
Agency Information

AGENCY : SSCIA
RECORD NUMBER : 157-10014-10241

RECORD SERIES : MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF THE CHURCH COMMITTEE

AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 07-M-146

Document Information

ORIGINATOR : SSCIA
FROM :
TO :

TITLE : JFK ASSASSINATION FOLLOW-UP

DATE : 00/00/1976
PAGES : 275

SUBJECTS :

ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVITES
BRADEN, JIM
CIA
ROSSELLI, JOHN
KENNEDY, JOHN, ASSASSINATION
OSWALD, LEE
DURAN, SYLVIA

DOCUMENT TYPE : REPORT
CLASSIFICATION : Declassified
RESTRICTIONS : 1B; 1C
CURRENT STATUS : Redact
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 03/31/2000

OPENING CRITERIA :

COMMENTS : CCBOX 441

JFK ASSASSINATION SYSTEM
IDENTIFICATION FORM

AGENCY INFORMATION

AGENCY : SSCIA
RECORD NUMBER : 157-10014-10241
RECORDS SERIES : MISCELLANEOUS RECORDS OF THE CHURCH COMMITTEE
AGENCY FILE NUMBER : 07-M-146

DOCUMENT INFORMATION

ORIGINATOR : SSCIA
FROM :
TO :
TITLE : JFK ASSASSINATION FOLLOW-UP
DATE : 00/00/76
PAGES : 275
SUBJECTS : ROSSELLI, JOHN

CIA

KENNEDY, JOHN, ASSASSINATION

BRADEN, JIM

DURAN, SYLVIA

OSWALD, LEE

ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVITIES

DOCUMENT TYPE : REPORT
CLASSIFICATION : TOP SECRET
RESTRICTIONS : REFERRED
CURRENT STATUS : POSTPONED IN FULL
DATE OF LAST REVIEW : 01/21/99
OPENING CRITERIA :
COMMENTS : CCBOX 441

[R] - ITEM IS RESTRICTED

JFK ASSASSINATION FOLLOW-UP

Box 441

JFK
Assassination
Study

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence is conducting a limited inquiry into certain leads which the Church Committee did not have time to finish checking out. The Committee is also ~~seeking to determine~~ ^{continuing to explore the question of} whether or Mr. Roseali's murder appearances was related in any way to his ~~testimony~~ ^{church} before the Committee.

Oct 12 mtg

Case Char.

- MOB —
- CIA —
- FBI —
- Cuban Exiles & Soldiers of Fortune
- Hughes

Chgo Plots

#1	#2	AMERSA	mob
----	----	--------	-----

Ruby Connection >

Oswald Connection >

Allegations - catalogue

Chgo/SPK
Library

1. Inventory - Review > Tom/Ed.
2. Digesting
3. Timing & Nature of Public Statement
4. House Areas of Interest

Someone to work
full system

Not leads
instant interviews

SECRET

SECRET - CASE 24 July 74

Response
to
Mahan
intelligence
Mahan
CIA
w/los
1/27/74
July 1974

file
which not directly involved & admittedly unaware
of all facts & ramifications ref a exposure to
Mahan base of opinion | termination at this
stage, even if only temporary expedient, will have adverse
effect on his loyalty in CIA. He might resent
termination by CIA for something he not responsible
for.

March 76 OS Memo to TB on Mahan + Hughes

June - 1974

Security Office Special Staff Project asked OS to check
records on James R. Phelan + Wallace Tucker, both
of interest in connection w/ a sensitive SPS activity.
OS records show Phelan to be a witness in Clay Shaw
trial. Phelan wrote several articles re Mahan's deformation
suit w/ Hughes. Mahan thought to be source. Duckett recalled

2 receiving call from RAM in Dec 1970 complaining
that CIA embarked on a new Hughes project + had not gone
thru him.

(Mahan - Hughes fight reason for termin
w/ RAMA

Gen Off/Sec. Doc's in Mahan OS file

1 Feb 71 memo from Eric I to DDP - discussed efforts to
work out a satis. plan to terminate MM from RAMA
cover in a manner that avoids the need for a meeting w/
RAMA officers

Non OIS Docs in RAM file **SECRET**

(2)

2. June 66 Houston to DDCI re Long Subcommittee
And RAM: John Leon testified before
Long Subcom. on Onassis
Case + Subcom. staff undoubtedly
know Mahan used radio device.

Lyle Miller Memo For Record 14 March 1974
par. B Notes contact w/ L. Houston re Mahan/Giannina
Houston said the only Agency officials "aware"
of details were Edwards, Osborn, Angleton, Roca
and himself.

Lyle Miller MFR 10 Oct 73

re meeting w/ Scott Armat. re his interview
of 3 10/3/73 + interest in
RAM assoc. w/ CIA.

"New Years Eve Party" - Wilkinson report
critical of CIA.

5 page PELTIER memo 11/18/68 re "Observations
on Cover Company Personnel + Activities
(RAMA).

4 page 7 Apr 71 MFR of O'Connell + [?]
(CCS/LPCLOBE) meeting w/ Ed Mullen (Intertel) re
RAMA/INM/CIA. (J. Duran) [J. Duran Crisis] \$10,000
withdrawn

Rodmark cont. 7
- Muller/Interlex

SECRET

(3)

14 MAY 62 TOP SECRET Edwards MFR - re Bartoli.

Memo prepared for RFK following oral briefing.

"Roselli and Mahen spent consid.
time in Miami talking with the
Courier. Giannacani also present.

Giannacani put them in touch w/ a

"Courier" who went back from to Havana.
Courier said op. possible

Eddy.
put in
quarter

Jan 71 - All CIA contact w/ RAM cut off
because Hughes battle + unfav. publ.
However - Osb. notes that Helms had
directed formation of Mahen relations
early as 1966. "floss" ignored

O'Connell MFR 1/5/71 - re: RAM

On 17 Nov. 70 - Mahen called O'Connell

to say that Roselli's lawyer advised
that unless someone interceded on his
behalf re deportation - Ros. was going
to make complete expose of his activities
w/ CIA.

7 Jan 71 - Mahen advised DTC - that his
past affiliat. w/ CIA had no bearing on
Hughes power struggle situation.

Review STAFF FILE - EL Property

2/15/72 OSB memo to Colby re Russell.

→ DCI ignored Rosselli exposure threat, taking
 calcul. risk as to exposure. [Sanitizes
 CIA officer's name for unknown reason.]

X5 June 75 - Subm. to Schwartz
 from Knoche - Elder for
 Type writer - fragmentary resume - Cuba

B.71 Angeloni: used for dirty work - surveil. by Mahen

Mahen file "Gaps"

Vol. 1 Nov 63 - Dec. 73 - CCS 12419
3 June 71

Eric I to Sam Halpern.

"The attached 2 memoranda

contain the latest development

in the Robert R. Mahen Associates

(RAMA) "thriller". The second

memorandum is self explanatory

except you should know that -

Robert ~~MA~~ ^{Mullen} Assoc. is a longtime

cooperator in the cover field, and Howard

Hurst is now one of its Vice Presidents."

(No Attach.)

13 Apr 71 MFR by 5 (CCS / CP6008E)

re 1 meeting -

1 wondering

how his name came

up in Hughes Tool

investig. of RAMA.

Heinonen meeting w/ Mullen

of interest to det. Hurst

Some Interest re Review of R 4881 documents (requested by Rike)
→ need unsanitized copy of May 74 memo re Record Search
by Logistics & access to all 2nd items forwarded
to you 16.

→ why did Naughton tell Kyle Miller (per Miller's Mar 74 memo)
that only himself, Edw, Oso, Angilone & Rosca aware of
details of Maher, Giannacoma matter.

978) reasoned that it would have been had that decision been left to those who were profiting personally, psychologically, and politically from the Watergate drama.

Nix-
ver-
iter
mo-
the
lital
arty
ford
l of

said.
t is
eal-
gate
incs
par-
liti-
cles
ical
ter-
lale,
are
are
the
her.
000
-to
ada
neth
in
var-
cing
ara-
den

of
the
out
edy
de-
by
lch
of
ers
on

was
the
lli-
ake
wo
and
hts

Ind-
lon
ans
ing
no-
lis-
hne
lost
tbed
irm.

the
cost
we
ying

eve-
ents
r, it
was
they
And
cut
ord.
ber-
far
less

AFFIDAVITS CLAIM 1960 NIXON TIE TO CUBAN PLOT

HON. DAWSON MATHIS

OF GEORGIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, August 3, 1976

Mr. MATHIS. Mr. Speaker, I note with great interest the news reports concerning the John F. Kennedy assassination material which my colleague from Virginia, Mr. Downing, made public yesterday. I ask unanimous consent that this article from this morning's Washington Post be inserted at this point in the Record. I agree fully with my colleague from Virginia that this information should be investigated properly by a select committee of the House. If certain Cuban elements were in any way responsible for President Kennedy's death, let us determine that. If former President Nixon had been associated with such groups, and if the "White House tapes" do in fact refer to such an association, let us determine that. If the material released yesterday is not true, let us determine that.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come to settle these and many other disturbing questions about the Kennedy assassination. We have waited long enough. I am confident a majority of my colleagues would support the resolution to establish an investigating committee. If it came to the floor for a vote, I strongly urge the Committee on Rules to allow the House that opportunity.

AFFIDAVITS CLAIM 1960 NIXON TIE TO CUBAN PLOT

Rep. Thomas Downing (D-Va.) released sworn statements yesterday quoting an anti-Castro Cuban exile leader as claiming he had an agreement with then-Vice President Nixon in 1960 for "elimination" of leftist Cuban exiles after the Bay of Pigs invasion.

Downing said he had no way of validating the information and was in no position to vouch for its authenticity.

He said he released the statements only because they are sworn and part of a package of documents raising the possibility that President Kennedy was assassinated by right-wing Cuban exiles who felt betrayed because promises that they thought they had from Nixon had not been kept in the Bay of Pigs invasion.

The two sworn statements were made this month by Mario Kohly Jr., son of the late Cuban leader who claimed the agreement with Nixon, and Robert Morrow, an author who says he was a Central Intelligence Agency contract employee.

Morrow's statement says that the elder Kohly said the agreement was made on his pledge to have his 42,000 underground forces inside Cuba, as well as 300 to 400 guerrillas in the Escambray Mountains, support an invasion by CIA-trained Cuban exiles.

Kohly Jr. says in his sworn statement: "I was told that Vice President Nixon had agreed to the elimination of the leftist approved Cuban Revolutionary Front leaders at a time when the island would be invaded by the exile troops trained under the direction of the Central Intelligence Agency."

... Kennedy withdrawing U.S. air cover from the Bay of Pigs invasion when it began to fail, Kennedy stood in the way of a plan anti-Castro Cuban leaders were preparing in the fall of 1960 for a second invasion, Morrow said.

DIRECT ELECTIONS FOR EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT

HON.

IN THE

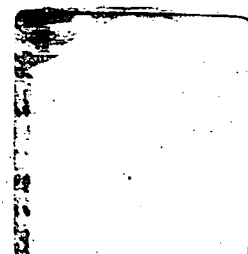
Mr. FRANK PETERSON, Comptroller of the Public Debt, made last night a speech before the Council of Europe, the 15th anniversary of the European Community to elect its first parliament.

The speech not only praised democracy as a major system of government, but also pointed to the development of a political system in Europe.

Until now, the operations of the Community have been hampered by a lack of unity and a lack of political will. It is during the obvious difficulties of the original five units representing the Revolution, the unity and the countries of the Parliament for many strong elements of the goals of their respective pledges.

The press made impossible a European community. For of the Parliament, Democratic, five Democratic ministers of Parliament, groups for a very diverse and specific national importance in the nation in the

Under the month by nine members will be able to choose from



JFK ASSASS.

MEMORANDUM

October 1, 1976

TO : Bill Miller, Mike Madigan, Howard Liebengood,
Mike Epstein and Ed Greissing

FROM : Rick Inderfurth

SUBJECT: Meeting with Senator Hart

I've set up a meeting with Senator Hart for Wednesday, October 6, to discuss where we go with the JFK inquiry. The meeting will take place here at 10:30 in the morning. Please let me know if for any reason you cannot attend. The meeting should go for about an hour to an hour and a half.

Memorandum

Mr. Tolson	
Mr. DeLoach	
Mr. Mohr	
Mr. Bishop	
Mr. Casper	
Mr. Callahan	
Mr. Conrad	
Mr. Felt	
Mr. Gale	
Mr. Rosen	
Mr. Sullivan	
Mr. Tavel	
Mr. Trotter	
Tele. Room	
Mr. Holmes	
Miss Gandy	

TO : Mr. Mohr

FROM : C. D. DeLoach *President's*
COM 10-1011

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

DATE: December 12, 1963

I had a long talk this morning with Congressman Gerald R. (Gerry) Ford (R. - Michigan) in his office. He asked that I come up to see him. Upon arriving he told me he wanted to talk in the strictest of confidence. This was agreed to.

Go-L Ford told me he was somewhat disturbed about the manner in which Chief Justice Warren was carrying on his Chairmanship of the Presidential Commission. He explained that the first mistake that Warren made was his attempt to establish a "one man commission" by appointing a Chief Counsel, Warren Olney, that was his own protege. Ford stated that after the mention of Olney's name by the Chief Justice, at their first meeting, Allen Dulles, former Director of CIA, protested quite violently. Because of Dulles' protest, the other members told Warren that they would like to know more about Olney prior to giving their consent.

On the occasion of their second meeting, Ford and Hale Boggs joined w Dulles. Hale Boggs told Warren flatly that Olney would not be acceptable and that he (Boggs) would not work on the Commission with Olney. Warren put up a stiff argument but a compromise was made when the name of Lee Rankin was mentioned. Warren stated he knew Rankin and could work with him.

Ford told me that he was currently having problems inasmuch as the majority of the members of the Commission desired to go along with the recommendation made in Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach's letter to the Commission dated 12-9-63. In this letter, Katzenbach recommended that the Commission make an immediate press release pointing out that the FBI report clearly showed there was no international conspiracy or collusion and that Oswald was a loner. Ford stated he was a minority one that did not want to give out any press release until the Commission had had a thorough opportunity to review and discuss the FBI report. (I noted that the report was on his desk at the time of our meeting.)

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Evans
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan
- 1 - Mr. Jones

This is my view point too.

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings of your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the Committee.

CONTINUED NEXT PAGE

CD: saj
 1963
 JAN 3 1964
 DEC 30 1963

REC 55

62-109970-2

22 DEC 27 1963

DeLoach to Mohr 12-12-63
Re: Assassination of the President

I told Ford in strict confidence that the Director concurred with his viewpoint. I mentioned that our investigation thus far had conclusively shown that Oswald operated by himself and that Ruby additionally was a loner. However, FBI investigation was still pending on a large number of rumors, speculation and gossip and it, therefore, would be quite unfair for the Commission to take a stand prior to all the evidence being turned in. Ford stated this was his point entirely and that although he was a minority of one he intended to stick to his point.

Ford told me that John McCone, Director of CIA, had, approximately one week ago, gone up to his office and told him that CIA had uncovered some "startling information" in the Oswald case. McCone proceeded to tell Ford that a source of CIA's in Mexico had seen money exchange hands between Oswald and an unknown Cuban Negro. Ford stated this excited him greatly inasmuch as it definitely tended to show there was an international connection involved in the assassination of the President.

This shows how glib McCone is. N

I told Ford that apparently McCone had failed to follow up on this matter. I mentioned that CIA's source had recanted his story and had indicated that it was a fragment of his imagination. However, to prove the unstable tendencies of this source, the source had later claimed that he was actually telling the truth. I pointed out that we were still checking some angles of this, however, the CIA source was obviously either insane or somewhat of a psychopathic liar. Ford stated he could certainly see this.

When will we discuss this? N

Ford indicated he would keep me thoroughly advised as to the activities of the Commission. He stated this would have to be on a confidential basis, however, he thought it should be done. He also asked if he could call me from time to time and straighten out questions in his mind concerning our investigation. I told him by all means he should do this. He reiterated that our relationship would, of course, remain confidential.

We have had excellent relations with Congressman Ford for many years. He has been given an autographed copy of the Director's book "A Study of Communism" and has been in touch with my office on numerous occasions in the past.

ACTION:

Contact will be maintained with Congressman Ford.

* SEE MEMO
12-13-63
JLH: HET

RL

Well handled

FLU
FBI

Kennedy and the Cuban Connection



Conspiracy theories are fashionable, sometimes even fruitful, as in the case of Watergate. So it is not surprising that recent revelations of the Senate Intelligence Committee have resurrected an old question: what connection, if any, did the Castro government have with the assassination of John F. Kennedy?

Current speculation is that the Cuban dictator, having learned of CIA plots against his life, decided to strike back, returning violence for violence, with consequences that are now history. Indeed, the recent report of the Schweiker-Hart task force, while finding no hard evidence to support this theory, did uncover some interesting new leads. More than that, it established that a CIA-FBI "cover-up" had deprived the Warren commission of vital information that prevented it from seriously exploring the possibility of Castro's involvement and that consequently there is no longer any reason to have faith in its picture of the Kennedy assassination."

And so we may well have a reopening of the investigation. At last.

Given all this, it seems appropriate to examine the record of the period. A small but interesting body of published testimony and reminiscences describes and amply documents a little-known campaign of accommodation launched by Washington and Havana in the weeks preceding that fateful day in November 1963. Actually, the origins of this tentative and ultimately ill-fated rapprochement may be traced to the previous spring, when Castro, increasingly dependent on his Soviet sponsors, found himself obliged to embrace the banner of "peaceful coexistence" in order to obtain economic and military agreements needed to assure the continued development of his revolution. In practical terms, this meant the normalization of relations with the United States.

