oswald was drinking a coke, he was not drinking a coke. The only thing he never said was what he swore to before the Commission. But the best evidence comes from the manager of the building, Roy Chuley who said that Oswald was inside the lunchroom immediately after the assassination perhaps a minute, the Commission reconstructed it about a minute and a quarter later with a coke in his hand, whether or not he was drinking it. And this in itself proves that he could not have been in the sixth floor window but it would take too long in answer of your question to give you the proof of the fact."

WOMAN: "Uh huh."

COMMENTARY: "Okay, thank you for the call. MOhawk 4-8660. Let's take a brief pause. It's ten o'clock here in the mid-west. We're talking by long distance with author Harold Weisberg author of 'Whitewash,' and several startling books about the assassination of President Kennedy, and the Warren Commissions findings and the FBI and the CIA and their alleged involvement, let's take a brief brake on WBBM.

This is The Don Cannon Show here on the talk of Chicago."

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CANNON: "Hello, this is Don Cannon, you're on."

WOMAN: "Uh, Mr. Weisberg, please."

WEISBERG: "Can you talk a little louder, please?"

WOMAN: "Mr. Weisberg, please. Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Yes. Go ahead."

WOMAN: "Mr. Weisberg, on WCAU several months ago, I heard (Name inaudible) in Texas who wrote a book on the seventeen mysterious deaths uh, uh, of people in anyway connected with Jack Ruby. But, I believe that he brought out that that, in that woman employee of Jack Ruby, in Jack Rubys tavern, and her husband were very close friends of Jack Ruby and they lived in the same house that Oswald lived in and that through them Jack Ruby did know Oswald."

WEISBERG: "Uh, you have, I think you have two stories mixed in together. Uh, let me for the benefit of those who didn't hear the program and benefit of WBBM uh, the name of his book is 'Forgive My Grief,' and it is the kind of a book that you described. Now, the man who lived in the same rooming house as Lee Harvey Oswald was named Carter. The pair of people that

you're talking about I believe were Wanda Hendricks, who had been one of Rubys strippers and Hank Killam, the man she married who died in, what I think is a mysterious death, and I understand that his body is going to be now studied in Florida. He is supposed to have committed suicide by walking through a plate glass window and cutting his throat and no other part of the body in the course of doing it.

There's ample evidence in (word unintelligible) to show that this man was afraid for his life and was running, and running, and running. And, as a matter of fact, right after the Garrison investigation became public, there was a considerable amount in the newspapers uh, attributed to the Associated Press from Tampa, Florida on that, including Hank Killam's brothers suspicions that his death was not ac-, was not accidental and not self-decided upon. Does that answer it sufficiently?"

WOMAN: "Well, yes, but I believe that Hank Killam brought out that uh, Ruby was indeed acquainted with Oswald because these people knew Oswald, because these people knew Oswald and these people were friends of, of Rubys and also friends of Oswalds. And it was through these people that Ruby and Oswald had indeed met. And that Oswald had..."

WEISBERG: "And you're quite right for saying that Ruby and Oswald knew each other"

(SEVERAL SENTENCES LOST DUE TO TURNING TAPE)

WEISBERG: "...understand what Penn is saying, he and I used almost the same language. Penn doesn't say that all of these deaths are because of what the people know or might say or did say, he just says it's a strange upsetting of the actuarial tables, especially because all of these people are not -- in one way or another are not in accord with the official version or represent some kind of jeopardy to it.

"He goes further and he refers to some of the things that I've also referred to, and that is some of the assaults upon these people who were not killed, but who were certainly influenced by what happened to them."

CANNON: "Okay, thank you for your call, too. At Mohawk 4-8660. Tonight we're talking with author Harold Weisberg, author of several outstanding books on the Warren Commission and the assassination of President Kennedy. They're controversial books. There are those who agree, those who disagree, but he's a man that should be listened to, and that's why we have him on the program tonight as we explore the world of people and ideas every night from eight o'clock until eleven here on WBBM's the talk of Chicago.

"Hello, this is Don Cannon, you're on the air."

WOMAN: "Uh, my question to Mr. Weisberg is uh, more directed to him than to the material that he is talking about. I'm wondering what is Mr. Weisberg's source of income?"

WEISBERG: "I have been without income since the assassination. I published my first two books at my own expense and I was so deep in debt by the time I published the first one that I borrowed a five hundred dollar down payment and the printer did the rest of it on credit and he is a tribute to the free press and America. I have since then paid him back and I am not quite out of debt and I am looking forward to getting out of debt. I think nothing reprehensible in a writer being paid anymore than I see in a bricklayer being paid or a White House correspondent being paid and I am looking forward to making a profit from my work if that is possible with the thousands of dollars I have in it but, at least showing some cash from my expenses. I am entirely without subsidy. My work is entirely my own and you may remember that in the first part of the program I said that I resisted the invitation to go to New Orleans until I had completed my own book on New Orleans and gotten it in the mail. Now, my book was the first one on the subject. It was finished the holiday week-end in the middle of February, 1965. I think I understand what you were wanting to find out, whether or not you are implying anything and if you have any further questions along this line, by all means do feel free and ask me."

WOMAN: "Perhaps, I am more resentful of the two hour commercial you are receiving than I am implying any subsidy by any organization or any group of individuals."

WEISBERG: "Are you aware of the fact that Charles Roberts was on the Kups Show in Chicago twice?"

WOMAN: "Well, I don't know what that means."

WEISBERG: "Well, that means this. Charles Roberts has written a paperback book that sells for a dollar that can't possibly begin to pay the cost of shipping him all around the country for all of this heavy exposure. He calls his book the only one that tries to commercialize on the word assassination, the truth about the assassination and it is a grossly inaccurate assault on everybody working in this field. He barely mentions my name. But, he is grossly unfair to everybody else and the few times he mentions me, he never once addresses himself to what he says I say. Now, you have no question about that but, here you have a man who has no trouble getting his book published. He has no trouble being sent all around the country in a way that cannot possibly be justified by the publishers profits from a dollar paperback."

CANNON: "Mr. Weisberg, Mr. Weisberg. If I may ask you a question, why, why was not your first book published by a legitimate publisher?"