A MESSAGE FOR CASTRO

It was not until September 1963, however, that this campaign began to show results. At that time, William Attwood, an adviser to the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, told his superiors he had word that Castro wanted an accommodation. John Kennedy got the message and approved a "discreet contact" with the Cuban U.N. representative, Carlos Lechuga. Subsequently, communications were established and meetings held

to discuss the prospect of negotiations.

By early November, Kennedy had decided to push toward an opening with Cuba in hopes of taking Castro out of the Soviet fold and erasing the memory of the Bay of Pigs. The Americans sought a meeting to draw up an agenda for later discussions. On Nov. 18, this message was transmitted to Havana. Shortly thereafter, Lechuga was instructed to set forth such a plan for U.S. consideration.

Even as these developments were unfolding, a second dialogue was taking place through an unofficial envoy—the French journalist Jean Daniel. On Oct. 24, Kennedy had received Daniel in the White House. The President, it seems, had learned of the Frenchman's forthcoming visit to Cuba and had decided to seize the occasion to send Castro a message. The essence of this communication was a strong hint that the United States would be willing to normalize relations providing certain conditions were met. What were those conditions? One, clearly, was an end to Castroite subversion. The U.S. had a special responsibility to contain Communist expansionism. As long as Havana continued to export revolution, the economic "blockade" of the island would remain in effect.

ACCOMMODATIONS

Beyond this, not much was definite. The American negotiating position had not yet been worked out. Even so, hints of possible Cuban participation in the Alliance for Progress and of the desire of the United States to see a decline in Soviet influence on the island suggested further avenues for discussion.

Bearing this message and an invitation to revisit the White House upon his return, Daniel set off for Cuba. There he found a remarkably receptive Fidel Castro. Indeed, during the course of a six-hour interview the *líder máximo* found occasion to praise the American President for his sincerity, realism and "good ideas": Kennedy might yet understand that there could be "coexistence between capitalists and socialists, even in the Americas." Castro was convinced that normal relations could be restored "on the basis of mutual respect for sovereignty." His country needed peace in order to concentrate on the socio-economic tasks of the revolution. The issue of subversion would not be an obstacle. Cubans would naturally "feel solidarity"

with their revolutionary brethren in other lands. But ultimately, each nation would have to determine its own destiny, and "if they choose regimes other than ours, this is not our business."

This was two days prior to President Kennedy's death.

I mention these developments because they provide an important—and perhaps crucial—frame of reference for Congressional investigators and the public alike. They are not, of course, proof of innocence. But they are suggestive: would Castro have been so intent on coming to terms with a man he was conspiring to kill? One may seriously doubt it. In point of fact, the assassination would bring a quick end to Washington's interest in accommodation.

POSSIBLE SCENARIOS

Still, this is not to rule out the possibility of a "Cuban connection." Governments often behave in inconsistent and self-defeating ways. Indeed, even as the Kennedy Administration was taking these first covert steps toward rapprochement, the CIA was engaged in an attempt on Castro's life. If, due to a lack of political control and a prevailing atmosphere of cold-war hostility, U.S. agents could be conducting such activities in direct conflict with Presidential policy, it is not difficult to imagine similar distortions on the Cuban side. Only a few weeks earlier, Castro had publicly denounced U.S.-sponsored assassinations and even threatened retaliation. Might not some overzealous security officials have taken this for tacit authority to set up a "program of elimination"?

But all this remains speculation. It is possible to envision any number of scenarios that *might* have led to the fatal events of Nov. 22. In lieu of hard evidence, however, it seems only fair to give Castro the same benefit of the doubt that Kennedy has been accorded—namely, that he be considered innocent until proved guilty. It is hoped that the investigations to come will proceed on the basis of that assumption.

Schulz, a Ph.D. candidate in political science at Ohio State University, is writing a book on the Cuban revolution.

Gaudin Fonzi
305-861-7651

Fonzi Mtg. Notes
9/20/76
photos

Re Sarah mem.

Ltr. Ruby-Castles
FBI got quest.

July 62/63 in Havana to see Arzuff's dealer

news
Cubela - Artime someone at time tipped on
Cubela

Cuba - Aleman/Trafficante -

USA - Conservatism
Black bordered ad

DEA
Sturgis/King B.
w/valued in
case against
Bernstein.

Larry Crawford - lived Casouse.

Myers links to
How Hollywood
makes movies
Called picture
publ. so got paper
all of it

Monte-Lorenz puts Hunt w/ Sturgis early. Shortly
after she got here. I knew
Hunt as Eduardo

Bernstein
Warkell
(Cuba) How/Cuba

Paul Meskill - NY Daily News - 1975 - Series of
Sturgis - Lorenz pieces

DEA
Gibson
Traffic

Sylvia Otis - sure it was Oswald in Dallas late Sept
when Duran - KSET.

When supposed to
be in Mex.

Imposter

Norman Rothman - Ruby
Cubela

(McQuilley
Strawman)

Oswald
Ferris - Havana - Ruby
Shaw Myers

Sturgis
Clarey
the money

Ruby
Mob

Vol 19 p. 477

Lorenz -

Sam Benton - operated ^{crow} deal to animal Center at
Juminy house. Alex Loark / Sturgis /

mining

Naval Intell

Shamma

arg. G.
Source

Artime
Grifficante

Horady Quality Foods

Gillot - Cocaine

see Kessler - NY

Gill ~~Truff~~

see Drannon Jensen

Eduard Bateman

Trice Co. Realtor
(Rebozo)

Eduardo Buttavi - Cuban
for

Artime

Carlos Martin ->

Dr Modesto Mora -> Bernstein political

McQuilley
works
for Rothman
when
Ruler in
contact.

~~Trufficante~~
Sam Mannarino }
Norm Rothman }

Stolen
Bond

Norman Rothman - just
approached
Pearl
on prison.

minutes

Ricardo Martinez - Joe ~~Mercado~~
just
just (Gun number)

1965 - Hunt straightening
out Cabala compromise
in Spain.

~~185 no - Jack Whitten~~
~~- Linsky~~

- 2. McLaney
- 3. Fitz. alias
- 4. Nosenko

> Jack Whitten

Janchez → transcript.
Ambush file

- 5. - Alvarado.
- > 6. sensitive/reliable source

*To Assassination
file*

CONFIDENTIAL

PART TWO: JIM BRADEN

One of the most incredible bodies of recent information concerning the alleged conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy is largely based on the investigative research done by Peter Noyes, a former CBS Producer and top investigative reporter.

Last year, Noyes published a book, Legacy of Doubt, which summed up many of his findings, and which generally outlines what Noyes believes was heavy Mafia involvement in the assassination. The Noyes book is almost entirely factual and is largely based on substantiated information such as police records provided by the FBI, the Los Angeles Police Department, the California Attorney General's Office, and Texas police officials.

Though the Noyes book (like most recent assassination books) did not sell well or receive much press attention, it has been regarded as a valuable contribution by most of author Noyes' fellow Warren Commission critics.

It can definitely be said that almost all of Noyes' findings, particularly with respect to his main character Jim Braden, have been factually substantiated and are solidly established by official police records.

Basically the Noyes book outlines the background of a mysterious man who was picked up by the police at the scene of President Kennedy's assassination just minutes after the shooting. The man was apprehended by a Dallas policeman who thought he was behaving suspiciously. The man, who identified himself under the false name of Jim Braden, was released shortly thereafter following brief questioning by the Dallas Sheriff's Office.

Author Noyes uncovered the story of Jim Braden and his true identity during five years of investigative research.

And it is Jim Braden's true identity and his ironic misfortune of being picked up at the scene of the assassination for "looking suspicious" that the Warren Commission critics now believe ranks with James McCord's mistake of leaving masking tape on the doors during the Watergate break-in as the ultimate fatal slip-ups in the two conspiracies.

For Jim Braden, whose true identity is Eugene Hale Brading, is a man with singularly awesome direct ties to the highest levels of the Mafia. Of all the Mafia figures connected to the syndicate's crucial security and enforcement activities of coercion, maiming, intra-syndicate assassination and outside murder contracting, Jim Braden appears to be an indispensable link - or leader - of organized crime's far flung network of "controlled violence" specialists and professional hit men.

Braden's involvement with the Mafia's highest echelon "enforcers" has spanned the continent from coast to coast and covers virtually every national crime syndicate jurisdiction. According to federal authorities working with the Justice Department's organized crime strike force units, and according to other high government sources cited by author Noyes, Jim Braden is now serving as personal courier for Meyer Lansky.

The importance of this mysterious man who was picked up under a false name across the street from the Texas Book Depository just moments after the shots were fired on November 22, 1963 cannot be overemphasized.

Though there were several innocent witnesses or bystanders in the area of the assassination who were also arrested or brought in for questioning by the Dallas police, all of whom were shortly released like Jim Braden, his presence there at that precise moment does in fact raise an incredible specter, and may indeed have been the monumental slip-up that critics of the Warren Commission now attest to.

Jim Braden's Arrest On November 22

Deputy C.L. Lewis was one of the first Dallas police officers on the scene at the Texas School Book Depository following the assassination.

Within just minutes after the deadly shots were fired, Deputy Lewis confronted a man across the street from the Book Depository, a man whom Lewis thought was "acting suspiciously."

Deputy Lewis questioned the man for several minutes before taking him to the Sheriff's office for further interrogation. The man identified himself as Jim Braden, and said that he was in the oil business in Beverly Hills, California. Deputy Lewis became even more suspicious over the way the man first tried to identify himself. Instead of producing his driver's license, the common means of identification, the man pulled out a gasoline credit card instead.

The man who identified himself as Jim Braden strongly protested when Deputy Lewis told him that he would have to take him in for further interrogation.

At the Sheriff's office, Jim Braden agreed to make a voluntary statement. Braden, then 48, told the police that he was in Dallas on oil business and had been there for two days. He said he was staying at the Cabana Motel, a short distance away from the scene of the assassination. Braden said he had been walking down the street by the Texas Book Depository at the time of the assassination and had been looking for a taxi cab. Jim Braden further stated that he was confronted by Deputy Lewis inside a building across the street from the Depository during an attempt to make a telephone call following the shooting.

Braden was shortly thereafter released by the Dallas Sheriff's office. Braden was not fingerprinted, nor was any check made of possible criminal records relating to him.

Two months later, in late January of 1964, Jim Braden was interviewed by two FBI agents at his office in Beverly Hills. The Warren Commission's investigation was then in full swing and witnesses to the assassination were being questioned by the FBI and other authorities. In his FBI interview, Braden gave the same account as he had given to the Dallas police on the day of the assassination. The FBI's official report on Braden's interrogation further stated that, "Braden has no information concerning the assassination and both Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby are unknown to him."

Jim Braden's True Identity Emerges

In early 1969, Peter Noyes, the investigative reporter whose book covers much of the information regarding Jim Braden, began investigating the mysterious California "oil man."

Noyes originally received a tip about Braden from a former FBI agent who was then aiding District Attorney Jim Garrison's investigation of the Kennedy assassination. The FBI man told Noyes of Braden's presence at the scene of the assassination at the time of the shooting.

Noyes soon found that Jim Braden was no longer at either of the addresses that he had given the Dallas police, and had left no forwarding addresses.

Noyes then had the California Department of Motor Vehicles run a check on the license number that Braden had given to the Dallas police at the Sheriff's office following the assassination. Motor Vehicles told Noyes that Braden's license (H751755) had been renewed by Braden in San Diego county in November of 1966. Braden has also listed new business and home addresses, which interestingly were over a hundred miles apart.

The Department of Motor Vehicles' records on Jim Braden also showed that "Jim Braden" was not really his original name. The license had actually been issued in the 1950's to Eugene Hale Brading, which is Braden's true identity.

On September 10, 1963, just ten weeks before the assassination, Eugene Hale Brading had notified the Department that he had legally changed his name to Jim Braden, and he requested a new license under that name. The license was granted.

Intrigued by the fact that Jim Braden was really a false identity assumed by Eugene Brading, investigator Noyes contacted the Intelligence Division of the California Attorney General's Office, and had a check run on the mysterious Brading.

Noyes was told that Eugene Hale Brading "is a real bad guy. He's got a long rap sheet and apparantly has Mafia connections."

Noyes shortly thereafter obtained a copy of Eugene Brading's (Jim Braden's) police records.

The Brading "rap sheet" contained an incredible 35 separate entries covering virtually every phase of criminal activity, including mail fraud, embezzlement, operating a gambling house in Miami, car theft, shop lifting, receiving stolen property, and selling wartime gas ration coupons on the black market.

Most of these arrests had been made under the name of Eugene Hale Brading, but the police dossier on him also showed a handful of other aliases, including Harry Eugene Bradley, Gene Brady, James Lee Cole, James Bradley Lee, and inevitably, Jim Braden.

"Jim Braden" was the last entry shown on Brading's records.

Incredibly, investigator Hoyes found that due to the fact that the Dallas police had not fingerprinted Jim Braden or run a make on him, his true identity of Eugene Brading was never discovered by the FBI or the Warren Commission at the time of their investigation of the assassination. The Warren Commission had only routinely included Braden's short statement about being in Dallas on "oil business" in a police exhibit on witnesses contained in Warren Commission Hearing's Volume XIX. Jim Braden and his story had been accepted at face value.

Jim Braden (Eugene Brading) And The Mafia

Investigator Noyes began a thorough investigation of Braden based upon all available police records and documents.

What soon clearly emerged was a long record of involvement by Braden (Brading) with many of the most notorious Mafia leaders in the nation, a record of close association with key figures in the national crime syndicate.

Following a string of arrests in the 1940's, dating all the way back to his young adulthood, Eugene Brading had moved to El Paso, Texas, in 1950.

(BRADING AND PEREIRA)

In El Paso, Brading became closely associated with Victor Pereira, a man who was a close associate and confidante of several Mafia members. Brading and Pereira became involved in a number of schemes involving marriage to and embezzlement of wealthy widows.

In 1951, Brading and his close friend Pereira were arrested by the FBI in New York on a fugitive warrant issued in Texas. The two men were charged with embezzling over \$50,000 from a wealthy widow whom Pereira had married shortly before fleeing with her money. Brading and Pereira were soon convicted of the charges and were each sentenced to 12 years in prison.

However, Brading and Pereira were out free during the three years of their appeals, and Brading was later paroled in 1959 after having served just five years of his sentence.

(BRADING AND THE SMALDONES)

During the three years of freedom under their appeals of the convictions, Brading and Pereira left Texas (following still another fleecing of another wealthy widow) and moved to Denver, Colorado.

In Denver, Brading became very closely associated with two leading Mafia bosses in the Rocky Mountain area, Clyde and Gene Smaldone.

The Smaldone brothers, who were also known as "Checkers and Flip Flop," were the Mafia leaders in charge of the syndicate's vending-machine market which stretched from the Rockies all the way to Chicago. Police records show that at one time, the Smaldones virtually controlled the entire Pueblo area of Colorado.

The Smaldone brothers were notorious for the brutal brand of violence they practiced in their operations. Brading (Draden) became involved in many transactions with the Smaldones and became a close personal friend. Several years later, after Brading finally went to jail for the embezzlement of the Texas widow, the Smaldone brothers regularly wrote to him in prison, seeking his advice on various financial matters.

(BRADING AND CLARK AND BAUMAN)

Brading and his friend Pereira later moved to Beverly Hills in California. Shortly thereafter, Brading inevitably came under investigation by the Los Angeles Police Department Intelligence Division's Mafia specialists.

In particular, the LAPD interest in Brading was focused on his close association in Beverly Hills with two "oil speculators" from Miami, Arthur Clark and Roger Bauman. Clark and Bauman were notorious Mafia figures with long police records.

Brading's friend Clark had been one of the top leaders of the famous Purple Gang of the Mafia, which had operated out of Detroit and Youngstown. The Los Angeles police had placed Clark and Bauman under tight surveillance and had compiled extensive information on their friendship with Brading.

In 1956, the Chief of Intelligence of the LAPD, Captain James Hamilton, sent a letter to the Crime Commission of Greater Miami seeking information about Clark, Bauman, and Brading.

Captain Hamilton, who was known as one of the foremost experts on the Mafia in the nation, asked the Miami Commission (which was conducting extensive investigations of the Mafia) to inform him as to the involvement of several associates of Clark and Bauman.

Among those named was Eugene Brading.

Captain Hamilton's letter stated:

"This Department has under investigation Arthur Lewis Clark, Sr., FBI 3709258, and a Roger Bauman. These men are representing themselves as officials of the Sunbeam Oil Company, 212 Roosevelt Theater Building, Miami Beach, and both are spending money very lavishly."

"Clark has been arrested several times and has been associated with many confidence men and hoodlums such as James Fratianno, Victor Pereira, Eugene Brading, Clarence Rhodes, Stephen Sambor and the Spaldone brothers of Denver."

As investigator Peter Moyes points out, the men listed with Brading in the letter, represent a virtual "Who's Who" of organized crime leaders between California and the Midwest.

(BRADING AND FRATIANNO)

Of these top Mafia men listed with Brading (Braden) perhaps the most important one is James Fratianno, also widely known as "Jimmie The Weasel." Fratianno was known as perhaps the Mafia's highest ranking executioner in the nation.

In 1959, in his testimony before the Rackets Committee of the California legislature, Captain Hamilton, the Chief of LAPD Intelligence, stated that,

"We have long considered Fratianno to be the executioner for the Mafia on the West Coast."

Captain Hamilton told the Rackets Committee that his Intelligence Division had linked Jimmie Fratianno to at least sixteen Mafia executions.

Fratianno had once been arrested for the attempted assassination of Los Angeles Mafia head Mickey Cohen in 1949. Cohen had survived the bloody shooting which took the life of one of his lieutenants. Fratianno was later released due to insufficient evidence. Fratianno used the alibi that he had been at the home of Mafia associate Nick Licata the night of the shooting. Licata later became the new head of the Los Angeles Mafia, and, perhaps significantly, was later given control of the Mafia in Dallas, Texas.