WEISBERG: "They were afraid. I had a contract. I delivered the book on time. The publisher was drooling at the till. He told me that

without advertising of the advance sales from the salesman, thirty nine some-salesmen, uh, was, uh, he gave two different stories, fifteen thousand, and then two weeks later to somebody else twenty five thousand and I don't know why. He never did tell me why he didn't do it."

CANNON: "Well, Mark Lane, Mark Lane got a legitimate publisher. He says some things that are controversial. Uh, why should they turn you down?"

WEISBERG: "They turned him down too. Let me tell you the story about Mark Lane book because it bears very much on the inference of this lady's question. Mark Lane, I believe says that submitted his book to a dozen or a dozen and a half publishers in the United States who turned it down. I went through more than sixty. I went through more than a hundred internationally. Uh, and the I decided to distribute it ~~internationally~~, Mark Lane's book did not achieve its ~~first~~ publication in the United States. He had the same history I had. But, he met somebody in New York who introduced his book to a British publisher, Botley Head? And as late as the end of 1965, after Botley Head had contracted for the book, the British publisher was having difficulty getting an American publisher to print or distribute the English edition of Mark Lane's book. It was a fortunate accident for Mark Lane that he got to the right man through the British publisher, not Mark Lane, got to Arthur Cohn, the vice president of Holt Reinhart, who is a very imaginative businessman."

CANNON: "Okay. I thank you for your call tonight, too on the Don Cannon Show at Mohawk 4-8660, the talk of Chicago. Our talk tonight is with author Harold Weisberg. Our talk is about the assassination of President Kennedy, the alleged plot and the alleged plotters according to Mr. Weisberg."

Hello. You're on the air."

MAN: "Hello. Mr. Cannon?"

CANNON: "Yes."

MAN: "I would like to know what Mr. Weisberg thinks of Robert Kennedys, of what Mr. Kennedy thinks of Mr. Weisberg's book and opinions and things?"

WEISBERG: "I don't know. But, I'm glad you asked the question because I like to give a fairly full answer because what I believe to be Mr. Robert Kennedy, Sen. Robert Kennedys position, is grossly misrepresented, especially by politicians."

MAN: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "At the time of the assassination, he had a dual role. He was the closer than average brother to the dead President and he was the attorney general of the United States."

MAN: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "Now had he actively supervised or controlled the investigation of the assassination, there would always have remained the question, was this investigation motivated by a vindictive spirit? Was Bobby Kennedy out to get to get vengeance for his brothers murder?"

MAN: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "And whether or not this is the least that he did disassociate himself from it, the fact is that he did not exercise any control over that investigation what so ever. And I think that regardless of what his reasons were for not doing it or doing as he did in disassociating himself, it is very much in the national interest because of the many questions that do remain, this certainly is not one. Now, since then, on any number of occasions, Mr. Kennedy has been quoted as saying, that he couldn't bear to read any of these things. But, he takes the Warren Report at face value. There's no reason not to trust the government and uh, as a Senator or as an attorney general, I believe this is a reasonable position. But, he says that because of all the suffering he's had over this, uh, he and the other members of the family just can't bear to read anything and I tend to believe that."

MAN: "I see. Could I ask one more thing, Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Okay."

MAN: "Well, I'd like to say something. I remember Oswald said, uh, on television or somewhere, he said, 'I'm innocent.'"

WEISBERG: "That's right, he did."

MAN: "And he said he didn't kill anybody."

WEISBERG: "That's correct."

MAN: "I just wanted to make that comment, that he had said that at the time."

CANNON: "Would you expect him to say otherwise?"

MAN: "Well, I don't know whether or not but, uh, I..."

WEISBERG: "I don't think you were listening when this question came up in a different form earlier, maybe you were waiting to get through on the phone."

MAN: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "But, what Oswald actually said was that he was a patsy and what I am adding to that is the fact that the Commission, the government has tried to deny him this last word by editing it out, on even the tape, uh, videotape, permanent record that they have in the National Archive."

CANNON: "Okay. Thank you for your call. MOhawk 4-8660.

Was it the government that edited the videotape or was it some private organization?"

WEISBERG: "Uh, it was obtained from a regular television network. I saw it on the television network at the time it was telecast, that was the one I was looking at, and it was edited. Now, the two things that are possible, that the government got an edited tape, and that the government edited the tape. And let me answer you this way.

That tape in the National Archive, which incidentally does not have an exhibit number and is not an official evidence but is in the Commissions files, is a very incompetent job of editing. And whether or not a professional television editor would have done it, nobody can look at it without knowing it was edited and the Commission allowed it to stay that way."

CANNON: "Now, isn't there a great deal of difference though in saying that the Government or the FBI did the editing or a private television station edited it?"

WEISBERG: "Once they know it's edited, if they didn't do it they should go back and say let us have the original. But, now let me tell you how grossly it's edited. The picture stops and the sound continues. Uh, the question, one of the key questions that Oswald was asked, to this he gave a very interesting answer. Uh, he was asked about killing the President. He said, 'I have not been charged with that yet.' And then he went into a need for a lawyer. Now, the picture stops but the sound keeps on. At the very least, they knew there was a picture of Oswald talking. Whether or not there was something more afterwards, but they also knew there was something more afterwards."

CANNON: "Okay. Let's continue now at MOhawk 4-8660.

You're on WBBM. This is Don Cannon. You're on the air."

WOMAN: "Hello?"

CANNON: "Go ahead, please."

WOMAN: "Uh, hello?"

CANNON: "Mr. Weisberg is listening."

WOMAN: "I want to, is this Mr. uh Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Yes."

WOMAN: "I just want to say that I remember in the early part of this affirmation(?) that this remark was attributed to Oswald saying, 'Why don't someone come?'"

And I am sure that he was wondering why someone didn't come to his rescue. And I figured that possibly he was."

WEISBERG:"What he said was, he wanted a lawyer."

WOMAN:"Beg your pardon?"

WEISBERG:"What he was saying was, part of this same tape."

WOMAN:"Uh huh."

WEISBERG:"He said, 'why doesn't someone come forward from the American Civil Liberties to defend me?'"

WOMAN:"Oh."