Jimmie Fratianno was also suspected of complicity in the murders of two men in 1951. Two men who made the mistake of robbing the Mafia's Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas were found dead in a parked car following the robbery. Both of their skulls had been shattered by bullets fired behind the ear, apparantly in true Mafia fashion.

Fratianno had also been linked to the famous murder of Harry "Hooky" Rothman, who had been another close associate of Mickey Cohen, the Los Angeles Mafia head. Also, Fratianno was also linked to the disappearance of another top member of the Mickey Cohen gang, Frank Niccoli. Niccoli had mysteriously vanished following a late dinner at Fratianno's home one night.

Fratianno was also linked to the brutal murder of a businessman in northern California in 1952. Thomas Keen, a wealthy gambler, had apparantly welched on a \$80,000 gambling debt that he owed the Mafia, and was blown to bits from a dynamite charge hidden under the hood of his car.

Fratianno later served a six year prison term (1954-1960) for extortion. In later years Fratianno became the central figure involved in LOOK magazine's "expose" of San Francisco Mayor Joseph Alioto's alleged Mafia connections. LOOK alleged that Fratianno had become a close friend of Mayor Alito and that the Mayor had arranged for Fratianno to receive loans of over \$105,000 from a bank where Alioto served as Chairman of the Board. Alioto admitted that Fratianno was a "casual acquaintance" of his, but denied that he had used any influence in the loans. The Mayor also said that he had not known that the notorious Fratianno was a member of the Mafia.

(BRADING AND MELTZER)

While in Los Angeles, Brading (Jim Braden) also became connected with top Mafia leader Harold "Happy" Meltzer. The LAPD Intelligence Division had originally become aware of Brading's close relationship with Meltzer when Brading's name was found on Meltzer's Christmas card list. Meltzer was widely known as one of the most powerful Mafia leaders in the entire nation.

The U.S. Senate Rackets Committee identified Brading's friend Meltzer as a top Mafia boss in the areas of union racketeering and narcotics.

A report of the Senate Rackets Committee from 1964 states:

"Meltzer now is reported to operate a large bookmaking and prostitution syndicate in California. A major figure in the organized underworld, he is known to all the important narcotics traffickers throughout the United States. He has also operated in Oklahoma, Texas, Baltimore, Miami, Las Vegas, Boston, and various areas of Canada, Cuba, Hong Kong, Japan, Hawaii, and the Philippines."

(BRADING AND THE SICAS)

In Los Angeles, Brading also became closely associated with yet another top Mafia operation. Brading became a close friend and associate of the notorious Sica brothers - Joe, Freddie, and George. The Sica brothers were particularly brutal syndicate members specializing in narcotics.

In 1950, the U.S. Attorney in Los Angeles accused Brading's friends, Joe and Freddie Sica, of heading the single largest narcotics ring in the United States.

The Sica brothers were shortly thereafter brought to trial. On the night before the trial opened, the government's star witness, an informant named Abe Davidian, was mysteriously shot to death in his mother's home in Fresno. The murder was never solved and the Sica brothers were soon released for lack of evidence.

Jim Braden: Possible Link To Jack Ruby

The same inadequate investigative work which led the Warren Commission to largely overlook Jack Ruby's solid Mafia involvement, appears also to have been responsible for the failure to uncover Jim Braden's true identity of Eugene Brading during the official investigation into the Kennedy assassination.

As shown in the previous account of Jack Ruby's very substantial ties to the Mafia, Ruby was particularly involved in the syndicate areas of gambling and narcotics.

But beyond the multiplicity of evidence which indicates that Jack Ruby and Jim Braden were both important Mafia figures operating in the same general areas, at the same general times, there is another single piece of evidence which places both Ruby and Braden at the same place on the day before the assassination.

Evidence indicates that both Jim Braden and Jack Ruby visited the Dallas offices of the H.L. Hunt Oil Company on the afternoon of November 21, 1963, just twenty four hours before the President was murdered. Obviously any link which places both Braden and Ruby in the same place at the same time on the day before the assassination does of course raise further significant questions about a possible relationship between the two men.

Jim Braden received permission from the U.S. Board of Parole in Los Angeles to make a trip to Dallas, Texas on November 18, 1963, four days before the assassination. Braden was required to report all of his travels to his Parole Board following his parole in 1959 for the embezzlement conviction.

On November 21, 1963, the day before the assassination, Jim Braden checked in with the U.S. Parole Office in Dallas. According to Roger Carroll, the Chief Parole Officer in Dallas, Braden (Brading) "advised that he planned to see Lamar Hunt and other oil speculators while here." Lamar Hunt is the son of H.L. Hunt, the famous right-wing oil billionaire.

Paul Rothermel, a former FBI agent who was Director of Security for the Hunt Oil Company in Dallas at that time, has recalled that he distinctly remembers Braden visiting the Hunt offices on November 21 in the company of three other men. Rothermel has stated that the office log for November 21 showed that Roger Bauman (Braden's old Mafia friend) and Morgan Brown and Duane Nowlin "and friend" visited the Hunt office on that afternoon. Rothermel states that Braden was definitely the "friend."

(Security chief Paul Rothermel was later fired by H.L. Hunt's sons after reports allegedly surfaced that Rothermel was "suspicious" of a possible Hunt connection to the assassination. Following his termination by the Hunts, Rothermel found that he was being illegally wiretapped. Rothermel filed suit against Lamar Hunt and another one of H.L. Hunt's sons, charging them with the wiretapping, and asking for several million dollars in damages. The suit, which has produced very damaging evidence against the Hunt brothers, is still in the courts.)

Also on November 21, the day before the assassination, according to a conclusion of the Warren Commission, Jack Ruby was also on his way to the H.L. Hunt offices in Dallas. The Warren Commission concluded that Jack Ruby drove a woman friend of his to the Hunt offices sometime that same afternoon. The woman, who had declined work in Ruby's nightclub as a stripper, drove with Ruby to the Hunt offices, apparently in search of employment. This does coincide with Braden's visit to the same offices on that same afternoon.

The Warren Commission investigated several other possible links of Jack Ruby to the Hunts, including the still unexplained fact that Lamar Hunt's name was found inside one of Ruby's notebooks. But of these possible links, the Warren Commission concluded only that evidence did indicate that Ruby had driven to the Hunt offices on November 21.

Thus a possible Ruby-Braden connection on the day before the President's assassination does indeed arise.

Jim Braden: Possible Link To David Ferrie

Investigator Peter Noyes has turned up several pieces of information which indicate a possible connection between Jim Braden and the mysterious David Ferrie.

David Ferrie was the homosexual airline pilot and private investigator whom Jim Garrison accused of participating in the plot to assassinate President Kennedy. Six days after District Attorney Garrison's charges were made public, David Ferrie was found dead in his apartment in New Orleans. His mysterious death was finally ruled to have been a suicide.

David Ferrie has been a target of investigation by critics of the Warren Commission ever since the assassination. In fact the FBI and Secret Service both investigated a possible Ferrie role immediately after the assassination. It was widely rumored in New Orleans and Dallas that Ferrie was to have flown the alleged assassins out of the country following the assassination. The Warren Commission decided not to include the official Secret Service and FBI reports on Ferrie in the 26 Volumes of Hearings which were released after the Warren Report was issued. However, the Justice Department did finally release those reports to the National Archives in 1967 following Garrison's public accusations.

Author Noyes has since established that both Jim Braden and David Ferrie worked out of the ^{same} floor of offices in a building in New Orleans in the month or two immediately preceding the assassination.

This is particularly significant due to the fact that at that time the mysterious David Ferrie was employed as a private investigator by Carlos Marcello, the top Mafia kingpin. It is widely believed by most federal authorities that Carlos Marcello ranks with his close friend Meyer Lansky as one of the two single most powerful leaders of the Mafia's national and international crime syndicate. Carlos Marcello heads the Mafia empire centered in New Orleans, Louisiana, and controls most of the Mafia activity in the southern part of the United States.

In September and October of 1963, just weeks before the assassination, David Ferrie was working out of the offices of Carlos Marcello's criminal attorney, G. Wray Gill. Ferrie, who was doing investigative work on a perjury charge that his boss Marcello was then facing, worked out of Room 1707 in the Pere Marquette Building in New Orleans.

At this same time, in September and October of 1963, Jim Braden was operating out of Room 1701 in the Pere Marquette Building.

Braden was then commuting between New Orleans and Beverly Hills, with the approval of his Parole Board. Braden was working as a representative of his Mafia friend Roger Bauman, the oil speculator. Braden worked out of Room 1701, which was the office of his associate, Victor Main, Jr., an oil geologist. This was just a short way down the hall from David Ferrie in Room 1707.

Interestingly, in one visit to his Parole Office, Braden "mistakenly" told his Parole Officer that he was working out of Room 1706 - which would have been the room next door to Ferrie - instead of Room 1701.

Thus a possible Braden-Ferrie connection in the weeks just before the assassination does indeed arise in addition to the possible Braden-Ruby connection. Both connections definitely do seem to fall outside of or beyond the area which could reasonably be attributed to coincidence, chance, or circumstance.

Beyond several sets of information which tend to indicate that David Ferrie had some contact with Lee Oswald at various times, the critics of the Warren Commission have particularly focused on Ferrie's ties to Carlos Marcello and the Marcello Mafia empire.

In fact, in his interviews with the FBI and Secret Service after the assassination, Ferrie claimed that he was with Marcello at the very time of the assassination. Ferrie stated that he was in court with Marcello on the afternoon of November 22, which does appear to be true.

Carlos Marcello, along with Meyer Lansky, had become the central targets of the Justice Department's Organized Crime Division in the early 1960's, under the vigorous direction of Attorney General Robert Kennedy.

Marcello, known as "The Little Man," became one of Attorney General Kennedy's most fierce enemies during that period. Marcello once claimed that he had been kidnapped under orders of Robert Kennedy and the Justice Department.

Ed Reid, author of The Greenfelt Jungle and widely recognized as one of the most respected experts on the Mafia in the nation, has written that Carlos Marcello once threatened to have President Kennedy and his brother murdered. Reid has written that he was told of Marcello's threat by an informant who attended a secret meeting with Marcello in New Orleans in September of 1962.

According to Reid's informant, Marcello told his top lieutenants, "Don't worry about that little Bobby sonofabitch. He's going to be taken care of." The informant stated that Marcello said that President Kennedy himself would have to be killed first, and that his brother would then follow. The informant further stated that Marcello spoke of using some "nut" to do the killings.

Jim Braden: Author Peter Noyes And Judge Byrne

Peter Noyes, the investigative reporter who uncovered most of the material regarding Jim Braden (Eugene Brading), is a former classmate and close friend of Judge Matthew Byrne, Jr., the U.S. District Court Judge who presided over the Ellsberg Pentagon Papers trial last year.

As is now well known, Judge Byrne dismissed the case against Ellsberg after he was notified that the White House "Plumbers" had once burglarized the office of Ellsberg's psychiatrist.

A short time later, it became known that President Nixon had twice instructed John Ehrlichman to approach Judge Byrne during the course of the Ellsberg trial and offer him the position of Director of the FBI. This offer, which Judge Byrne refused, has been regarded as a potential act of bribery by some critics of President Nixon, and is currently under investigation by the Special Prosecutor's Office.

It has been widely assumed that Nixon's fervent interest in the outcome of the prosecution of Ellsberg may have been the motivation behind his approach to Judge Byrne.

Author Noyes has written of his friend Judge Byrne's involvement in his research on Jim Braden. In 1969, after Noyes had accumulated much of his information regarding the mysterious Braden, he took the information to his friend, Matt Byrne, who was then U.S. Attorney for southern California. Noyes had several talks with Byrne and has said that Byrne was very impressed by the substantive evidence which Noyes had gathered. During one of these meetings with Byrne and another FBI man whom Byrne had invited to attend, the FBI man told Noyes that the FBI had never before known that Jim Braden - the man arrested at the scene of the assassination in 1963 - was actually Eugene Brading. The FBI man said that the Bureau must have made a big mistake in not tracing down Braden's true identity and police record. The FBI man was nearly incredulous over Noyes' evidence on Braden.

Noyes meanwhile had discovered that Jim Braden had also been in Los Angeles on the night that Robert Kennedy was assassinated in early June of 1968.

Though Noyes couldn't find any significant information indicating any Braden connection to the second Kennedy murder, he and his friend Matt Byrne forwarded the information on Braden to the Special Unit of the LAPD which was investigating the RFK death.

The Special Unit of the LAPD, according to Noyes, discounted the information regarding the RFK assassination, but was indeed impressed by the Braden connection to the 1963 assassination. Noyes writes that Judge Byrne never heard anymore about it after he forwarded the information to the RFK investigators.

Later, Attorney General John Mitchell selected Byrne to be Executive Director for the Scranton Commission that investigated student unrest several years ago. Following his work for the Scranton Commission, U.S. Attorney Byrne was appointed U.S. District Court Judge by President Nixon, the position he held at the time of the Ellsberg trial.

Jim Braden: Where He Is Today

Immediately following the assassination of President Kennedy, Eugene Brading (Jim Braden) had an upturn in his personal finances.

Brading later reported a large increase in revenue from an oil well he had an interest in back in Louisiana. He reported the large increase in revenue from the well for the month of November 1963.

A month later, in December of 1963, Brading became a charter member of the exclusive (and very expensive) La Costa Country Club in southern California. Later that year, 1964, Brading and his old syndicate oil friend Roger Bauman established the "B And B Cattle Company." The company was set up in Chicago and was presumably named after them, "B And B," though neither of the two men are listed as corporate officers. It was also during this same period that Brading made a substantial investment in two lots in Coral Gables, Florida.

In 1965, Brading's lengthy parole was finally terminated. He soon bought a new home near the La Costa Country Club which he had joined, and he also bought a house for his parents in Santa Barbara.

And it is at the La Costa Country Club that the mysterious trail of Jim Braden, or Eugene Hale Brading, finally ends.

The La Costa Country Club, which Brading had joined as one of its 100 Charter members in January of 1964, is one of the more notorious Mafia properties in the nation.

The most powerful force behind La Costa is Moe Dalitz, one of Meyer Lansky's single closest associates. Moe Dalitz had been the leader of the early Mayfield Road Gang in Cleveland, and had been the founder of the actual Cleveland syndicate, one of the most powerful forces in the national crime syndicate.

Moe Dalitz had been one of the Mafia's biggest investors in Las Vegas, and it had been Dalitz who had personally helped set up the Howard Hughes empire in Las Vegas. Dalitz had sold much of his own holdings to Howard Hughes in the late 1960's.

The La Costa Country Club had become, under the direction of Moe Dalitz and Meyer Lansky, a key "watering hole" of the syndicate. La Costa was originally financed through a syndicate deal with James Hoffa of the Teamsters. One of the Teamsters Union's billion dollar Pension Funds was used in the financing of the project. La Costa became what is known in the Mafia as "open territory" - meaning that no single Mafia family controlled it. La Costa was open to all.

Intelligence authorities in southern California have long regarded La Costa as a prime hangout for the Mafia. Some officials have dubbed it "Apalachin West."

The syndicate had originally given Charter memberships in La Costa to a number of Hollywood celebrities, so as to soften the image of the plush resort. Among the members were Frank Sinatra, Bob Hope, and Bing Crosby.

Members of President Nixon's inner circle also became frequent guests at La Costa, which is just twenty miles away from San Clemente. Early in the Nixon Administration, in 1969, Los Angeles Police were astonished to find Murray Chotiner, one of the President's closest confidantes, living it up at La Costa while the President was in San Clemente.

In February of 1973, while President Nixon was at San Clemente, H.R. Haldeman, John Ehrlichman, Richard Moore, and John Dean held a series of meetings at La Costa to discuss the Watergate conspiracy, which was then beginning to unravel.

John Dean gave lengthy testimony during the Ervin Committee hearings regarding "the La Costa meetings." These meetings at La Costa have since emerged as perhaps the most crucial strategy sessions involved in the alleged cover-up of Watergate by the President's closest aides. Dean testified that the La Costa meetings took place over a period of two days, February 10 - 12, 1973. Dean testified that the sessions were held in a special villa at La Costa that was used by Haldeman.

It has been during this same period of time, in the last several years, that Eugene Brading (Jim Braden) has become one of the most important Mafia operatives at La Costa. According to numerous intelligence reports, from California, Nevada, and federal authorities, Brading is now suspected of being the personal courier for national crime syndicate boss Meyer Lansky.

The Nevada Gaming Board is continuing an investigation into Braden's alleged role as syndicate courier for "skimmed" gambling revenue from Las Vegas. Investigator Noyes was told by several high government officials that Jim Braden had indeed been identified as the personal courier for Meyer Lansky. One official disclosed that Braden was suspected of taking over \$72 million out of the country for the syndicate. Another official said that was a "low estimate."

In the summer of 1971, Braden came under renewed investigation by California authorities following an incident at La Costa.

A janitor at La Costa opened Braden's golf locker to make a routine inspection. Out of the locker tumbled a bundle of well over \$100,000 in cash.

Author Noyes was informed by one official that the bundle had contained at least \$120,000 in cash, and another California official put the amount at closer to \$200,000.

During questioning regarding the incident, Braden stated that he had received the money from an oil transaction, and that he had temporarily stored it in the locker. Later, one of the officials working on that particular investigation of Braden, told Noyes that Braden had also been given the use of two planes owned by Howard Hughes to fly Mafia gambling cash out of Nevada and the country.

At present, Eugene Brading, alias Jim Braden, is still operating out of La Costa.

(Braden is now living in Atlanta)

*- Mike Ewing
Sen. Hughes office
June, 1974*

RICHARD L. THORNBURGH
RE: JFK ASSASSINATION

January 21, 1977

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO R~~5~~ 6250

Honorable Richard L. Thornburgh
Acting Attorney General
Department of Justice
Washington, D.C.

Dear General Thornburgh:

The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence would most appreciate prompt access to Federal Bureau of Investigation material relating to Mr. Nelson Bunker Hunt and Mr. Eugene Brading, a/k/a Jim Braden.

Your assistance and cooperation with the Select Committee is most appreciated.

Aloha,

DANIEL K. INOUE, Chairman

HSL/dr

cc: 1 - author file
1 - subject matter file
1 - William G. Miller
1 - Michael J. Madigan

DONALD F. MASSEY
RE: LEE HARVEY OWALD

December 8, 1976

IN REPLY PLEASE
REFER TO R# 5785

Mr. Donald F. Massey
Assistant Legislative Counsel
Central Intelligence Agency
Washington, D.C.

Dear Don:

As I mentioned briefly this afternoon, the Select Committee has expressed an interest in recent press accounts suggesting the existence of transcripts of Lee Harvey Oswald conversations in Mexico City. I would be pleased if you would advise as to the existence of such transcripts and their availability for review by the Senate Select Committee.

Thank you in advance for your attention to this request.

Sincerely,

HOWARD S. LIEBENGOOD
Minority Staff Director

HSL:dr

cc: 1 - Author File
1 - Subject File
1 - Minority Counsel
1 - Staff Director

Schulz

AM

rudeau

HAI AT TLE MP!



Curtis



LE

Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

CIA Withheld Data in JFK Probe

After President John F. Kennedy was struck down on Nov. 22, 1963, the Central Intelligence Agency received evidence suggesting that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro arranged the assassination in retaliation for attempts on his life.

Yet sources privy to the secret discussions at the highest levels of the CIA during those hectic days now tell us that the CIA deliberately withheld the evidence from the Warren Commission investigating Kennedy's death.

Our sources cite two reasons for holding back this evidence. One was a resolve to cover up the secret that the CIA had enlisted Mafia mobsters to kill Castro.

There also was a legitimate concern that the Castro revelations might inflame the American people, whose grief could have turned into a terrible wrath that might have precipitated some rash action.

Only a few key people knew about the CIA plot to assassinate Castro. One was Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who was his brother's personal watchdog over the CIA. It has now been established that Robert Kennedy was briefed on May 7, 1962, about the attempt to use underworld killers to knock off Castro.

Two days later, Robert Kennedy cautioned the CIA not to go ahead with the assassination without consulting him. Since Robert Kennedy rode herd on the CIA, it must be assumed that he was kept advised of subsequent assassination attempts. However, there is no documentary evidence of this.

Records now available show that Robert Kennedy informed FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover of the plot on May 10,

1962. Yet neither Kennedy nor Hoover later divulged this important information to the Warren Commission.

Of course, various CIA officials also knew about the assassination scheme. Not the least of them was the late CIA chief Allen W. Dulles, who approved the original plan. He later served on the Warren Commission, yet he sat silently throughout the investigation without mentioning the Cuban angle.

Within hours of President Kennedy's death, the U.S. embassy cabled information from Mexico City suggesting that the Cubans may have been behind the assassination. Our sources say that the CIA developed similar information in Washington.

The first person to reach Robert Kennedy's side after the shooting was CIA Director John A. McCone, who remained alone with the Attorney General at his McLean, Va., home for nearly three hours.

McCone swore to us that Castro's name was never mentioned during the three hours. But CIA records show that the next day McCone not only mentioned Castro to the new President, Lyndon B. Johnson, but briefed him on the information from Mexico City.

Yet no one brought the Cuban connection to the attention of the Warren Commission. We were the first to get word of the anti-Castro plot to Chief Justice Earl Warren, the commission chairman, four years later.

We are now free to reveal our role in the drama. Two of our confidential sources, CIA agent William Harvey and mobster John Rosselli, are dead. A third source, attorney Edward P. Mor-

gan, has waived the confidentiality we had promised him.

Morgan told us in January, 1967, about the CIA-Mafia assassination plot against Castro. He raised the possibility that the plot could have backfired against President Kennedy. There were suspicious circumstances, he pointed out, indicating that Castro may have learned of the attempts on his life and may have retaliated against Kennedy.

Morgan refused to identify his sources because it would have violated the attorney-client privilege. But he was an attorney of such stature that we didn't doubt his word. He had been chief inspector of the FBI. He had directed the historic congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor bombing. Later, he ran the investigation into the excesses of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

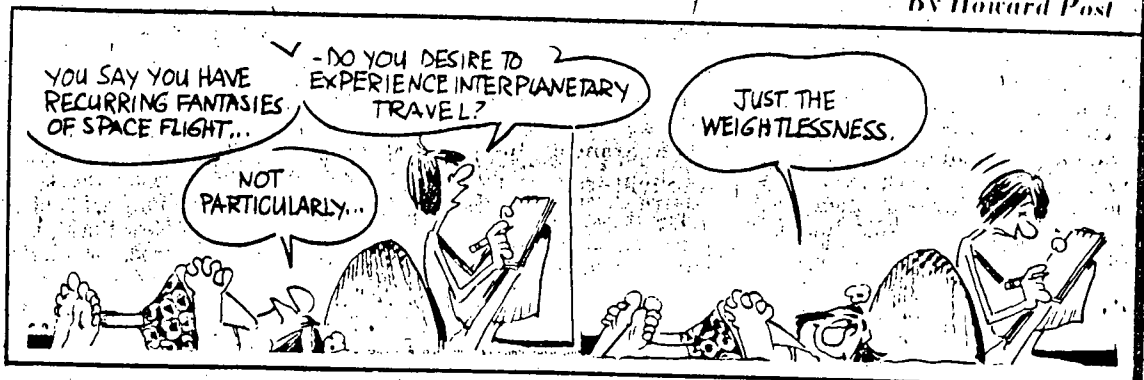
We got Morgan's permission, to write a cautious story. We confirmed the general outlines from a CIA source. Then on March 3, 1967, we wrote that Robert Kennedy "may have approved an assassination plot, which then possibly backfired against his late brother."

The next day, according to records now available, Kennedy's secretary called for a copy of the May 7, 1962, memo, which summarized the briefing he had received on the assassination plot.

On March 7, 1967, we reported more details. "A reported CIA plan in 1963 to assassinate Cuba's Fidel Castro," we wrote, "... may have resulted in a counterplot by Castro to assassinate President Kennedy."

DROPOUTS

By Howard Post



August 22, 1976

Slain Mobster Claimed Cuban Link to JFK Death

By Ronald Kessler and Laurence Stern
Washington Post Staff Writers

Long before his recent murder, John Rosselli, the CIA's underworld recruit in attempts to kill Fidel Castro, had been privately claiming that agents of the Cuban premier, in retaliation, were involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Rosselli's belief in a Cuban connection to the Kennedy assassination was expressed through his attorney, Edward P. Morgan, to the FBI as long ago as March, 1967, and also in private conversations with a longtime associate of Rosselli who participated in meetings between Rosselli and the CIA.

An FBI "blind memorandum" on an interview with Morgan dated March 21, 1967, was included, without identification of the interviewee, in last June's Senate Intelligence Committee's report on the role of the intelligence community in the Kennedy assassination investigation.

Morgan told the FBI that Rosselli and another Morgan client had informed him that Castro became aware of CIA assassination conspiracies against him and "thereafter employed teams of individuals who were dispatched to the United States for the purpose of assassinating Mr. Kennedy."

Because neither Morgan nor Rosselli was identified in the Senate report, the significance of that portion of the 106-page document was discounted at the time it was published in June, before Rosselli's disappearance and the subsequent discovery of his body in an oil drum in Florida waters. The Washington Post, however, has confirmed that Morgan and Rosselli were the sources of the testimony that suggested a Cuban role in the Kennedy murder.

Morgan's account, according to a summary of the FBI interview, was that Rosselli had reached his conclusion about a Cuban connection to the Kennedy assassination from "feedback" furnished by sources close to Castro who were involved in the CIA plots to assassinate the Cuban leader.

"His (Morgan's) clients were aware of the identity of some of the individuals who came to the United States for this purpose and he understood that two such individuals were now in the state of New Jersey," the FBI interview summary stated.

A long-time associate of Rosselli who was interviewed separately by The Washington Post, said there was no question in the slain mobster's mind that President Kennedy was killed on Castro's behalf in reprisal for the CIA schemes against the Cuban leader.

"He was positive; he was sure," said the associate, who knew Rosselli well and was in contact with him before Rosselli disappeared from his Florida home on July 28. The associate, who does not want to be identified publicly, is scheduled to be interviewed this week by Dade County, Fla., homicide detectives. He was a party to Rosselli's contacts in the early 1960s with CIA case officers overseeing the attempts to assassinate Castro.

Despite occasional speculation, the collective conclusion of all official U.S. government investigations into the Kennedy assassination—including the Warren Commission, the FBI and the CIA—has been that there was no evidence that implicated the Castro government or any of its agents.

However, the CIA's involvement in the schemes to assassinate Castro was not divulged to the Warren Commission, and knowledge of them was confined until 1967 to a small, elite circle of the U.S. intelligence community. President Johnson apparently first learned about the schemes only after a March 7, 1967, column by the late Drew Pearson, which prompted Johnson to order a CIA investigation of the highly sensitive episode.

Full details of the CIA-underworld collusion in the plots to kill Castro did not surface publicly until the publication last year of the Senate Intelligence Committee's assassination report and the ensuing report last June on the possible role of the intelligence

agencies in the Kennedy assassination and investigation.

The body of Rosselli, who lived flamboyantly in a world of mobsters, politicians and playgirls, was found two weeks ago in an inverted oil drum weighted with chains but buoyed by gases from decomposition on the ocean's surface off the coast of Miami. The specific cause of death was determined by an autopsy to be asphyxiation.

Last year, an underworld colleague of Rosselli, Sam (Momo) Giancana, who also had been recruited by the CIA in the effort to kill Castro, was found shot to death in his Chicago home in what police described as a highly professional job by assailants who penetrated the mobster's personal security screen. Giancana was due to testify before the Senate Intelligence Committee shortly after his demise.

Neither murder has been solved.

The possibility that Rosselli's murder might have been related to his Senate testimony on the CIA schemes to kill Castro has brought the FBI into the investigation at the request of Attorney General Edward H. Levi.

The involvement of Rosselli, Giancana and other underworld figures—principally Santos Trafficante of Tampa, Fla., whose one-time Havana gambling enterprises fell hostage in 1959 to the Cuban revolution—in plots against Castro had been a closely held secret within the top echelons of the CIA and FBI until recently.

The tangled chronology of suppression and eventual disclosure, although detailed in the June report, has received little public attention. Rosselli's murder adds significance to those events.

Here is the sequence, pieced together from the testimony given to Senate intelligence investigators:

Columnist Drew Pearson went to the late Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren late in January, 1967, and told him that a Washington lawyer had confided to him that one of his clients said the United States "had attempted to assassinate Fidel Castro in the early 1960s and Castro had decided to retaliate."

Warren declined Pearson's suggestion that he see the lawyer, who was Edward Morgan. Warren referred the matter to then Secret Service Director James J. Rowley, who on Feb. 13, 1967, wrote FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, informing him of the allegations.

Hoover sent the Rowley letter to six senior bureau officials on an "eyes-only" basis. There is no record of FBI meetings or discussions of those allegations. At that point the sensitive letter bounced back and forth in the higher reaches of the FBI bureaucracy.

The job of responding to Rowley's letter was assigned to the supervisor of the FBI's General Investigative Division who was given responsibility for the overall assassination investigation in March 1964.

This official's job was complicated by the fact that he had never been informed of what Hoover and his closest circle of confidants in the FBI learned early in 1962—that the CIA was deeply involved in assassination attempts against Castro, and prominent American underworld figures, including Rosselli and Giancana, had been recruited for the attempts.

So on Feb. 15, 1967, the FBI official prepared a draft reply to the Rowley letter for his superiors saying "our investigation uncovered no evidence indicating Fidel Castro officials of the Cuban Government were involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. This bureau is not conducting any investigation regarding this matter." The FBI official added in later testimony that "everyone in the higher echelons read this . . ."

Drew Pearson went ahead and published a column on March 7, 1967, referring to reports that CIA schemes against Castro's life in 1963 "may have resulted in a counterplot by Castro to assassinate President Kennedy."

Ten days later, Marvin Watson, one of Lyndon Johnson's chief deputies, called FBI assistant director Cartha DeLoach with the message that "the President had instructed that the FBI interview (Morgan) concerning any knowledge he might have regarding the assassination of President Kennedy."

DeLoach told Watson that it appeared Morgan "did not want to be interviewed, and even if he was interviewed he would probably not divulge the identity of his sources . . ." Watson persisted, however.

"Under the circumstances," DeLoach concluded in a memo for the files, "it appears that we have no alternative but to interview (Morgan) and then furnish the results to Watson in blind memorandum form."

The interview was assigned to two agents from the FBI's General Investigative Division, which the Senate

committee concluded was "puzzling" because it was the Domestic Intelligence Division which had been assigned responsibility for investigating possible foreign involvement in the assassination.

Neither agent was privy to the knowledge, confined to Hoover and his top aides, of the CIA's assassination plots against Castro. Both agents testified eight years later that they were "surprised" when Morgan alluded during the interview to U.S. attempts to assassinate Castro.

"These agents stated that they could not evaluate the lawyer's (Morgan's) allegations or question him in detail on them, since they had not been briefed on the CIA assassination efforts," the Senate committee observed.

On March 21, 1967, the FBI's Washington Field Office sent headquarters ten copies of a blind memorandum summarizing the interview with Morgan.

In a Senate Intelligence Committee summary of the FBI interview, Morgan was reported to have acknowledged that his clients were "on the fringe of the underworld" and that they faced "possible prosecution in a crime not related to the assassination . . ."

Morgan said his clients "were called upon by a governmental agency to assist in a project which was said to have the highest governmental approval. The project had as its purpose the assassination of Fidel Castro. Elaborate plans were made, including the infiltration of the Cuban Government and the placing of informants within key posts in Cuba."

Morgan also told the FBI, according to the summary, that Castro had employed "teams of individuals who were dispatched to the United States for the purpose of assassinating President Kennedy."

It was not clear then—nor is it today—why Morgan came forward at that time to bring Rosselli's story to the ears of the nation's highest law enforcement authorities.

It may be relevant that Rosselli had serious legal problems at the time.

In May, 1966, the FBI threatened to deport him for living in the United States under an assumed name unless he cooperated in an investigation of the Mafia (his true name was Filippo Saco). At the time, he reached a CIA contact from the anti-Castro conspiracy days, CIA security director Col. Sheffield Edwards, who informed the

FBI that Rosselli wanted to "keep square with the bureau" but was afraid that the mob might kill him for talking.

In 1967, after he was arrested for gambling fraud at the Friars Club in Beverly Hills, Rosselli approached his former CIA case officer, William Harvey, who sought unsuccessfully to intercede in the prosecution.

It was against this background that Morgan went, first to Drew Pearson, and then the FBI, with Rosselli's sensational allegations of CIA plotting against Castro and the Cuban counterespionage directed against President Kennedy.

Last April, Rosselli told the Senate Intelligence Committee he had no recollection of either receiving information that Castro retaliated against President Kennedy or of having discussed it with Morgan. This meant either that Rosselli suffered a dramatic memory loss or that Morgan's statement to FBI agents nine years earlier was a pure invention, a serious risk for an established Washington lawyer.

No committee source could explain the discrepancy, and Morgan declined to confirm that Rosselli was the client in question or to discuss either his allegations against the Cuban government or his recent testimony.

The internal FBI memo on the 1967 interview with Morgan was sent to headquarters with a transmittal slip saying: "No further investigation is being conducted by the Washington field office unless it is advised to the contrary by the Bureau."

The Senate intelligence committee, in commenting on this position, said that "had the interviewing agents known of the CIA-underworld plots against Castro, they would have been aware that the lawyer had clients who had been active in the assassination plots."

On March 21, FBI headquarters forwarded the Washington field office memo to the White House, the attorney general and the Secret Service. It did not recommend any further investigation of Morgan's allegations.

On the evening of the following day, President Johnson called CIA Director Richard M. Helms to the White House. The next morning, March 23, Helms ordered the CIA inspector general to prepare a report on the CIA involvement in the assassination plots—Operation Mongoose—of which Helms had full knowledge at the time they were executed.

By May 22, Helms briefed President Johnson on the results. There is, however, no evidence that Helms briefed the President on the November, 1963, plot—one of eight major schemes on

Castro's life from 1960 to 1965—to assassinate the Cuban leader through the employment of an agent with the cryptonym AMLASH. His identity was revealed as Rolando Cubela, a 1961 CIA "recruit" with close access to Castro.

CIA operatives turned over assassination equipment to Cubela during a Paris meeting on November 22, 1963—the day President Kennedy was killed in Dallas. There has been subsequent speculation that the mercurial and talkative Cubela was either a double agent or being monitored by Cuban intelligence.

During the later days of his presidency, Mr. Johnson spoke cryptically of a "Caribbean Murder Incorporated" targeted against Fidel Castro. The inspiration for that statement undoubtedly was the CIA inspector general's report he ordered Helms to have prepared.

Within the past year, Rosselli and two of his co-conspirators in the Castro assassination schemes have died, Giancana at the hands of a professional hit man and Harvey as the result of a "massive heart attack" last June.

Mrs. William Harvey, the widow of the deceased CIA official, said she suspected no foul play in her husband's death. She did, however, tell

The Washington Post that she received a call after Rosselli's disappearance in late July warning her that Cubans appeared to be attempting to wipe out all those who participated in the anti-Castro plots.

The call, she said, came from an old friend who was acquainted with Rosselli's sister, whose name is Edith Daigle. Mrs. Harvey said that Mrs. Daigle told the mutual acquaintance that the Rosselli family had received a telephone threat from unidentified Cubans prior to Rosselli's disappearance. She also said that Rosselli had gone to meet the Cubans in an effort to protect his family.

Mrs. Daigle could not be reached by The Washington Post. But another sister of Rosselli said she had heard of no such threats or warnings.