WEISBERG:"And the truth of the matter is that a delegation from the American Civil Liberties Union in Dallas was in the police station at that time and were lied to by three different officials, all of whom said that Oswald said that he didn't want any lawyer and that's the opposite of what Oswald said."

WOMAN:"Uh huh. Well, I know I heard that because after that one time I never heard that remark again except that time."

WEISBERG:"Well, that's what it was. It had to do with a lawyer."

WOMAN:"Uh huh. Okay thank you very much."

WEISBERG:"Thank you."

CANNON:"Okay. Thank you for the call."

On the talk of Chicago tonight this is WBBM, we're talking with author Harold Weisberg on the Don Cannon Show. You're invited to call and comment at 808hawk 4-8660 and maybe take issue or even debate with some of the things that uh, Mr. Weisberg has said so far tonight."

Hello. You're on the air."

MAN:"I'd like to talk with Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG:"Go ahead. I'm listening."

MAN:"Uh, in the book (poor telephone connection)...found the name of an FBI agent from Dallas, Texas and that when the Warren Commission asked for a list of these names, his name was omitted and later on again, the FBI admitted that the name was withheld, but because a, they knew what the connection was. Do you have any comment on this."

WEISBERG:"There's only one slight error in what you say. It was not the name, it was a license number. It was that of

James P. Hospy, Jr. The FBI agent in Dallas who was apparently the Oswald expert. Uh, the Commission and the FBI acknowledged that Hospy, on two occasions, went to the residence of Ruth Payne and Dallas and Irving, Texas, suburban Dallas, where Mrs. Oswald was at the time, and Lee Harvey Oswald was on week-ends. The first time he was there he said that he wanted to speak to Oswald and of course this was a joke because all he had to do, Payne said where he worked, all he had to do was go to the place where he worked or call up. So Marina Oswald wrote down the number of Hospy's car and Lee Harvey Oswald. And Oswald added that to his pocket address book. The official explanation for leaving this out of the, this fascinating, this utterly fascinating addressbook, and uh, I encourage those who have 'Whitewash Two,' to look at what I say of that in chapter seven. Uh, the FBI's explanation of this was they first analyzed this, they did it for themselves and since everybody in the FBI know Hospy's license number, they left it out. I don't buy it."

MAN: "Well, in the book, 'Pardon my Grief, he seems to assert that this was proof of the connection of Oswald with the FBI. Do you in anyway go along with this?"

WEISBERG: "Uh, No, I don't think Oswald had anykind of a connection with the FBI." Th

MAN: "They also in that book something about receiving uh, mostly payments from the Federal Bureau for work done while he was in the Soviet Union and you know, in connection with the FBI."

WEISBERG: "I believe on that Penn is referring to what I referred to earlier. The statement of Alonzo Hubkins who was never called as a witness before the Commission. He should have been. Uh, and I referred to two other similiar things. One, the Dallas police report saying that the FBI said that Oswald was all right before the assassination. And another one from another newspaperman also never called before the Commission. Wally Dugger, editor of the Texas Observer. Both of these newspapermen had identical stories, apparently from the identical official source in Dallas which said, essentially what you have said."

MAN: "Well, you don't feel, you feel that uh, tie of Oswald was with the CIA rather than with the FBI."

WEISBERG: "Well, I believe that but, I don't claim that I know everything."

MAN: "No. I realize this."

WEISBERG: "I don't insist that I can't be wrong, but it is my belief."

CANNON: "Okay. We thank you for the call, too on the Don Cannon Show."

10:19 is the time on WBBM, the talk of Chicago. We're at Mohawk 4-8660 with your calls and comments."

Hello?"

MAN:"Hello."

CANNON:"You're on the air, go ahead, please."

MAN:"Doctor Weisberg, Mr. Weisberg, excuse me."

WEISBERG:"Yes, thank you."

MAN:"Uh, something has always been bothering me in regards to the assassination of the President revolving around the rifle used."

WEISBERG:"Right."

MAN:"Now, I've always felt uh, this was a, crude as it may sound, a pretty fine bit of shooting that would require a pretty good piece to do it. Was it ever established or do you feel that in spite of the fact that this was a mail order rifle, that the rifle was worked over, in the words of a uh, gunmaker, where it would be a fine piece?"

WEISBERG:"Let me answer that by giving a fairly complete question. The rifle was a Mondoco Carnaco, an Italian copy of an Austrian rifle. It was a WWII surplus rifle. When it was new, it was a piece of junk. When Oswald got it, it was even junkier, but ~~they~~ got the idea that a junky rifle can't kill because it can. To this rifle had been added a Japanese make uh, telescopic sight uh, supplied by a Hollywood company. And it was sold from Chicago wholesale by Kleins Sporting Goods. They mailed it, uh, I mean they wholesaled it and they also mailed it retail to Oswald.

Now, this rifle, in the hands of the best expert, and Oswald really was a punk shot, took 2.3 seconds just to reload. You have to add to that the time for sighting and firing. The Commission knew that no man could duplicate the shooting they attributed to Oswald whether or not he was a good shot because and incidentally when you talk about going over it, the rifle was received and washed without the sight so they put the sight on. The FBI tried to adjust it and it wouldn't adjust so they let it stabilize itself long and they said that because it was longer it was better because the shot high and to the right and they said that this was the right way to make a mistake. All of that, they sent the rifle to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds in Maryland where the Army has its wonderful facilities for testing ordinance and they have all sorts of devices for keeping things in motion and having targets in motion and they built a pavilion, not sixty six feet high as the height of the window, not with the wall eighteen inches

thick, the thickness of that wall, not to make the men shoot under a window that couldn't open more than seventeen inches, they had an entirely open pavilion thirty feet high and instead of a moving target, and of course they couldn't duplicate a living target because it's entirely different when you shot at a man and when you shot at a target but anyway, instead of having a moving target, they had three silhouette targets all carefully planted in advance and instead of having a punk shot like Oswald, who got only one point more on the target than the Marine Corp than the minimum required for everybody, he was that bad, instead of amman like him, they got three masters from the National Rifle Association, men whose whole life is rifles and they use them day in and day out, they gave these men all the time in the world for the first shot, and you know very well that they wouldn't stop the Presidential car long enough for the President to make a good target for the first shot. With all of this, these best shots that the government could get could not duplicate Oswalds shooting in anyway time or accuracy. They didn't get a single shot in the head of the silhouette. They didn't get a single shot in the neck on the silhouette. Is that an answer?"