Harvey, who died at age 60 and whose exploits as a clandestine operator are both legendary and controversial within the agency, testified to the Senate Intelligence Committee. He had become Rosselli's case officer in Operation Mongoose and supplied the mobster with poison pills, explosives, detonators, rifles, handguns, radios and boat radar for transmission to anti-Castro Cuban agents. Harvey and Rosselli, a CIA superior testified to the Senate committee, "developed a close friendship."

Another CIA official who worked with Rosselli, James P. O'Connell, was asked if he knew whether the agency transmitted information to the mobster on possible Cuban involvement in the Kennedy assassination. He replied that he was out of the country at the time Kennedy was killed, and had no further comment.

Two months before the Kennedy assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald, who was identified by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's murderer, had traveled to Mexico City in an attempt to gain entry to Cuba. According to the Warren Commission, Oswald represented himself as the head of the New Orleans branch of the Fair Play for Cuba organization and a friend of the Cuban Revolution.

Some three months before Kennedy was killed, Castro told Associated Press reporter Daniel Harker that U.S. leaders aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders would themselves not be safe.

A U.S. government committee coordinating policy toward Cuba at the time agreed there is a strong likelihood that Castro would retaliate in some fashion. However, it concluded Castro would not risk a major confrontation with the U.S. by attacking U.S. leaders.

On the same day Kennedy was assassinated, a CIA officer met with a high-ranking Cuban official, who had said he would kill Castro, to tell him the U.S. would provide him with explosives and a poison pen device.

While the Senate Intelligence Committee said it found no evidence sufficient to justify a conclusion that the Kennedy assassination was part of a conspiracy, it also said U.S. agencies did not properly investigate the assassination or tell the Warren Commission about the CIA plots on Castro's life.

"There is no indication that the FBI or the CIA directed the interviewing of Cuban sources or sources within the Cuban exile community," the Senate committee said.

According to a former FBI official in charge of key aspects of the FBI's probe of the Kennedy murder, the FBI never satisfactorily determined what Oswald planned to do in Cuba or what he had done in Russia.

September 12, 1976

Alton Fryc

The JFK Assassination: Curiosity in Havana

An inquisitive American learns many things on a visit to Cuba. One of the most surprising is that high officials in Havana seem genuinely hopeful that the investigation of the Kennedy assassination will be reopened. They are convinced that there was a Cuban factor in the murder.

Conversations with senior officials of the Cuban government, including Deputy Prime Minister Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, make clear that they have followed closely the disclosures by the Senate Intelligence Committee casting doubt upon the Warren Commission investigation. The Cubans are well aware that the doubts center on the failure of the CIA and the FBI to inform the Warren Commission of the several plots mounted by the CIA to kill Fidel Castro. Knowledge of these plots appears to have been withheld even from the FBI and CIA officials who were responsible for investigating the President's murder and for supporting the work of the Warren Commission. As a result, there was no special effort to explore the possible involvement of either the Cuban government or Cuban exiles in the assassination. Evidence developed by the Senate committee makes both hypotheses plausible—and a new inquiry imperative.

The situation is murkier and more perplexing than ever. Those who are resistant to conspiracy theories and who have been prepared—even eager—to believe that Lee Harvey Oswald acted alone can no longer rely on the Warren Commission report as an

²The writer is a senior fellow of the Council on Foreign Relations.

adequate prop for their predilections. The commission did not know that on Nov. 22, 1963, at about the very hour Oswald struck in Dallas, an agent of the Central Intelligence Agency was meeting with a ranking Cuban official (code-named AMLASH and recently identified as Rolando Cubela) to plan the murder of Castro. Simultaneously, in Cuba, a French reporter, Jean Daniel, was spending the day with Castro, conveying to the Cuban leader views expressed by President Kennedy in a brief interview at the White House on Oct. 24, persuading Castro that Kennedy wanted to explore ways to normalize relations. Thus, at the moment the President was killed, U.S. policy toward Cuba appeared to be moving not only on two tracks but in opposite directions, and movement on either track could have provoked violent response by one or another Cuban faction.

Perceptions inside the Cuban government responded to both tendencies in U.S. policy. There is good reason to suspect that the AMLASH operation involved a double agent, or at least a singularly inept

one. Castro almost certainly knew of it. The CIA eventually concluded that the AMLASH activity was "insecure" and terminated it. Among other discoveries, within two days of the assassination it was known (but not to the Warren Commission) that AMLASH had been in contact with Soviet personnel in Mexico City, where Oswald had gone in September 1963 to visit both the Cuban and Soviet consulates. Whether these facts are significant or merely coincidental, one cannot tell. In retrospect, Cuban authorities note with some relief that Oswald was denied permission to visit Cuba, implying that, had his request been granted, the finger of suspicion would surely have pointed at Havana.

Perhaps more suggestive of a direct leak from AMLASH to Castro was the sequence of events on Sept. 7, 1963, when the CIA re-established contact with the Cuban conspirator for the first time since the preceding year. Late that evening, Prime Minister Castro called in Associated Press reporter Daniel Harker for an unexpected interview. Only three Western reporters were based in Havana at the time and their contact with Castro was quite limited. Evidently, the Cuban leader had a message he wished to get on the record through Harker. He charged that the United States was aiding terrorist plots in Cuba and warned U.S. leaders that "if they are aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders, they themselves will not be safe."

This threat of reprisals seems less inflammatory and more understandable now that we know what Castro knew at the time, namely, that the United States was in fact stepping up its covert operations against Cuba during the summer and fall of 1963. Yet it seems an exception to the main lines of Cuban policy as it was then evolving.

For months after the missile crisis of 1962, Castro had been displeased with the Soviets, and there are signs that he was interested in an opening to Washington. On Sept. 5, the Cubans quietly proposed talks with the Americans at the United Nations, and Kennedy soon responded with interest. Also, in early September the Time magazine bureau chief in Buenos Aires, Gavin Scott, travelling on a Canadian passport, spent two weeks in Cuba. Although key U.S. officials have no recollection of consulting with Scott on that occasion, the Cubans recall his questions and comments as hinting of American interest in a possible accommodation, much as they were later to interpret the discussions between Jean Daniel and Castro.

Then and now the Cubans' attitude toward Kennedy has been a compound of political antipathy and personal admiration. While critical of Kennedy's role in various counter-revolutionary efforts, Castro and his associates voice a warm, almost affectionate regard for the President's courage and realism. They

profess to have seen his death as a grave setback to more hopeful relations between the two countries. The John Kennedy of 1963 was not, in their judgment, the same man who was inaugurated in 1961, but a more mature, poised and forward-looking leader with whom they could have done business.

With this frame of reference, Cuban officials speculate that the real origin of the assassination lies in anti-Castro circles, with which Oswald also was in touch. They emphasize that assassination is incompatible with their own revolutionary doctrine and that they never contemplated it even against Batista, the previous Cuban ruler. And they volunteer the suspicion that the recent murders of Sam Giancana and Johnny Rosselli, the Mafia figures who consorted with the CIA to kill Castro, surely have some connection with Cuban exile politics and the Kennedy murder.

Castro has said publicly that he has no proof "counter-revolutionary elements" planned the assassination, but that is clearly the consensus in Havana. Further investigation may still be inconclusive, but, far from seeing it as an impediment to Cuban-American relations, the Castro regime welcomes such an inquiry. Their curiosity seems greater than their complicity.

September 19, 1976

Could Rosselli Have Linked Castro Plot to JFK Death?

By **RON LaBRECQUE**
Herald Staff Writer

In 1960, when the CIA was trying to set up a delicate attempt on the life of Fidel Castro, it turned to a man once described as "the biggest flag-waving SOB in the country" — West Coast underworld figure Johnny Rosselli.

Rosselli — a seemingly improbable conspirator in a government plot — got the "flag-waving" label from Salvatore (Momo) Giancana, then Chicago's top crime boss and a man Rosselli brought into that same plot.

Now both are dead, murdered in the past year, and investigators are wondering whether their plotting led to their deaths and whether the CIA plots against Castro — only recently made public and even kept from the Warren Commission — are vital clues to the John F. Kennedy assassination.

The deaths of Giancana, in June of 1975, and Rosselli, this summer, have aroused a renewed concern in Washington, where on Friday the

House of Representatives voted to reopen the investigation of the Kennedy murder.

REP. THOMAS N. Downing (D., Va.), who will be chairman of the panel, said he is "convinced" a conspiracy was involved in Kennedy's death.

Now, in the aftermath of the violent deaths of Giancana and Rosselli, the question arises of what role, if any, the Kennedy White House played in the early 1960s "deal" the CIA made with the two underworld figures to have Castro murdered.

Whether the Kennedy White House knew about about the CIA's plotting (Robert F. Kennedy found out after the contacts were ended), the CIA's use of the underworld

seems ironic in retrospect.

Robert Kennedy's passionate efforts to disable organized crime are well documented.

IN 1960 when Robert Kennedy wrote about what he had learned of organized crime in America from his years as chief counsel to the Senate Rackets Committee, he too quoted Giancana to make a point.

He told about Giancana's interview at his local draft board at the outbreak of World War II, when he was asked what he did for a living.

"I steal," Giancana is said to have replied.

So Sam Giancana didn't go to war and years later would boast to Chicago reporter Sandy Smith that he stayed out of the Army — labeled unfit — by telling the truth.

"What's wrong with the syndicate?" Kennedy quoted Giancana. "Two or three of us get together on a business deal and everybody says it's a bad thing. Businessmen do it all the time and nobody squawks."

A Senate committee began studying the Kennedy questions more than a year ago as it looked at covert CIA activities.

IN AN addendum to the Senate Intelligence Committee's interim report last November, Sen. Howard Baker (R., Tenn.) said, "It is my personal view that on balance the likelihood that presidents (the report dealt with Dwight Eisenhower and Kennedy) knew of the (Castro) assassination plots is greater than the likelihood that they did not."

Just to trace Rosselli's history with the CIA is mind-boggling for the investigators. Yet, it is just one aspect of the search for his killer.

Johnny Rosselli — born on the fourth of July in Esperia, Italy, and 71 when he died — was not first and foremost a CIA operative.

His greater role as evidenced by two convictions, his associations and to some extent his own comments, was as an influential, if publicly lesser known, organized crime figure.

HIS ASSOCIATION with other identified underworld members was monitored by law enforcement agencies as recently as several weeks before his July 28 disappearance.

By all accounts, Rosselli was a charming man, dressing in expensive clothes, married for only two years in the early 1940s and known most of his life as one who easily attracted women.

He was an immigrant who told in a short autobiography written about 1967 that his "life of crime" began as a teenager in Boston, attempting arson for his stepfather and stealing \$50 on his own. As he traveled west, finally to settle in California, his attention turned to bootlegging, gambling and dabbling in the movie business.

IT IS said that Rosselli guarded the West Coast gambling interests for Giancana's Chicago syndicate.

Why Rosselli was chosen by the CIA for a Castro plot in 1960 is unclear, although CIA officials have since testified that they wanted the kind of contacts in Cuba which organized crime had made during the pre-Castro days when Havana was a gamblers' haven.

Giancana was enlisted by Rosselli because he had influence with Florida's Santo Trafficante, considered the key underworld gambling figure in Havana.

The unraveling of CIA and underworld conspiracies, an awesome web spanning decades, is left to a team of nine in the Metro Homicide Division. It is a team now clearly consumed by the task which has been a full-time operation since Rosselli's body was pulled from Dumfoundling Bay on Aug. 7.

THAT THE Metro team is even involved is happenstance. Rosselli lived in Plantation, Broward County, with his sister and brother-in-law. It's just that his killers chose to dump his body in Dade.

While several detectives say their instincts lead them to conclude that the Rosselli murder was an internal underworld affair, all on the team are aware of the pressure on them to search each clue that leads back to the CIA-Castro affair.

With Rosselli's death this summer, the newly appointed Senate committee saw its list of knowledgeable witnesses further trimmed. Some of those witnesses have died violently and some from natural causes.

When Giancana was murdered in June of 1975, before he could even be questioned by the committee staff, authorities attributed it to an internal gangland struggle — even though the murderer is still unknown.

The death of Rosselli, who had appeared before the committee three times in the past year without immunity, caused greater concern on Capitol Hill.

THE SAME night Rosselli's body was identified — the legs hacked off and stuffed along with the body into an oil drum — Baker, vice chairman of the Senate Intelligence Committee, called for the FBI to get involved in the case. (Several days later, Attorney General Edward Levi ordered FBI involvement.)

It wasn't until several weeks later, however, that what was known to Baker became public knowledge.

A section of the former committee's April report told of a Washington attorney who in 1967 went to Supreme Court Chief Justice Earl Warren (chairman of the then-disbanded Warren Commission) to say that two of his clients believed they knew about Cuban agents in the United States who conspired in the assassination of John F. Kennedy.

THE INFORMATION eventually reached the FBI, but as the Senate committee concluded this year, the 1967 FBI probe was slipshod and incomplete.

One of the clients referred to in the report has since been identified as Rosselli. And it has since been learned that Rosselli was convinced he held a vital clue to the JFK murder.

"There was never the slightest doubt in John's mind that Castro was responsible for the assassination of Kennedy," said Edward P. Morgan, the attorney referred to in the report.

Morgan is an attorney of no mean stature in Washington. He served as chief counsel to the joint congressional committee which studied the Pearl Harbor attack, counsel to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and for seven years was chief inspector of the FBI.

ROSSELLI told Morgan about the CIA plot in 1967, when the Department of Justice was vigorously attempting to deport Rosselli for being an illegal alien.

Rosselli, Morgan said, "was certain that the people he (Rosselli) put around Castro in the CIA plot turned right around and killed Kennedy. The people he still knew (in 1967) did it."

Rosselli, according to Morgan, decided to talk about his CIA activity in hopes of decreasing the pressure from the FBI and Department of Naturalization and Immigration, both Justice Department agencies.

Several friends of Rosselli, including Morgan, say they are convinced the FBI tried to get Rosselli to become an organized crime informant by threatening to have him deported if he didn't cooperate.

IN 1961, through a bungled wiretap effort, the FBI became aware of Rosselli's CIA activities.

While Giancana and Rosselli were in Florida planning the operation, Giancana wanted to return to Las Vegas to check on his girl friend, Phyllis McGuire, whom he suspected of dating comedian Dan Rowan. To keep Giancana in Florida, it was agreed that a bug would be placed in her hotel room and her conversations monitored.

But the private detective they hired, with CIA money it has since been learned, was discovered and arrested. Eventually the police investigation led back to the Castro plotters.

Prosecution was avoided when the CIA intervened and said the "national interest" would be damaged if the plot information became public.

WHEN THE wiretap case was again to be investigated in 1966, this time by a Senate committee headed by the late Sen. Edward Long (D., Mo.), the CIA again stepped in to stop it.

Morgan was told about the pending investigation by Rosselli and Robert Mahue, a former FBI agent-turned Howard Hughes aide who was the CIA's initial link to Rosselli.

Mahue told Morgan that both he and Rosselli had been subpoenaed to appear before the committee. Morgan said he called Lawrence Houston, the CIA general counsel. Houston went to Long and the investigation was dropped.

MORGAN SAID he knew, as the Senate committee recently emphasized as well, that all information about the CIA plots — which could have been the incentive for pro-Castro forces to kill Kennedy — had been kept from the Warren Commission.

"I was an admirer of Earl Warren," Morgan said. "(His) report said that ... Oswald alone killed Kennedy. It kept bugging me after so gruesome a detail from Rosselli that the Chief Justice could put his name on a report which didn't assess the most significant piece of evidence bearing on the killing of Kennedy."

The information Morgan had was passed to Warren via columnist Drew Pearson, a mutual friend. Eventually, it reached the FBI, but, remarkably, even after direct orders from President Lyndon Johnson in the spring of 1967, investigation was not vigorously pursued.

THE SENATE Intelligence Committee compared that apparent inaction with a statement former FBI director J. Edgar Hoover made to the Warren Commission on May 5, 1964. Hoover said, "well, I can assure you so far as the FBI is concerned the case will be continued in an open classification for all time. That is, any information coming to us or any report coming to us from any source will be thoroughly investigated, so that we will be able to prove or disprove the allegation."

A Senate Committee staff member commented recently, "what is really happening is that the investigation which the FBI should have done in 1967 — and no one can come close to explaining why it wasn't — is actually being done now."

HART, AS have local investigators, has established three possible scenarios for Rosselli's death: his recent organized crime activity, retaliation for his Castro assassination efforts or the information he held concerning the JFK assassination.

"Maybe Rosselli's information was the vital nerve of the Kennedy assassination," a Senate source told The Herald.

High officials in the Cuban government also reportedly feel there was a "Cuban factor" in the JFK death, but they see it as a result of exile politics, according to a recent article by Alton Frye, a senior fellow of the Council Foreign Relations in Washington.

Frye wrote that he visited Havana recently and met with Cuban officials including Deputy Prime Minister Carlos Rafael Rodriguez. "... they volunteer the suspicion that the recent murders of Sam Giancana and Johnny Rosselli ... surely have some connection with Cuban exile politics and the Kennedy murder," Frye wrote.

THERE HAVE been theories recently propounded to show why both pro and anti-Castro forces could have wanted to get JFK out of power in 1963.

On the one hand, there is the report of French journalist Jean Daniel, who was the bearer to Castro of an offer from JFK for calmer relations. Castro was reportedly agreeable. The report stated that Daniel later was lurching with Castro when word came that Kennedy had been shot. Daniel described the Cuban leader as genuinely shocked by the news.

It has since been learned that probably in the very hour JFK was shot, a one-time Castro supporter was receiving a poison pen device from a CIA agent in what was a long-running anti-Castro effort. That Cuban agent was code-named AM/LASH, and he has since been identified as Rolando Cuebala, now imprisoned in Cuba for his assassination plotting.

WHETHER JFK had knowledge of, or perhaps even approved, any of the assassination plots will probably never be known.

His closest advisers, who testified before the Senate Committee, all said he had no knowledge of such plots and would never have approved of them.

The same month Rosselli was passing poison pills to his Cuban contact at a meeting at the Fontainebleau, March of 1961, former Florida Sen. George Smathers, a friend of Kennedy, said he and

Kennedy discussed the ramifications of a Castro assassination.

Smathers has since said Kennedy rejected the idea and that the discussion was more of a "brain-picking" session.

AT LEAST one high-level CIA official did testify he believed the White House was being briefed on the plots but according to Richard Bissell, one of the officials who originally decided to use Rosselli, it was through the method of "plausible deniability."

That, according to the recent Senate report, "can also lead to the use of euphemism and circumlocution, which are designed to allow the President and other senior officials to deny knowledge of an operation should it be disclosed."

Another alleged link between the White House and the underworld plotters, first made public by the Senate Committee, has also been denied by virtually everyone involved. Judith Campbell Exner, the woman who claims to have been friend and lover to both Giancana and JFK, introduced to both by Frank Sinatra, was not a link in the Castro plotting, those close to both Giancana and Kennedy have said.

A MAN with access to Kennedy's closest advisers told The Herald recently, "The Giancana-Rosselli thing is unrelated to the Exner thing. I was there. Sure JFK knew her, but he was naive about those kinds of things."

There is documentation to show that on March 22, 1962, Hoover lunched privately with Kennedy and presumably gave him his first information linking Exner with the gangsters. The final recorded phone call between the White House and Exner was made only a few hours later.

Another possible link discussed in the Senate report shows that the same unidentified Cuban to whom Rosselli passed the poison pills prior to the Bay of Pigs operation in April of 1961, was among a group of Cuban exile leaders who met with JFK following the invasion fiasco.

IT IS known that several of the Cubans with whom Rosselli worked have been identified, but investigators say that not all are known.

As a condition to his appearances before the Senate Committee in the past year, it was agreed that Rosselli "would not state the names or confirm the existence of those agents whom he knew about," Rosselli's attorney Leslie Scheer said.

The friends and acquaintances of Rosselli who could be contacted by The Herald all said they never heard the names of the Cuban agents.

But a committee source cautioned, "they (Cuban agents) read the committee's report, they know who's being referred to."

ANOTHER Rosselli attorney, Tom Wadden, a partner of Edward Bennett Williams, said, "Yes, I think he had more knowledge" than he testified to.

Searching Rosselli's more recent past for enemies also presents problems, investigators say.

The decline of John Rosselli appears to begin in the late 1960s. In 1967, he was convicted in a card-cheating scandal at the posh, celebrity-filled Friar's Club in Los Angeles where the influence of Sinatra had made him a member according to investigators.

Deportation pressures were also mounting at this time.

ROSSELLI entered prison on the conviction in 1970 where he would serve three years of a five-year sentence.

In 1971, he was brought to a federal grand jury in Los Angeles which was probing whether some identified Detroit organized crime

leaders conspired with the Emprise Corp. — a giant firm with nationwide race track and sporting event concessions — to hide financial interests in the Frontier Hotel in Las Vegas.

Rosselli, too, had an interest in the Frontier, which opened in 1967. He owned the gift shop concession along with a partner named Joe Breen. How Rosselli obtained the concession is unclear, but Breen said it gave Rosselli an income of about \$60,000.

ROSSELLI at one time had been a major influence in Las Vegas. Several sources said that when the owners of the Desert Inn wanted Howard Hughes to move out of the penthouse — because his special needs were costly and putting

some "high rollers" in would be more profitable — it was Rosselli who patched things up.

Hughes eventually bought the Desert Inn, as well as the Frontier.

What Rosselli told the federal grand jury about the Frontier in 1971 is unknown. Rosselli didn't testify later at the trial at which Anthony J. Zerilli and Michael Polizzi and the Emprise Corp., among others, were convicted.

ZERILLI and Polizzi are still in jail. In 1973, the House of Representatives Select Committee on Crime probed the influence of organized crime in sports — and one area they looked at was Emprise and the Frontier Hotel case.

At the time of the conviction, the federal prosecutor asked that Polizzi and Terilli be jailed immediately, because monitored, wiretapped conversations showed that the two had talked about "murder, the killing of certain individuals."

An intimate associate of Rosselli, however, discounts the possibility that Rosselli's grand jury appearance could have led to his death. "They know Johnny didn't talk to the grand jury," the associate said.

JOE BREEN said Rosselli hadn't been to Las Vegas for nine years, that "he's never even seen the gift shop."

Since his prison release and move to Plantation, Rosselli wasn't trying to regain power; according to his friends. "He had no muscle," said an associate. "I can't believe Rosselli was getting back into mob stuff."

But at the same time, many of the associates were surprised to learn about Rosselli's recent visits with alleged organized crime figures on the West Coast.

Several associates speculate that Rosselli wanted to get involved in casino gambling, preferably in the Middle East, and was looking for someone with money to back him.

"**MY IMPRESSION** was that he was broke," Morgan said. "He told me last year, 'I'm in bad financial straits.'"

Scheer said Rosselli's income included about \$60,000 from the gift shop and about \$3,500 in social security, most of which went for back fees to attorneys and for government fines.

One friend said that just before Giancana's death, Rosselli had accepted Giancana's offer of money. The friend was to act as the intermediary. "Let me figure out what my next (attorney's) tab will be," the friend quoted Rosselli as saying.

Rosselli is described as a man with a sense of humor who did little offending.

A California woman who had known Rosselli for about 40 years told The Herald, "If you were around him for 30 minutes you'd like him because he would regard you as a human being."

"If you had a headache he would either get you an aspirin or send someone to get one. I said something significant there — he would get it or he would send someone — he wasn't a pansy, but he wasn't a tough guy either."

Oswald 201 - 57 file folders - chron. arranged.
Batten for access.

→ Ch. CIA files on John Wilson - Hudson.

CIA's ^{first} Case officer allegedly compromised
by - the Cuban girl - Williamson (in 1967 IB report
on same.)

Steve Hunt - not in Security report which Locca
requested in 1967, when Locca requested the
Espinoza file, as result of Garrison investig.

June 65 - Swenson to Spain.

1961 - Jack Stewart - (1967 IB Report) first recruited
AMLASH - Mexico City.

FBI, Pratt says the FBI informant who
told them of AMLASH did not
Tepedins. Brown refuses to say who
their source was. CIA says the
informant was Tepedins.

Espinoza told wife departure via Starline
New Orleans / Miami.

Apr 6, 1965
7 first date
AMLASH compromise
CIA

Notes of memo
Subj: Who is QJWIN? What are names of other principal agents and sub-agents required for ZRRiflo activities?
1967 IG Report -

1) Who is QJWIN? What are names of other principal agents and sub-agents required for ZRRiflo activities?

- Dr. Edward "Manny" Gunn involved in ^{Technical aspects of} Operational planning. (Asked to treat ^{experts w/} lethal material).

- Felix Estrella was head of Cuban task force in pre-Bay of Pigs days.

Cornelius Kasevich - Chief, TSD, during early plots.

Guerrilla mixed ground sloping became use of weapons rendered escape and survival negligible.

The disappointed Cuban official responsible in front of was Juan Orta, who had access to Castro.

Dr. Gutthelb involved ^{as Special Asst. to DDP} ~~as TSD~~ during relevant time frame.

Orta lost position in Cuban govt. on 26 Jan 1961 + took refuge in Venezuelan embassy on April 11, 1961 and became the responsibility of the Mexican Embassy when Venez. broke relations w/ Cuba in Nov. 1961. Castro refused a safe conduct pass until Oct. 1964 when allowed him to go to Mexico City. Orta arrived in Miami in Feb, 1965 (Cuba. free from favor. He had just killed first gangster (Capt.))

Orta suggested a successor - who was in several unsuccessful attempts.

2) Who was successor?

Insignificant - suggested Tony Varona (high in exiled movement) head of Democratic Revolutionary Front group
Varona not satisfied w/ degree of CIA assistance. supported by CIA as part of large Cuban op.

2) Dec 60 - FBI gave CIA a memo on racketeers efforts to finance anti-Castro activities.

18 Jan 61 - Varona associated w/ slave scheme. thru Edw. Moss, D.C. public relations man, a fund raiser and public relations advisor. Moss's mistress Julia Cellini, whose brothers owned 2 large National gambling casinos, Moss had been given Court Security Clearance by CIA

3) Where are the orig. FBI report?

4) Edward R. Moss file

Estesline supposedly took "ineffective steps" to thwart Varona's invol. in mobster plan. As he was one of five key figures in the Revolutionary Front & heavily involved in the approaching BoP plan.

3.) Who were other 4 leaders? What slip, take take? Why ineffective?

Pill delivery: Roselli → O'Connell → Varona → ?

6) Who is Varona's son-in-law - close, involved w/ him during relevant time frame?

ZR Rifle was covered as an FI/D operation (ostensible to develop capability for entering safe and for kidnapping councils).

7) Names of those in FI/D involved w/ ZR Rifle

Arrested at Luxembourg station - Apr. 19

46

Gunn delivered prison pills to Harvey

47

Harvey says Roselli in touch w/ Varona when Harvey arrived in Fla. O'Connell does not remember when Varona was re-activated for phase 2 efforts.

48

Giancana and Trafficanti apparently not involved in phase 2. Roselli dealing w/ a Cuban who spoke Italian named MACEO who used by the names Garcia-Gomez + Godoy / Varona + Varona's son-in-law.

50 -

Shackley was never told who pills deliv. to or why. Only had surveillance in support of a HQ opn.

49

Harvey and Shackley deliv. arms + equip. to Roselli for Varona.

52

Jan 63 - Roselli agreed w/ Harvey that not much ~~would~~ ^{was going to} happen

52.

Feb 63 - Harvey left word for MACEO that it looked like the effort was over. Roselli met w/ Harvey in LA and agreed to close opn rff "but that it would be unwise to attempt to precipitate a break between Roselli + Varona" with Roselli agreeing to reduce frequency of contact until there was none.

53

June 63 - Roselli visited Harvey in DC + went out to dinner - while dining Papich called Harvey + asked if he knew who his dinner guest was. Roselli under intensive surveillance Papich said have to tell Hoover

plus - why did Agency tell RPK that ops ceased w/ no one when in fact they still underway w/ no one at that moment. E d w d s

70 FBI interviewed Ed Morgan.

72 Mabeu met at least once w/ Sen. Pres. Nixon in effort to aid Marchos vis-a-vis Onassis.

73 Mabeu tried someone to do tech. surveil. on Onassis.

73 Sen. Cuse w/ Mabeu's counsel, Ed Morgan, persuaded Sen. Long not to call him.

73 Sam Halpern was in on the contemplated diving suit scheme after Des Fitzgerald took over Cuban Task Force from Harvey in Jan. 63. Gottlieb of course also involved.

73B A no CI files reviewed by 16 in preparing report.

73 March 61 - Jack Stewart met w/ ^{in Mexico City} CUBELA. Stew. assigned to Mex. City knew CUBELA casually from Havana days. Tepedino (AMWHP-1), long time friend CUBELA, arranged meeting to sound CUBELA out on his views on Cuban situation. This meeting though inconclusive led to AMWHP.

80 March 61 - Miami asset reported that CUBELA and Juan Ortiz (gangster's man in Cuba) wanted to defect. CIA found 3 name links betw. CUBELA and persons involved in gambling syndicate episodes - All nebulous.

81 Aug. 61 CUBELA sent message to Tepedino that CUBELA wanted to talk with friend of Stenoch in Paris if possible. Sent thru CUBELA's girl friend - airline hostess. Paris given OK to approach - no indic he was ever contacted.

82 June 62 - Tepedino told FBI of CUBELA's desire to defect. Bureau said would refer CUBELA to CIA in Paris if he contacted Bureau's legit attache.

Depedino contacted FBI because he upset w/ way CIA handles
Cubela "defection" attempt in Paris in 1961.

p 83 Aug '62 Wainwright from HQ met w/ Tep. & went to Helsinki for series of
meetings w/ Cubela where defection plan turned to recruiting Cubela
in place.

84 Aug 62 - Cubela met w/ Spanish speaking case officer in Paris later in Aug.
after meeting in Stockholm on Aug 7-9. In Paris it was learned that Cubela
had ^{subway} ~~had~~ his meeting in Helsinki.

85 10-23 Aug 62 - Earle Williamson, Spanish speaking case officer
from Madrid, met in Paris in Cubela, Tep., & Wainwright. On 18 Aug.
HQ strongly agreed Cubela not to be given physical elimination
mission.

Sept 63 Sanchez from HQ joins Wainwright, Tep. & Cubela in Brazil
& becomes Cubela's case officer.

16 Sept 63 Cubela (Paris) writes Tep. (NY) don't intend to see ^{your friend} Sanchez again

30 Oct 63 Sanchez arrives in Paris anyway. Learned that French
keeping Cubela under surveillance.

11 Oct 63 - Sanchez calls Cubela insisting on meeting senior US official,
pref. RFK, for assurances.

29 Oct 63 Des using Sanchez back alias meets Cubela in Paris at
home of Red Stent. Sanchez interp. Fitz. said U.S. wanted
no part in attempt on Castro's life.

14 Nov 63 Wainwright meets Depedino in NY - Says Cubela pleased w/
Des smiling from policy standpoint but you unhappy at not
being given technical details.

19 Nov 63 Des approved talking to Depedino he would be furnished cache inside
Cuba.

p 91-92

Doc(s) of records in AMCLASH
file ~~and~~ has gap here

Sam Halperin + ~~Sam~~ Sanchez asked Guern for assist. ~~at high~~
means of assassination that would allow Cubela escape
~~passed up~~

20 Nov. Halperin + Sanchez asked ^{Guern} to req. prison pen for Sanchez next day.
Done

22 Nov. Sanchez arrives Paris + meets Cubela late AM. Cubela
accepts pen but doesn't think much of device.

Fitz called Sanchez after JFK ass. saying everything off
The cable not in file.

30 Aug 64 - Artemi rec. info thru Madrid
that dissidents in Castro regime
wanted direct Artemi contact

~~Why~~ * on 7 Oct 64 an Artemi assoc. went
to France to serve as intermediary
w/ diss. ^{group} group.

1964 - Agency conspiring to put Cubela + Artemi
together
w/o each other
knowing it.
↓
wants weapon
wants inside man Cuba

→ Dec 64 - Artemi meets Cubela in Madrid

Feb 65 - Cubela gets silenced weapon from Artemi's
Secty in Madrid

March 65 - Madrid cable that lawyer Garcia-Ben
arrived in Madrid w/ news that he was in contact w/
Cubela, long a close friend. G-B was jailed in 1962 for
defending Santos Trafficante.

May 65 ^{sent} Espinosa reported ^{full} knowledge of Cabello plans
and of CIA complicity.

106 June 23⁶⁵ - HQ sent cable to all stations advising termination
of contact w/ Cabello group.

p108 - March 66. Cabello arrested for counterrev. activ.
involving CIA. Cabello tried brought out
contact w/ James Noel in Madrid.

p115 - July/Aug 1964 - CIA memos refer to
a gangland effort to pay
150,000 to kill Castro +
refer to FBI interv. of parties.

p120 - O'Connell met w/ Mahon post Drew P. article.
He reported:

Roselli steered to Morgan (separately
from Mahon) by Greenspan.

Jim Garrison, Morgan & Roselli
& perhaps Greenspan in touch
w/ Jack O'Connell in Las Vegas in March

p127 Ref to a Puerto Rican in Philippine custody
who says he participated in Castro
suspected assass. plot in Dallas. Bureau
expected to bring him dry

128 Varona became very embittered by
By Pfaller. Among most critical. Agency failure
to support his exile group led to loss of income

lost reason to be living and → mouth as
part time auto salesman.

130 "Makher has good reason for not wanting
the story aired further. Unfavorable
publicity might cause him to lose his
literature clt., Howard Hughes."

7 Mar 66 - Cable to Ruck - Lies about ass. invol.

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

1/10
Research

Review Staff: 76-0298/1
11 March 1976

Mr. William G. Miller
Staff Director
Select Committee To Study Governmental
Operations With Respect To Intelligence
Activities
Room G-308
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Attn: Mr. Johnston

Dear Mr. Miller:

In response to a request dated 9 March 1976 about
the Oswald file held by the Agency, the attached is
forwarded for your information.

Sincerely,

Walter Elder

Walter Elder
Review Staff

Attachment:
As stated

RE

MAR 11 1976



Attachment to:
Review Staff: 76-0070/1

1. The following CIA Staff Employees, all of whom are now retired, participated in the preparation of DIR 86054 on 30 November 1963:

Originator: Mr. Louis Armstrong

Coordinators: Mr. John M. Whitten, Mr. William B. Tyng, Ms. Sue L. Darling

Authenticator: Mr. William B. Tyng ("for" Desmond FitzGerald)

Releaser: Mr. John M. Whitten ("for" J. C. King)

2. We believe that the Italian diplomat on the Cubana flight No. 465 on 22 November 1963 from Mexico City to Havana, Cuba, was Mario MAURI who was accompanied by his wife, Maria Antonieta MAURI. We have been unable to determine who transmitted the information contained in DIR 86054 to CIA and we have not been able to locate any documents relating to this matter in Latin America Division files or the Oswald files.

3. We have been unable to locate any documents which would indicate that there was a response to DIR 86054 from Mexico City.

4. Assuming there was no response to DIR 86054, the originating Headquarters component should have initiated follow-up action if a response was not received.