MAN: "Yes, like I say, the whole thing just quite didn't add up. Uh, uh, here's a rifle that uh, isn't new, uh, gh, order rifle and it's performing as though it's a fine piece that's been worked over and operated by an expert. These two things never quite did add up as far as I was concerned. It didn't take much brains to see through this thing if you knew anything about shooting and rifles."

WEISBERG: "For the benefit of those who are not familiar with the rifle, I think I should explain that it was not an automatic rifle. Each bullet had to be put into the breech separately."

MAN: "That's right. That's right. Yes. There was one other thing that I thought, wondered if you could comment on? During the first few minutes of the radio broadcast, I happened to be home, announcing that President Kennedy was shot. There was one announcement made that was never mentioned again in no way or form. Uh, the announcer came on and said there was firing from some building in the, the man protecting the President returned fire and he gave the illusion that there were bullets flying all over the place and that there were some people shot. Was this a fact or just some misuse of the news?"

WEISBERG: "Your recollection is correct, but it didn't happen that way, and I think that if you stop and think of the terrible problems the newspaper people faced at that time you can understand how these kind of stories got around. Uh, the newspaper people didn't make up these stories. Those were the reports current at the time and in radio and television and newspapers printing and broadcasting these stories, they were acting in good faith but the reports were wrong."

CANNON: "And I thank you for the call, too here at Mohawk 4-8660."

This is Don Cannon tonight with author Harold Weisberg. We're talking about the assassination of President Kennedy, the writings, the books that Mr. Weisberg has written and the books that will be forthcoming for Mr. Weisberg. He's on the long distance line at his home in Hyatttown, Maryland. You can reach him by calling MOhawk 4-8660 that's my number let's call briefly then we'll be right back."

CANNON: "This is Don Cannon. Hello. You're on the air?"

MAN: "Uh, hello, sir. I'd like to ask one question uh, which is uh, ~~where~~ are there any finger prints on the rifle that Oswald was supposed to shoot?"

WEISBERG: "No. There was one old ~~print~~ print allegedly Oswalds and it no longer exists."

CANNON: "Turn your radio down, please."

MAN: "Sorry."

WEISBERG: "Now, let me explain that to you because I think you brought up a very good point."

CANNON: "Hang on for a second will you Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "I am, I am."

CANNON: "Yeah, yeah, okay."

WEISBERG: "The government says that the rifle couldn't hold fingerprints. That it was a crude ~~piece~~ piece of work uh, and it couldn't hold fingerprints."

MAN: "I see."

WEISBERG: "It was (word inaudible)"

MAN: "All right, thank you very much."

CANNON: "Okay. Thank you for the call."

Mohawk 4-8660 is the number. You're on the air."

Hello?"

MAN: "Hello?"

CANNON: "Go ahead, please."

MAN: "Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Yes."

MAN: "Uh, I want to comment about the assassination uh, that Oswald saw the gun. I recall seeing at that time and seeing it several times repeated on different television shows, he looks in the direction of Ruby and the sight of recognition is on his face and then he turns away and continues down the corridor to this garage and at this point he's shot, and when he's shot, he's not looking at uh, at Ruby or the gun, as I recall seeing the film. Secondly, with all the exposure and the good work that you're doing and Mark Lane and others, uh, just what is the outcome. What do you hope to accomplish by something like this?"

WEISBERG: "I think that that is a good question. In answer to the first part let me tell you that most people agree with you that but I must honestly tell you that in looking at this on television I did not notice it. Now the question, the question really comes down to then uh, what will happen, what should happen and uh, in my opinion perhaps the minority opinion, but I think the important, the most important today is not the capture of the assassin if they are still alive, important as that is. I think the important thing is for our society to function. Uh, and I hope that this is understandable. I think that the courts must have their place. The lawyers must have their place, the press must have its place. And we must get the truth. I don't think any of the Presidents, whether they are a popular president like John Kennedy or any other President can be confined to history with the dubious inquest that this official investigation is and the country have any honor. I don't think that it can happen with any incumbent, Mr. Johnson or any other being under any kind of jeopardy and I think that above all when a President is killed or he dies a violent death there may not honorably remain a question that it is within the capacity of man to answer. Now, there are questions that man just cannot answer. That's not the case in the case of this investigation. There are thousands of questions within the capacity of man to answer that are not answered. There are even more than that that are not raised and I say that what we have now to gope for is the restoration of our national honor. This is something that really addresses itself to the crises and credibility. If the government is capable of misinforming the people when a president is murdered, what grounds do the people have, or let me put it another way, don't the people have grounds to question the government when it says other things?"

MAN: "Yes."

WEISBERG: "Is that an adequate answer?"

MAN: "But, on the same token, how do you hope to achieve this if to use your own term, whitewash, how do you hope to bring this up at a later time when if at the time when it should

have been brought up it was covered?"

WEISBERG: "I don't expect it to come up at a later time but, I'm doing everything I possibly can, I'm working unbelievable hard to bring it up now and others are doing the same thing. That's why I'm making this broadcast now. I think that our country functions only with an informed electorate. The people have to know what their government is doing and they should express themselves whether they agree or disagree on all levels. If you don't like the dog catcher, you say you don't like the dog catcher. And if you think the senator is wrong you write and tell him and if you want him to do something you demand it of him."

MAN: "There's one other question."

WEISBERG: "I'd like to be permitted a brief comment. Uh, and that is the position of the press in all of this. I think that the press has an essential function in any democratic society. I think that it was denied its function here by the force of circumstances but, that it was willing for that to be denied it. But, I detect the beginning of a change. Not, not, in the professional (word inaudible) the men of big names and high salaries and fancy positions to maintain because they're still sinkable. But, I was down in New Orleans, and I want to tell you it was an inspiration to me to see ordinary everyday working newspapermen really discharging their responsibilities in the old traditional way, the way we expect them to. They were looking into it exhaustively and on their own and the same is true of the radio and tv people down there who I met. These people are performing a dual function. They are performing the function of keeping an eye on Garrison because the press should keep an eye on public officials."