5. We have been unable to find any further information relating to DIR 86054 in Latin America Division files.

RECEIVED FROM

FEB 5 1976

CIA

6. We do not have a copy of the Cubana manifest for the 22 November 1963 flight from Mexico City to Havana, but we have determined that the following persons were on that flight:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NATIONALITY</u>	<u>OCCUPATION</u>
Jakob ETT	Swiss	Diplomat
Hector LEMIEUX	Canadian	Unknown
Joseph POULIOT	Canadian	Unknown
Donald George CAMERON	Canadian	Unknown
William POULIS	Canadian	Unknown
Thomas Clark OSULD	Canadian	Unknown
Dungan MCPHERSON	Canadian	Unknown
Leo John DEST	Canadian	Unknown
Thomas MURPHY	Canadian	Unknown
Arthur EDMONDS	British	Unknown
James DISINOP	British	Unknown
Venancio OLIVAREZ Villaverde	Spanish	Unknown
Jose Luis CACHO y Barcha	Spanish	Unknown
David FLOR Lechago	Spanish	Unknown
Maria Antonieta MAURI	Italian	Unknown
Mario MAURI	Italian	Diplomat
Maarten Van DERPLAAT	Dutch	Diplomat

RECEIVED FROM

FEB 5 1976

CIA

Attachment F

ICE WASH DC
U. ALBERT JOHNSON

27 Nov 63

85471

SECRET

DESOLE

SUBJECT: REARREST OF SILVIA DURAN

THIS AGENCY'S STATION IN MEXICO WAS ADVISED ON 27 NOVEMBER THAT MEXICAN AUTHORITIES HAD REARRESTED SILVIA DURAN, MEXICAN NATIONAL EMPLOYEE OF THE CUBAN EMBASSY IN MEXICO, WHO HAD TALKED TO LEE OSSALD AT THE CUBAN EMBASSY IN LATE SEPTEMBER 1963. THE REASON FOR THE REARREST WAS THAT SILVIA DURAN WAS TRYING TO LEAVE MEXICO FOR CUBA.

END OF MESSAGE

BASED ON

Document Number **134-595**

for FOIA Review on APR 1976

RICHARD HEINE
DOP

October 5, 1964

Mexican Communists who had contact with Oswald,
as has not appeared in Warren Commission write-ups in press

...not around recalling details of their having been in a group with Oswald here last fall during the days that he was in Mexico.- The write-ups of the Warren Commission report in the newspapers sparked this discussion, and they apparently had never really sat around determined to piece it all together, although all three were deeply affected by Kennedy's assassination, seemed literally to adore the Kennedy family image, still follow Robert Kennedy's career with great interest and admiration.

The main points:

Horacio is the husband of SYLVIA DURAN, the Mexican girl who was arrested for questioning about Oswald because she had been in touch with him at the Cuban embassy when he went there looking for a visa. (She is or was also a ringleader at the Cuban-Mexican Institute on Tokio, I remember).

While Oswald was here last fall the Duran cousins invited them to a "twist party" at the home of Ruben Duran mid-week. A few Communists they knew

SOURCE

and a number of people who struck them as very peculiar at the time, were there. AND OSWALD WASTED WITH TWO OTHER BEATNIK LOOKING BOYS, ONE OF WHICH WAS VERY TALL AND ALL THREE OF WHOM THEY REMEMBER QUITE WELL. When they began asking questions about the Americans, who were standing together all evening and didn't dance at all, they were shifted to another room. However they were intrigued because

who they were, except that Sylvia Duran had brought them, and none of the other guests made any attempt to approach them. Also, when the SOURCE WAS so insistent about meeting them, the Durans replied that the boys were leaving town very early the next morning. The next day, well along in the day, saw all three

SOURCE

boys together on Insurgentes. In other words, they had not left town. At the time, they remarked about ~~it~~ it.

As soon as Oswald's picture was printed in the newspapers SOURCE clearly remembered him. And of course the arrest of Sylvia Duran almost immediately afterward, underlined their certainty.

They were so sickened
off their relations with the Durans.) that they broke

Source

says that Lynn Duran and one of the Duran boys have made trips to Texas. And that most conspicuously they have all prospered this last year. Always poor before, they now have an expensive car each.

~~Source~~ Horacio Duran works at El Dia newspaper.

↑
His employment, finally

23 NOVEMBER 1963

7 5
3 6

3 4 9 1 5

FROM DIRECTOR

CS COPY

DEFERRED

ROUTINE

CONF

INFO

XXX

TO FLASH

INFO

CITE DIR

3 4 9 1 5

1. ARREST OF SILIVA DURAN IS EXTREMELY SERIOUS MATTER WHICH COULD PREJUDICE U.S. FREEDOM OF ACTION ON ENTIRE QUESTION OF CUBAN RESPONSIBILITY. WITH FULL REGARD FOR MEXICAN INTERESTS, REQUEST YOU ENSURE THAT HER ARREST IS KEPT ABSOLUTELY SECRET, THAT NO INFORMATION FROM HER IS PUBLISHED OR LEAKED, THAT ALL SUCH INFO IS CABLED TO US, AND THAT FACT OF HER ARREST AND HER STATEMENTS ARE NOT SPREAD TO LEFTIST OR DISLOYAL CIRCLES IN THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT.

2. WE ARE TRYING TO GET MORE INFO ON OSWALD FROM FBI AND WILL ADVISE DIRECTOR OR THROUGH FBI MEXICO.

END OF MESSAGE

Document Number

37-529

for FOIA Review on APR 1975

23 Nov 63

CS COPY

THOMAS F. KARAMESSINES

ADDP
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

[Redacted box]

AUTHENTICATING
OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Copy No.

27 NOV 1963

27 Nov 63 20 12z

DEFERRED
ROUTINE
FLASH

FROM: DIRECTOR

CS COPY

CONF:

INFO:

TO FLASH

CITE DIR 85318

RE: (IN-69048)

1. THIS INSTRUCTION HAS BEEN COORDINATED WITH AND
2. MEXICAN AUTHORITIES SHOULD INTERROGATE SILVIA DURAN TO EXTENT NECESSARY CLARIFY OUTSTANDING POINTS WHICH BEEN RAISED YOUR CABLES LAST 48 HOURS. YOU MAY PROVIDE QUESTIONS TO MEXICAN INTERROGATORS BUT WE DO NOT REPEAT NOT WANT ANY AMERICANS TO CONFRONT SILVIA DURAN OR BE IN CONTACT WITH HER.

Document Number 158-610
for FOIA Review on APR 1976

3. ADVISE ASAP RESULTS INTERROGATION.

(END OF MESSAGE)

Comment: Silvia Duran rearrested because she was attempting to leave Mexico for Cuba.

CS COPY

Richard Helms

RICHARD HELMS
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

[Redacted box]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Copy No.

NO INDEX
 FILE IN CS FILE NO.

2	5
3	6

NOV 27 1963

27 Nov 63 21 59 z

TO: DIRECTOR

CONF:

INFO:

DEFERRED
ROUTINE

TO PRIORITY INFO

CITE DIR 85371

19

FURTHER TO DIR ~~85318~~ 85318. TO BE CERTAIN THERE IS NO MISUNDERSTANDING
NEITHER NOR CUBANS
 BETWEEN US, WE WANT TO INSURE THAT SILVIA DURAN GETS IMPRESSION THAT
 AMERICANS BEHIND HER REARREST. IN OTHER WORDS, WE WANT MEXICAN AUTHORITIES
TO TAKE RESPONSIBILITY FOR WHOLE AFFAIR.

(END OF MESSAGE)

Comment: *Mexican authorities should interrogate Silvia Duran to extent necessary to clarify outstanding points which have been raised. MEXI may provide questions to Mexican interrogators, but Hqs. does not want any Americans to confront Duran or be in contact with her

Document Number 177-618

for FOIA Review on APR 1976

Richard Helms

RICHARD HELMS
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

[Redacted box]

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Copy No.

7 - APR 1964

MEMORANDUM FOR Mr. J. Lee Rankin

SUBJECT: ⁰ Actions of Silvia DURAN after her first interrogation passed to the Warren Commission

1. Reference is made to the attachments to my memoranda dated 31 January 1964 and 21 February 1964, both of which report information on Silvia DURAN, a Mexican citizen employed at the Cuban Consulate in Mexico City. Information on the actions of Silvia DURAN on her return to work at the Cuban Consulate on 25 November 1963, following her first interrogation by the Mexican authorities, is attached to this memorandum. This item may be useful to the Commission in the evaluation of Mrs. DURAN's story.

2. The information contained in this attachment was obtained from sensitive sources. It therefore bears an appropriate sensitivity indicator.

Richard Ekins
Deputy Director for Plans

Attachment

Document Number 643-273

for FOIA Review on JUN 1976

RECORD COPY

7 Apr 64

**Subject: Actions of Silvia BUREAU, Mexican Citizen Employed
by the Cuban Consulate, Following Her First
Interrogation by the Mexican Authorities**

1. A reliable and sensitive source, well informed on political personalities and events in the Cuban Embassy and Consulate in Mexico City, had stated that on her return to the Cuban Consulate on 29 November 1963, Silvia BUREAU told her colleagues essentially the same story about her official acquaintance with Lee Harvey OSWALD that was published in the Mexico City press. This information, which seems to have been surreptitiously given to the press by certain Mexican authorities, indicated that according to BUREAU, OSWALD had visited the Cuban and Soviet Consulates to obtain visas in order to visit these countries, and she had handled his case at the Cuban Consulate.

2. The only new item in the account that Silvia BUREAU gave her colleagues was her claim that the Mexican police had threatened to extradite her to the United States for a confrontation with OSWALD. According to the source, Silvia BUREAU, an intelligent and quick-witted woman, did not fear such a confrontation.

3. It should be noted that SIA does not know the precise origin of the suggested confrontation. The idea originated, in all probability, with the Mexican authorities involved in the interrogation of BUREAU.

4. According to the same source, immediately after and since the assassination the personnel of the Cuban Embassy was shocked and puzzled - no expressions of pleasure at the assassination were heard, and there was little discussion of it. The gossip and official conversations in the Cuban Embassy and Consulate tend to confirm the impression that OSWALD visited the Embassy only to get a visa to visit or to transit the country.

Original & 3 - Addressee

2 - DDP

1
1
1
1

7 April 1964

Based on DIR 85670 dated 29 November 1963

1 11

1 11

OSWALD, LEE HENRY

201

SEX M DOB 18 OCT 39
NEW ORLEANS, LA., USA
CIT ?

REF:

Δ USSR
RADAR OPERATOR, U.S. MARINE CORPS, AS OF 60.
DEFECTED TO USSR IN OCT 59.

for FOIA Review on APR 1978

Document Number

2-524

INDEX
 NO INDEX
 FILE IN CS FILE NO.

1		4
2		5
3		6

TO :
FROM: DIRECTOR

CON
INFO

DEFERRED
ROUTINE

PAGE TWO

TO

INFO

CITE DIR

CHILD.

3. THE INFORMATION IN PARAGRAPH ONE IS BEING DISSEMINATED TO YOUR REPRESENTATIVES IN MEXICO CITY. ANY FURTHER INFORMATION RECEIVED ON THIS SUBJECT WILL BE FURNISHED YOU. THIS INFORMATION IS BEING MADE AVAILABLE TO THE IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION SERVICE.
END OF MESSAGE

INFO BASED ON [] (IN 36017)

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

REPRODUCTION

BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE

PROHIBITED

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

Copy

10 Oct 1963

FILE IN CS FILE

2	5
3	6

FROM: DIRECTOR

CS COPY

10 Oct 63 22

CONF:

INFO:

XX

R ROUTINE

TO:

INFO

CITE DIR

REF:

(IN 36017)*

7483

who CONTACTED SOVIET Embassy

1. LEE OSWALD

1 OCT PROBABLY IDENTICAL

LEE HENRY OSWALD

BORN 18 OCT 1939, NEW ORLEANS,

LOUISIANA, FORMER RADAR OPERATOR IN UNITED STATES MARINES.

WHO DEFECTED TO USSR IN OCT 1959. OSWALD IS FIVE FEET TEN

INCHES, ONE HUNDRED SIXTY FIVE POUNDS, LIGHT BROWN WAVY HAIR,

BLUE EYES.

2. ON 31 OCT 1959 HE ATTEMPTED TO RENOUNCE HIS UNITED

STATES CITIZENSHIP TO THE UNITED STATES EMB IN MOSCOW,

INDICATING HE HAD APPLIED FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP. ON 13 FEB

THE US EMB MOSCOW RECEIVED AN UNDATED LETTER FROM OSWALD

POSTMARKED MINSK ON FIVE FEB 1961 IN WHICH SUBJ INDICATED

HE DESIRED RETURN OF HIS US PPT AS WISHED TO RETURN TO USA

IF "WE COULD COME TO SOME AGREEMENT CONCERNING THE DROPPING

OF ANY LEGAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST ME." ON 8 JULY ON HIS OWN

INITIATIVE HE APPEARED AT THE EMB WITH HIS WIFE TO SEE ABOUT

HIS RETURN TO STATES. SUBJ STATED THAT HE ACTUALLY HAD NEVER

APPLIED FOR SOVIET CITIZENSHIP AND THAT HIS APPLICATION AT

10 Oct

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

(CONTINUED)

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Copy No

CS COPY

Document Number 7-8

for FOIA Review on APR 13/80

1	4
2	5
3	6

FROM: DIRECTOR

CONF:

INFO:

DEFERRED

ROUTINE

PAGE TWO

7483

TO:

INFO

CITE DIR

THAT TIME HAD BEEN TO REMAIN IN USSR AND FOR TEMPORARY EXTENSION OF HIS TOURIST VISA PENDING OUTCOME OF HIS REQUEST. THIS APPLICATION, ACCORDING TO OSWALD, CONTAINED NO REF TO SOVIET CITIZENSHIP. OSWALD STATED THAT HAD BEEN EMPLOYED SINCE 13 JAN 1960 IN BELORUSSIAN RADIO AND TV FACTORY IN MINSK WHERE WORKED AS METAL WORKER IN RESEARCH SHOP. OSWALD WAS MARRIED ON 30 APRIL 1961 TO MARINA NIKOLAEVNA PUSAKOVA A DENTAL TECHNICIAN BORN 17 JULY 1941 USSR. NO EDQS TRACES. HE ATTEMPTED ARRANGE FOR WIFE TO JOIN HIM IN MOSCOW SO SHE COULD APPEAR AT EMB FOR VISA INTERVIEW. HIS AMERICAN PPT WAS RETURNED TO HIM. US EMB MOSCOW STATED TWENTY MONTHS OF REALITIES OF LIFE IN SOVIET UNION HAD CLEARLY HAD MATURING EFFECT ON OSWALD.

3. LATEST EDQS INFO WAS / STATE REPORT DATED MAY 1962 SAYING / HAD DETERMINED OSWALD IS STILL US CITIZEN AND BOTH HE AND HIS SOVIET WIFE HAVE EXIT PERMITS AND DEPT STATE HAD GIVEN APPROVAL FOR THEIR TRAVEL WITH THEIR INFANT CHILD TO USA.

(CONTINUED)

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION

OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE

PROHIBITED.

Copy No.

NO INDEX
 FILE IN CS FILE NO.

1		4
2		5
3		6

TO :
FROM: DIRECTOR

CONF:
INFO :

DEFERRED/
ROUTINE

PAGE THREE

INFO

CITE DIR 748

4. SHOULD PASS INFO REF AND PARA ONE
LOCALLY. INFO PARAS
TWO AND THREE ORIGINATES WITH
5. REF AND POSSIBLE IDENTIFICATION BEING DISSEMINATED.

HCQS ADVISED ON ANY FURTHER CONTACTS OR POSITIVE IDENTIFICATION
OF OSWALD. PLS KEEP

END OF MESSAGE
REF ON

CHT: According to
1 Oct, an American male/
name Lee Oswald
stated he at Sov Emb on 23 Sept when
spoke with Consul. He discussed sending a telegram
to Washington. No local Dissemination had been made.

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

--

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

Copy No.

16 October 1965

MEMORANDUM FOR : The Ambassador
DATE :
SUBJECT : Lee OSWALD/Contact with the Soviet Embassy
Ambassador notified

1. The following information was received:
On 1 October 1965, an American male contacted the Soviet Embassy and identified himself as Lee OSWALD. This officer determined that OSWALD had been at the Soviet Embassy on 26 September 1965 and had talked with Valeriy Vladimirovich BOGOMOLOV, a member of the Consular Section, in order to learn if the Soviet Embassy had received a reply from Washington concerning his request. We have no clarifying information with regard to this request.
2. Our Headquarters has informed us that the OSWALD above is probably identical with Lee Henry OSWALD, born on 13 October 1959 in New Orleans, Louisiana, a former radar operator in the U. S. Marine Corps who defected to the Soviet Union in October 1959.
3. This office will advise you if additional information on this matter is received.

Document Number 9-5

for FOIA Review of APR 1976

Orig - The Ambassador
The Minister
Counselor for Political Affairs
Regional Security Officer
cc - Legal Attache
cc - Naval Attache
cc - F & H S

RECORD COPY

2	4
3	5
	6

DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

OCT 63 19 10z
24 Oct 63

ONE:
FO:
XX

DEF
ROUTINE

*date changed - 23 Oct on run
should be 24 Oct*

INFO CITE DIR

SUBJECT: LEE HENRY OSWALD

77973

REFERENCE IS MADE TO CIA OUF TELETYPE NO. 74673, DATED 10 OCTOBER 1963, REGARDING POSSIBLE PRESENCE OF SUBJECT IN MEXICO CITY. IT IS REQUESTED THAT YOU FORWARD TO THIS OFFICE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE TWO COPIES OF THE MOST RECENT PHOTOGRAPH YOU HAVE OF SUBJECT. WE WILL FORWARD THESE TO OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN MEXICO, WHO WILL ATTEMPT TO DETERMINE IF THE LEE OSWALD IN MEXICO CITY AND SUBJECT ARE THE SAME INDIVIDUAL.

END OF MESSAGE

BASED ON: (IF 40357)

24 Oct 63

Document Number 10-6
for FOIA Review on APR 1976

CS COPY
COORDINATING OFFICERS

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Copy No.