CANNON: "Okay. Thank you for the call too, at MOhawk 4-8660 we're at ten thirty here on the Don Cannon Show this Tuesday night on the talk of Chicago. That's WBBM radio. A brief pause and then we'll continue with author, Harold Weisberg."

CANNON: "It's ten thirty in Chicago, curfew time for Chicago and Cook County young people under seventeen. Parents, do you know where your children are?"

Let's continue now at MOhawk 4-8660 on the Don Cannon Show with author Harold Weisberg?"

Hello? "You're on the air please. Go ahead."

WOMAN: "Hello?"

CANNON: "You're on the air."

WOMAN: "Hello. Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Yes."

WOMAN: "Hello?"

WEISBERG: "Yes."

WOMAN: "Uh, at the time."

CANNON: "Would you turn your radio down please?"

WOMAN: "Hello, Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Yes. Go ahead, please."

WOMAN: "About the time of the assassination, uh, some friends picked Lee Oswald up to take him to work and he had a large long package and when he was asked what it was, he said it was curtain rods."

WEISBERG: "Yes."

WOMAN: "And uh, did they ever find curtain rods or find out what was in that package?"

WEISBERG: "That really is an excellent question and it pleases me particularly because the fourth chapter of my first book is on that."

WOMAN: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "I use this not only because of its value as evidence but, because it addresses itself to the entire character and integrity of the investigation. All of the evidence that the Commission sites, is one hundred per cent opposite to the conclusion that the Commission grasps for."

WOMAN: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "Oswald did carry a package. The maximum length that could be placed on that package was twenty seven inches. And the minimum length could be placed on the rifle, even if it was taken apart was thirty four. The package could not have contained the rifle."

WOMAN: "Well, at that time also, uh, his wife was staying with some friend and he only visited her on week-ends, and this particular week she went unexpectedly and when they went out to investigate why his rifle was gone,"

WEISBERG: "Nobody knows if his rifle was ever there. That rifle was never ever placed in Lee Harvey Oswald's possession."

WOMAN: "I see."

WEISBERG: "The only connection of that rifle with Lee Harvey Oswald was a mail order for it and let's just for the sake of argument assume that all of the hand writing testimony is accurate and precise and I'm not at all certain that it can be with the kind of paper it was written on. Now, let's assume that it was. And let's assume that the rifle was delivered to the post office in Dallas and let's assume that it is not true that there was nothing wrong with it when it got to the post office. And let's assume further that Oswald got it. From that time to this moment, nobody has ever placed that Mondoco Carcano serial no. C2766 in Lee Harvey Oswald's possession period."

WOMAN: "Oh, I see. I thought that I remembered something about they traced it to him under an assumed name."

WEISBERG: "Oh yes. The order for that rifle was placed in the name of Hydell."

WOMAN: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "But, in the name of Hydell, and any other name the real Lee Harvey Oswald or under any other name, that rifle was never placed in his possession."

WOMAN: "Oh, I see. Well, thank you very much."

CANNON: "And thanks for the call, too. We're at Mohawk 4-8660 on WBBM the talk of Chicago we're talking with author Harold Weisberg."

Hello."

MAN: "Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Yes."

MAN: "Are you acquainted with the book, 'Were We Control Britain?' by (name unknown)?"

WEISBERG: "No. I just know that it's been published by (name unclear). I know nothing about its contents except I don't believe in automatic colla-busting."

MAN: "But, you seem to suggest that Lee Harvey Oswald was in the Soviet Union at the Aereo-Control Project in Minsk. There was a miniature radio receiver planted in his brain."

WEISBERG: "

WEISBERG: "Yeah. Where is the power coming from, Marina charge him up?"

MAN: "I don't know. I believe it's false."

WEISBERG: "It is totally false."

CANNON: "Well, I don't really think we can talk about a

book that none of us has read though, can we?"

MAN: "Okay."

CANNON: "Okay?"

MAN: "I've read about this part of it."

CANNON: "Um hum."

MAN: "Uh, but in any event it has an entirely fallacious basic premise. It's conjecture as a conjecture is not justified by any facts or any logical expanse of the imagination."

CANNON: "Okay."

MAN: "Okay."

CANNON: "Thank you for the call. Mohawk 4-8660 is our number.

You're on WBBM. Go on.

You're on the air please."

WOMAN: "Yes. Uh, I've never heard of any explanation of what happened to the Presidential limosine."

WEISBERG: "Would you like for me totell you what happened about it?"

WOMAN: "Yes. I would."

WEISBERG: "The first thing that the government decided to do was to re-build it. And they took it to, I think the Arenwright, uh, something like that, body works in Cincinatti. In taking it there, they did not have it available for the re-enactment of the crime so they used a car that was not okay for reproduction of the crime. And I believe that the car has been entirely replaced. But, if your question means what happened to it immediately I will tell you this. At the hospital, it seems to have been washed despite all the denials to the contrary. It was put on the Presidential plane and flown to Washington. It was not searched for the first time until a little bit before midnight. It was searched the next day. They found two fragments of bullets on the first search and three fragments on the second search and a week later when the windshield was taken out, Roy Kellerman, who was in charge of the security detail that day and a very conscientious secret serviceman, went down to the White House garage and discovered damage to it that nobody else had discovered. Does that answer your question?"

WOMAN: "Yes. How soon afterwards was it re-upholstered?"

WEISBERG: "I don't know the exact date, but it was soon, it wasn't just re-upholstered. They were rebuilding the whole thing

They were going to armor the whole thing."

WOMAN:"Was armoring it the..."

WEISBERG:"They were going to make it as bullet-proof as possible, glass and everything else."

WOMAN:"Oh, is that the only Presidential limosine that they had?"

WEISBERG:"I don't, uh, the one of that character. It was the only one that was a convertible, an open convertible I believe. There were others but not open convertibles. I could be wrong on that but that's my recollection."

WOMAN:"Um hum."

WEISBERG:"That car, as of the condition it was in at the time of the assassination was already a very heavily uh, armored vehicle. It weighed as much as a truck. It was really a very lumbering car. It had very slow pick-up because of all the extra weight it carried."

CANNON:"Okay. Thanks for the call, too.

Mr. Weisberg, this uh, new damage, that the secret service man, Mr. Kellerman found, was this called to anybody's attention?"

WEISBERG:"Oh yes. The Commission knew about it. He testified to it."

CANNON:"And they..."

WEISBERG:"Apparently, it had gone entirely undetected up until that point."

CANNON:"What was their reaction to this?"

WEISBERG:"Well they, I guess they were happy that he found it. They had no other reaction."

CANNON:"Uh huh."

WEISBERG:"They certainly asked no questions about it if that's what you mean."

CANNON:"Well, what significance do you see to it?"

WEISBERG:"I think that together with the other things that I pointed out the washing of the car at Dallas, the fact that there was no search made in Dallas and it could have been search on the plane too, uh, the fact that it really wasn't searched when they got it to Washington because they found more fragments the second day than they did the first. All of these things point to the fact that there was no real investigation. There was really

never any investigation at the scene of the crime either.

In 'Whitewash Three,' which I've the sub-title, 'The Archive,' I will be publishing the FBI reports that have never seen the light of day, that a piece of the Presidents head was found twenty nine hours after the assassination and only twenty five feet away from where he was murdered. Nobody ever looked for it, it was found by accident by a college student."

CANNON:"Okay. Let's continue now with out calls at MOhawk 4-8660.

You're on the air. This is Don Cannon.

Hello."

MAN:"Yes uh, was that...Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG:"Yes."

MAN:"Yes, uh was the,,was there ever any evidence that Oswald had fired a wheapon at the time of the assassination?"

WEISBERG:"Depends on what you consider evidence. The very last witness called before the Commission was the FBI's spectrograper, Frances F. Gallagher. Uh, he was called for the purpose of testifying that uh, the uh, wax impressions they take, paraffin tests, are invalid.

No Now, according to the paraffin test the Dallas police took it could be said that Oswald fired a pistol. But, in doing that, it proved that he did not fire a rifle. So, the answer was very simple. They said a paraffin test means nothing and all the policemdepartments do it because they're crazy."

CANNON:"Okay."

WOMAN:"Okay."

CANNON:"Thanks for the call. MOhawk 4-8660. That's our number. We're talking with author Harold Weisberg. We'll talk with you on just about thirty seconds."

CANNON:"MOhawk 4-8660 is our number.

Hello. This is Don Cannon. You're on the air."

MAN:"Yes. I realize that uh, you deal in fact in writing your book and so forth but, uh, if I recall correctly, somewhere in the east coast is located a pstchic that has helped the police and uh, authorities very much in finding in solving crimes. I understand that definitely this is not admissable in court. But, uh, he has helped them trace down lost people and so forth. Has this ever been sought to prove the fact that

Oswald did shoot that gun or he was partaking in the crime and so forth?"

WEISSBERG: "I don't know how that can address itself to whether or not it was possible for Oswald to have been where he was not and to fire a rifle that could not be what it could not be. The last I heard of that man, who is of Dutch origin he was in Wisconsin."

CANNON: "Peter Huchos is his name, by the way."

WEISSBERG: "I've forgotten his name."

CANNON: "Peter Huchos."

MAN: "Uh, but wouldn't this be a thought for somebody to put the weapon in this man's hands and see what he can foresee with that weapon or some of the evidence or so that he can see exactly what is going on?"

WEISSBERG: "I'm afraid that I couldn't give you a responsible opinion on that."

MAN: "Uh huh."

CANNON: "Okay."

MAN: "Thank you."

CANNON: "Thank you for the call."

The man we're talking about is uh, a psychich Peter Huchos who was, uh, lives in New York. Right now, I'm told, he's in Thailand and uh, there's a missing silk king over there Jim Constant or something like that his name. A well known uh, silk multi-millionaire who's missing in the jungles of Thailand for the last couple of weeks or so. And Herchos has been brought over in hopes that his, so called, psychic or alleged psychic powers will uh, help locate the man but, uh..I don't know any psychic that's been brought in by anybody to uh, at least see what they think or what they feel about the assassination of President Kennedy. But, you feel the whole uh, thing, uh, would be an invalid uh, speculation. There's nothing to this."

WEISSBERG: "I think that there is so much existing solid evidence to go on that that's where we should begin."

CANNON: "Okay. Letts begin at MOhawk 4-8660."

Hello?"

Go ahead please. You're on the air."

WOMAN: "Hello?"

WEISBERG: "Yes?"

WOMAN: "I was listening to channel five at twelve, uh, the program comes on at twelve thirty, it's 'Let's Make a Deal,' and I was watching that on TV and I heard when they were questioning certain people over the uh, when they were questioning certain people they were asking the waitress and the busboy, some mans voice in the restaurant of Jack Ruby's and he said that they said that Oswald had been in the restaurant."

WEISBERG: "I've heard that before but, uh the Commissions evidence is not persuasive at the same time I think you should understand that there are many things about which the Commission did not seek to be persuasive and neither did the FBI."

WOMAN: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "So, I don't think there's a percentative answer in the Commissions evidence."

WOMAN: "Well, the only thing was that I thought there was some connection with him and Jack Ruby."

WEISBERG: "Any number of people say that."

WOMAN: "Uh huh."

CANNON: "Okay. Thank you for the call tonight, too."

WOMAN: "Yeah."

CANNON: "Mohawk 4-8660 is our number. We're talking with author Harold Weisberg."

Hello?"

MAN: "Uh, yes, uh, Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Yes, go ahead, please."

MAN: "I thought I enjoyed your program tonight. Uh, one of the questions I wanted to ask was the fact that Mark Lane had uh, apparently written a book about his conjecture on this assassination of President Kennedy. And I was watching him on tv out in San Francisco here last summer where he was the guest of a program and as I recall, his opinion was, that President Kennedy was actually assassinated from shots that were fired from a fence on a grassy area in front of the entourage of President Kennedy. And he felt that in no way could any of the shots that might have been fired from the building could have killed President Kennedy. I just wanted to hear your comment on that."

WEISBERG: "I have no doubt at all that..."

MAN: "I'm having a hard time hearing you, sir."

WEISBERG: "I have no doubt at all that one and probably two of the shots came from the general area of what is known locally in Dallas as the grassy knoll. On page one hundred and ninety seven of my own edition of 'Whitewash,' you will find facsimile reproductions of four excerpts from the oldest existing handwritten report of the autopsy, the first one was burnt. Two days after the assassination, the doctors were still saying that the President was shot in the front. This is not what you're finding in the works of the professional apologists, but, this is a fact that I have obtained autopsy report and people of the WDBM studio have seen it. Now, I've never heard Mark Lane say that he didn't think any shot came from the Texas Schoolbook Depository building. But, I'll give you my opinion, and my opinion is that none did."

Mark Lane also does say to my knowledge that some shots came from back. I don't know anybody who says that the Commission is wrong who doesn't say that the shots came from the back. There is additional evidence that the shots came from the front. I've made a very close study of the motion picture taken by Abraham Repruter. And it is unmistakable that at the time of the fatal shot, or the one the Commission calls the fatal shot, the three hundredth and thirteenth frame of that motion picture, when you can see the President's head explode, and if you see it once you will never forget it, a horrible sight, the President does not move forward, he moves backward and to his left."

MAN: "I see." Another thing I wanted to find out or get your reaction to this was uh, there has been some talk and of course this could be very well unfounded, but, it seems like it might be a group of circumstances. Do you think there is any correlation between this, the assassination of President Kennedy, and his successor, President Johnson?"

WEISBERG: "No."

MAN: "I see."

WEISBERG: "I want to make that unequivocal."

MAN: "Very good."

WEISBERG: "I'd like to add one thing to it however, I believe that the longer the government behaves less than reputably on the subject, the more people will suspect this and the more they will feel justified in having this suspicion."

CANNON: "I'd like to ask the caller something if I may. Do you harbor a suspicion such as that?"

MAN: "Are you talking to me, sir?"

CANNON: "Yes, I am."

MAN: "No. I, I, I personally don't but this is has been brought up in conversations before."

WEISBERG: "May I comment?" "Increasingly, people ask this question. To begin with, nobody asked the question. Now, many people do. And I think they are being honest in asking the question and I think that the way that the government is behaving, not anything that happened but the way the government is behaving fosters this thought and I think it's a horrible thing for people to think."

MAN: "Yes. I agree with you. It's too secretive. I think they should bring this out more in the open and I concur with your suggestion about a Congressional investigation."

CANNON: "Okay. Thanks for the call. MOhawk 4-3660 on the talk of Chicago, this is Don Cannon here on WBBM.

Hello?"

MAN: "I'd like to ask a question of your guest."

WEISBERG: "Go ahead."

MAN: "Uh, all my life I was given to understand that when uh, men of high office are out in a car, there are secret service men with them on those small steps in the back. Now, the same day that President Kennedy was assassinated, there was a picture in the Daily News on the back page showing him lurching forward it must have been taken immediately after he was shot and it also showed the whole car and there was nobody on those small steps on the back."

WEISBERG: "That's correct. You want to know why?"

MAN: "Yes sir, I would appreciate it."

WEISBERG: "Because the President said he didn't want them there."

MAN: "Oh, I see."

WEISBERG: "It was a personal order."

MAN: "Uh huh."

WEISBERG: "The car also had a removable plastic top which was not bullet proof but it could have reflected light and it could have had some effect on the assassination."

MAN: "The..."

CANNON: "Okay."

WEISBERG: "It was the President's own order that it not be there."

MAN: "Yeah. I've always wondered about it."

CANNON: "Okay. Thanks for the call. We appreciate your comment. I do uh, remember if I can remember the facts correctly Mr. Weisberg that Rufus Youngblood uh, was on the back of President, oh then Vice President Johnsons car, was he not?"

WEISBERG: "No. He jumped on the Vice President when he recognized shots. He was sitting on the front seat opposite the driver, next to the driver. And when he recognized what was happening, uh, from the description of it, I would say he's a very heroic man."

CANNON: "Do you think that, had there been a secret serviceman on the back of the President's car, that the President might have been alive today?"

WEISBERG: "No."

CANNON: "You don't?"

WEISBERG: "No. I think the President was killed from the front and I know he was shot from the front."

CANNON: "And you think the first bullet did it?"

WEISBERG: "No. The first bullet, I don't think was at all fatal, but again,"

CANNON: "Uh, the sec-, I meant to say the second bullet."

WEISBERG: "No. According to the best reconstruction taking the Commissions version, the second bullet missed entirely."

CANNON: "Well uh."

WEISBERG: "All this bear in mind."

CANNON: "Was it the third bullet? It had to be one of them?"

WEISBERG: "Well, the Commission acknowledges three bullets. It says the third one was fatal and that's not enough."

CANNON: "Which one do you say was fatal?"

WEISBERG: "Uh, I don't know how many there were and I don't try and say what I don't know, but I know there were more than three."

CANNON: "More than three?"

WEISBERG: "Oh definitely. Uh, there's, you know, you can build up a reasonable case of five or six bullets on the existing evidence. You just have no idea of the idea misrepresented and the witnesses were ignored. For example, in 'Whitewash Two,' the FBI Secret Service Coverup, I have the case of a man named Aldridge in Dallas who was indignant when the report came out and didn't count for a bullet that he remembered having seen on television. And he told the FBI and they went right exactly to where he said on the sidewalk near the second lamp post near the Texas Schoolbook Depository building and there they found a hole gouged out in the concrete four inches long consistent with the bullet. The explanation of the FBI is they govern-ments Commission says that this couldn't have happened because if the bullet hole was here it couldn't have been made from that window."

CANNON: "Okay."

WEISBERG: "A reasonable explanation."

CANNON: "Let's continue now at Mohawk 4-8660 with your calls and your questions."

Hello?"

MAN: "Yes, uh, Mr. Weisberg?"

WEISBERG: "Yes."

MAN: "If a uh, do you believe more than one weapon was involved in the killing?"

WEISBERG: "Inevitably." U

MAN: "Surely they ran ballistic tests on the uh, on the bullets removed from the body and/or the car, and did they match or did they run any tests?"

WEISBERG: "They never connected any bullet or part of a bullet with the assassination except by subjecture. They had the opportunity to do it and they avoided it. They performed certain scientific tests that Mr. Hoover is still suppressing as of today and my correspondence on this goes back to May 21 of last year.

What they did was to say that the markings on the bullet a whole bullet, which has the most dubious antecedent, and some of the fragments found in the Presidents car, were put on by the rifle. But, the two things they did not prove was that that rifle was really actually fired at that time or that this bullet or these fragments of bullets were actually used in the assassination. Now, I can be very specific on that and let me be.

The bullets and the fragments were subjected to what is known as spectrographic analysis. Over and above that, when

the bullet was received and the FBI laboratory in Washington from Dallas according to the testimony of Robert Frazier, the firearms expert, had been wiped clean. But, he said there was still residues on it. He did not examine those residues from his testimony and the Commission at no time said, can you examine those residues now and tell us if they are human tissue? You understand what I am saying?"

MAN: "Yes."

WEISBERG: "Over and above that, now remember the Commission said that only three bullets were fired but they found five fragments in the car. They say this one magical bullet with a built in intelligence, the whole bullet inflicted seven non-fatal injuries on both the governor and the President. There was an additional bullet that Mr. Hoover said could not be associated with the car, that struck the opposite side of Main Street and wounded a bystander with a spray of concrete the mans name is James C. Togg. So, what this means is, to account for only three bullets. All five of those fragments must be proved to be the same bullet. The damage to the windshield of the car must have been caused by that bullet. The damage to the trim around the windshield must have been caused by a fragment of that bullet. There is a spectrographic analysis of those fragments and that bullet made, it still is as of today suppressed."

MAN: "It's pretty fantastic, isn't it?"

WEISBERG: "It is fantastic; it is dishonorable; it is disreputable; and it is a national disgrace."

MAN: "And also if experts can't uh, could not match uh, Oswalds reported marksmanship or the murderers marksmanship, uh, how could the Warren Commission possibly swallow something like this?"

WEISBERG: "I don't know what the members of the Commission knew. Uh, they knew what the staff told them. Only one sixth of the proceedings had as many as a single member of the Commission present. So, I can't put my ~~finger~~ finger in the minds of the members of the Commission but I can tell you what the reports are, that something misrepresents the evidence. When the evidence said that it took seventeen minutes and forty five seconds to walk from Oswalds rooming house to where Officer Tippitt was killed, and the Commission said that Oswald left there at one o' three and at one fifteen the murder of Officer Tippitt was already on the radio. The Commission does not in its' report acknowledge that this meant that it took Oswald five minutes longer than he could possibly have had to get there; it merely says that by walking faster he could have got there when their re-enactment proved the contrary. When the Commissions re-enactment show that Oswald could not have been in the sixth floor window and had met Officer Baker on the second floor lunch room which

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actually happened, the Commission merely misrepresented it, and said the reconstruction proved the opposite. They do every-thing this way."

CANNON: "I want to ask you a question, Mr. Weisberg, you said you've been in correspondence with Mr. Hoover the FBI and you say that he is suppressing certain evidence, I uh, what has he told you in his reply to you in your correspondence."

WEISBERG: "I was trying to interrupt you but you didn't hear me. It is a one way correspondence Mr. Hoover has not replied."

CANNON: "Oh, he hasn't answered?"

WEISBERG: "No. And I have had correspondence with the Archivist, who is a dedicated public servant. And he assures me that this is not in the Archive and I assure you that under the government regulations it's required to be there even if the Commission did try to suppress it."

CANNON: "Uh hum. Okay."

WEISBERG: "Mr. Hoover did not answer and he's not the only one who has not answered."

CANNON: "Okay. Let's continue. I think that we can get in one more call."

Hello?"

You're on the air. Go ahead, please."

WOMAN: "Yes uh, I was wondering uh, in regard to a statement Albert Jenner has made uh, as investigating the different uh, rumors that occurred around the Kennedy death, he left me with the impression they were assigned a certain area or a particular rumor that was up to them to prove that incorrect or not in that they were not allowed to uh, I guess to come across another important rumor or uh, they were not allowed to follow it up just suppose to investigate one particular thing."

WEISBERG: "We're running out of time may I answer that please?" I'm in the unfortunate position of having to talk about Mr. Jenner not face to face. But, I must insist that this was Mr. Jenner's fault because four times I expected to confront him including January 6, when WBBM TV flew me out to Chicago to debate him, and he just always manages to find some reason for not being in the studio where he expects to find me there. There are a few members of the Commission's staff who know less about what the Commission did than Mr. Jenner.

Mr. Jenner was one of those who questioned the witnesses in New Orleans. And when the whole New Orleans story comes out you will learn more of that.

But, the young man who first identified Oswald as having been in the Civil Air Patrol unit that Ferrie was in charge of. His name is Edward Novell, was questioned by Mr. Jenner. It is hardly a questioning."

WOMAN: "Thank you very much. That clears up my question."

GANNON: "Okay. And thank you for the call. I want to thank you Mr. Weisberg for taking about three hours out of your busy night and spending some time with us on the long-distance phone. And when your new books are out and published I hope that if you're in the area, you'll stop by and we can discuss them too."

WEISBERG: "Thank you and I want to thank you again for the opportunity of reaching your audience that I know to be vast and I know to be well informed."

GANNON: "Okay. My pleasure. Good luck now."

WEISBERG: "Bye."

GANNON: "Good night."

We've been talking the last three hours with uh, Harold Weisberg author of 'Whitewash,' 'Whitewash Two,' and uh, forthcoming books on the President Kennedy assassination and his charges of alleged uh, not complicity but knowledge by the CIA that uh, certain individuals were on the payroll of the government and the CIA payroll of, before the assassination but, he claims that the FBI is covering up and so forth and so on.

Well, what are the facts? I don't know. Maybe we never will know. But, uh our job here is not to reach that many conclusions but to air as many points of view and as many opinions as we can get and Mr. Weisberg certainly has his points of view and opinions."