6 Copies of photo of F Oswald
Reproduced for use of legal
Attache with Mexican police.

Document Number

11-64

for FOIA Review on

APR 1976

He made fifty (50)
copies of each of these
(which are got from
Legal Attache) for Leg
Attache to use with
Mexican Police -

RECORD COPY



Lee Harvey Oswald

Race White

Sex Male

DOB 18 October 1939

POB New Orleans, Louisiana

Height 5' 9"

Weight 140 Pounds

Hair Medium Brown

Eyes Blue Gray

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

June 9, 1964

BY COURIER SERVICE

Honorable J. Lee Rankin
General Counsel
The President's Commission
200 Maryland Avenue, Northeast
Washington, D. C. 20002

Dear Mr. Rankin:

Your letter of June 1, 1964, requesting summaries of FBI reports with regard to ten named persons and certain information regarding the contact by Special Agent Charles W. Flynn with Jack L. Ruby on March 11, 1959, is herewith acknowledged.

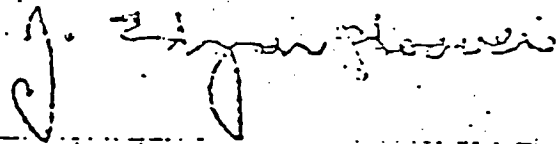
As you were advised by my letter of February 27, 1964, Jack Ruby was contacted by Special Agent Charles W. Flynn of the Dallas Office on March 11, 1959, in view of his position as a night club operator who might have knowledge of the criminal element in Dallas. The purpose of this contact was to determine whether or not Ruby did have such knowledge, and if so, if he would be willing to furnish information to this Bureau. Ruby was advised of the FBI's jurisdiction in criminal matters, and he expressed a willingness to furnish information. A personal description of Ruby was obtained by Special Agent Flynn on the occasion of this contact on March 11, 1959, but no information or other results were obtained. Between March 11, 1959, and October 2, 1959, Ruby was contacted on eight other occasions, but he furnished no information whatever and further contacts with him were discontinued.

Honorable S. Lee Rankin

The personal description of Ruby as obtained by Special Agent Flynn on March 11, 1959, did not in itself contain the remark "known Dallas criminal." This remark was added to the description by Special Agent Louis M. Kelley at the time when he was assisting in the preparation of the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated November 30, 1963. Enclosed herewith is the affidavit of Special Agent Louis M. Kelley at Little Rock, Arkansas, dated June 4, 1964, setting forth his basis for adding the remark "known Dallas area criminal" to the description of Ruby as it appears in the report of Special Agent Manning C. Clements at Dallas dated November 30, 1963, and in the enclosure to my letter to you of April 7, 1964.

The summaries concerning the ten named individuals in your letter of June 1, 1964, are currently being prepared and will be forwarded to you promptly upon completion.

Sincerely yours,



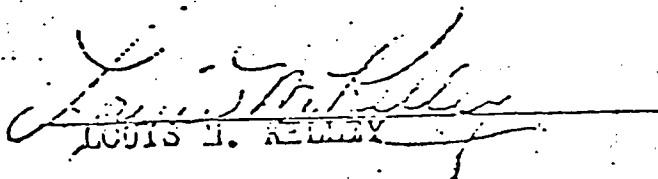
Enclosure

Little Rock, Arkansas
June 4, 1964


I, Louis M. Kelley, Special Agent, Federal Bureau of Investigation, after being duly sworn, depose as follows:

I arrived at Dallas, Texas, November 23, 1963, to assist in the investigation of the assassination of President John Fitzgerald Kennedy and related matters. On or about November 24, 1963, I was assigned to review all previously existing files and current information as to Jack L. Ruby and to prepare an insert based on such file review for inclusion in an investigative report. This insert was to include such physical description and biographical data as were available from the file review and from information developed on November 24, 1963. I had before me at the time I dictated the insert information which had been obtained on November 24, 1963, by other Special Agents of the FBI and from the Identification Division files of the Dallas Police Department. The Dallas Police Department records, under Dallas Police Department No. 22255, included information concerning arrests of Ruby dating from February 4, 1949, to March 14, 1963.

In dictating the physical description and biographical data concerning Ruby, I possibly included under the heading "Remarks," "Known Dallas area criminal," based on the fact I had before me Ruby's identification record from the Dallas Police Department, which listed several arrests in the Dallas area. This would have been the only thing on which such an observation could have been based.


LOUIS M. KELLEY

Sworn and subscribed to before me
this day of June 1964.


Notary Public

My Commission Expires Jan. 22, 1965

The Wednesday Post, 9/19/76

Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

CIA Withheld Data in JFK Probe

After President John F. Kennedy was struck down on Nov. 22, 1963, the Central Intelligence Agency received evidence suggesting that Cuban Premier Fidel Castro arranged the assassination in retaliation for attempts on his life.

Yet sources privy to the secret discussions at the highest levels of the CIA during those hectic days now tell us that the CIA deliberately withheld the evidence from the Warren Commission investigating Kennedy's death.

Our sources cite two reasons for holding back this evidence. One was a resolve to cover up the secret that the CIA had enlisted Mafia mobsters to kill Castro.

There also was a legitimate concern that the Castro revelations might inflame the American people, whose grief could have turned into a terrible wrath that might have precipitated some rash action.

Only a few key people knew about the CIA plot to assassinate Castro. One was Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy, who was his brother's personal watchdog over the CIA. It has now been established that Robert Kennedy was briefed on May 7, 1962, about the attempt to use underworld killers to knock off Castro.

Two days later, Robert Kennedy cautioned the CIA not to go ahead with the assassination without consulting him. Since Robert Kennedy rode herd on the CIA, it must be assumed that he was kept advised of subsequent assassination attempts. However, there is no documentary evidence of this.

Records now available show that Robert Kennedy informed FBI chief J. Edgar Hoover of the plot on May 10,

1962. Yet neither Kennedy nor Hoover later divulged this important information to the Warren Commission.

Of course, various CIA officials also knew about the assassination scheme. Not the least of them was the late CIA chief Allen W. Dulles, who approved the original plan. He later served on the Warren Commission, yet he sat silently throughout the investigation without mentioning the Cuban angle.

Within hours of President Kennedy's death, the U.S. embassy cabled information from Mexico City suggesting that the Cubans may have been behind the assassination. Our sources say that the CIA developed similar information in Washington.

The first person to reach Robert Kennedy's side after the shooting was CIA Director John A. McCone, who remained alone with the Attorney General at his McLean, Va., home for nearly three hours.

McCone swore to us that Castro's name was never mentioned during the three hours. But CIA records show that the next day McCone not only mentioned Castro to the new President, Lyndon B. Johnson, but briefed him on the information from Mexico City.

Yet no one brought the Cuban connection to the attention of the Warren Commission. We were the first to get word of the anti-Castro plot to Chief Justice Earl Warren, the commission chairman, four years later.

We are now free to reveal our role in the drama. Two of our confidential sources, CIA agent William Harvey and mobster John Rosselli, are dead. A third source, attorney Edward P. Mor-

gan, has waived the confidentiality we had promised him.

Morgan told us in January, 1967, about the CIA-Mafia assassination plot against Castro. He raised the possibility that the plot could have backfired against President Kennedy. There were suspicious circumstances, he pointed out, indicating that Castro may have learned of the attempts on his life and may have retaliated against Kennedy.

Morgan refused to identify his sources because it would have violated the attorney-client privilege. But he was an attorney of such stature that we didn't doubt his word. He had been chief inspector of the FBI. He had directed the historic congressional investigation of the Pearl Harbor bombing. Later, he ran the investigation into the excesses of the late Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

We got Morgan's permission to write a cautious story. We confirmed the general outlines from a CIA source. Then on March 3, 1967, we wrote that Robert Kennedy "may have approved an assassination plot, which then possibly backfired against his late brother."

The next day, according to records now available, Kennedy's secretary called for a copy of the May 7, 1962, memo, which summarized the briefing he had received on the assassination plot.

On March 7, 1967, we reported more details. "A reported CIA plan in 1963 to assassinate Cuba's Fidel Castro," we wrote, "... may have resulted in a counterplot by Castro to assassinate President Kennedy."

??

DROPOUTS

By Howard Post

Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

Behind John F. Kennedy's Murder

Mafia mobster John Roselli may have taken the secret of the John F. Kennedy assassination with him to his death. He was brutally murdered a few weeks ago, his backed-up body stuffed into an oil drum and dumped into Miami's Biscayne Bay.

Before he died, Roselli hinted to associates that he knew who had arranged President Kennedy's murder. It was the same conspirators, he suggested, whom he had recruited earlier to kill Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

By Roselli's cryptic account, Castro learned the identity of the underworld contacts in Havana who had been trying to knock him off. He believed, not altogether without basis, that President Kennedy was behind the plot.

The Cuban leader, as the supreme irony, decided to turn the tables and use the same crowd to arrange Kennedy's assassination, according to Roselli's scenario. To save their skins, the plotters lined up Lee Harvey Oswald to pull the trigger.

Roselli could never be pinned down on names or details. It was also difficult to assess whether he knew what he was talking about or whether he merely described what he thought might have happened. Certainly there is no real evidence to support Roselli's story. But there are enough curious circumstances to justify telling it. Here are the fascinating highlights.

The ruggedly handsome Roselli, a flamboyant mobster with underworld contacts in Havana, was recruited by the Central Intelligence Agency in 1960 to assassinate Castro. He had no authority, however, over the underworld elements in Havana.

They were under the loose control of Florida's Mafia chieftan, Santos Trafficante. His gambling enterprises in Havana had been closed down by Castro after the 1959 revolution. In fact, Trafficante had been lodged for a period in a Cuban jail, an indignity that didn't endear Castro to him.

After Trafficante made it back to his Florida haunts, he left part of his organization behind in Havana. Some of his henchmen even managed to develop contacts in Castro's inner circle. These were the people Roselli wanted to use to knock off Castro.

But Roselli didn't have the stature inside the Mafia to make the necessary arrangements with Trafficante. So Roselli called in his patron, the Chicago godfather Sam (Momo) Giancana, to deal with Trafficante.

As Roselli's associates tell it, he persuaded Giancana that it would be to their advantage to win the good will of the CIA. Convinced, Giancana flew down to Florida to make the preliminary arrangements.

Once Giancana and Trafficante set it up, Roselli used the Havana underworld to plot Castro's demise. At first, they tried to plant poison pills, supplied by the CIA, in Castro's food. The pills would have made it appear that he died of natural causes. When this failed, snipers were dispatched to a Havana rooftop. They were caught.

The word reached Roselli that some of the plotters had been tortured and that Castro had learned about the whole operation.

The CIA called off the Roselli operation in March, 1963, but recruited a Castro associate, Rolando Cubela, to murder Castro.

In an impromptu, three-hour interview with Associated Press reporter Daniel Harker, Castro indicated that he knew about the attempts on his life and warned that U.S. leaders also might not be safe. That was Sept. 7, 1963.

According to Roselli, Castro enlisted the same underworld elements whom he had caught plotting against him. They supposedly were Cubans from the old Trafficante organization. Working with Cuban intelligence, they allegedly lined up an ex-Marine sharpshooter, Lee Harvey Oswald, who had been active in the pro-Castro movement.

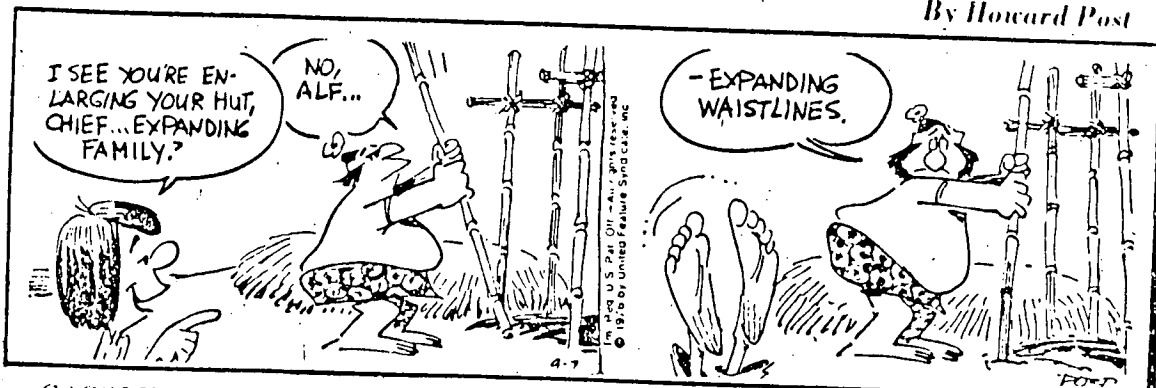
According to Roselli's version, Oswald may have acted as a decoy while others ambushed him from closer range. When Oswald was picked up, Roselli suggested, the underworld conspirators feared he would crack and disclose information that might lead to them. This almost certainly would have brought a massive U.S. crackdown on the Mafia.

So Jack Ruby was ordered to eliminate Oswald, making it appear as an act of reprisal against the President's killer. At least this is how Roselli explained the tragedy in Dallas.

Several key CIA officials believed that Castro was behind the Kennedy assassination.

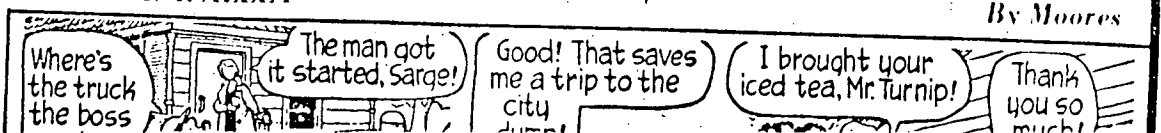
It has also been established that Jack Ruby, indeed, had been in Cuba and had connections in the Havana underworld. One CIA cable, dated Nov. 28, 1963, reported that "an American gangster type named Ruby" had visited Trafficante in his Cuban prison.

DROPOUTS



By Howard Post

GASOLINE ALLEY



By Moores

Jack Anderson and Les Whitten

Smudge Only Clue in Rosselli Case

It was a grisly end for John Rosselli, the dapper, debonair mobster about town, who had been a familiar figure in the glittering night spots of Hollywood, Las Vegas and Havana.

His killers shot or stabbed him in the stomach. The autopsy indicates they may have shot him and then dug out the bullet with a knife. Then they brutally hacked off his legs. It is possible that he was still alive when they stuffed his body into a 55-gallon drum.

They wrapped chains around the drum to weight it down and tossed it into Biscayne Bay. The autopsy suggests he may have died of asphyxiation inside the drum before it hit the water. The gases from the decomposing body floated the heavy container to the surface. It was discovered, with its nightmarish contents, 10 days after Rosselli had disappeared from his sister's home in Plantation, Fla.

The police withheld the gruesome details of his death while they searched for his killers. We began our own investigation, meanwhile, after an appeal from his associates.

We first encountered Johnny Rosselli more than five years ago. We were investigating his role in the Central Intelligence Agency's plot to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

The CIA case officer, William Harvey, told us that Rosselli had been the hero of the abortive adventure. Harvey broke his oath of secrecy because he thought it might help Rosselli, who was in trouble with the law. The CIA agent had nothing but praise for Rosselli's daring.

In the strictest of confidence, Rosselli himself confirmed that he had directed six assassination attempts against Castro. We protected his con-

fidence, so he came to trust us. We were the only reporters he would talk to.

So when he vanished last month his associates came to us for help. We were suspicious, of course, that his disappearance was linked to the Castro caper. But our investigation has now produced evidence to the contrary.

We have learned, for example, that Rosselli was not the amiable, retired old duffer he pretended to be. He began in the big time as a bookkeeper for Chicago's notorious Al Capone and became a specialist in white-collar crimes. It's a profession, apparently, that he never gave up.

Competent sources say that, between rounds on the Florida golf courses, Rosselli was involved in stolen securities and financial swindles. His operations reportedly were resented by Santo Trafficante, who has been identified in Senate testimony as the Mafia chief in Florida.

Rosselli came to Florida from Las Vegas, where he allegedly represented the Chicago mob. Our sources say that he handled millions in illegal gambling money, which he forwarded to the Chicago underworld. There are reports that Chicago crime lord Tony Accardo felt he had been short-changed by Rosselli.

Still earlier, Rosselli spent time in the slammer, first, for extortion and, later, for a card swindle. Those who know him say he had developed a taste for the good life. He dressed in the latest styles, dined at the best restaurants and dated beautiful women. The thought of going back to prison, friends say, horrified him.

To avoid prison, he began to talk to the government as early as 1970. He

gave information, according to our sources, which resulted in a grand jury confrontation for Tony Accardo. The surly mobster took the fifth. But Accardo grumbled to associates that he would pay back Rosselli some day.

Rosselli was also blamed for passing information to the government, which led to the conviction of Detroit mobster Anthony Zerilli. He is now serving a four-year sentence at Sandstone federal penitentiary for racketeering.

Perhaps the last straw was Rosselli's testimony in the Castro case. He identified two mobsters, the late Sam Giancana and Santo Trafficante, as being involved in the assassination attempts. It's no secret in the underworld that Trafficante detests publicity.

Our sources believe that the Mafia bosses finally became fed up with Rosselli. His execution would have required the approval of the top leaders, our sources say, because it was almost certain to bring the federal government into the case.

Who were the vicious killers? The only clue is a smudge spot on the window of Rosselli's car. One of his assailants probably had used a greasy hair pomade.

Castro Stalker Worked for the CIA

Jack Anderson

The mystery man whom the Central Intelligence Agency recruited to assassinate Cuba's Fidel Castro has been laid up in the sick ward of the Los Angeles County jail.

He is handsome, hawk-faced John Roselli, once a dashing figure around Hollywood and Las Vegas, now a gray, 68-year-old inmate with a respiratory ailment.

Confidential FBI files identify him as "a top Mafia figure" who watched over "the concealed interests in Las Vegas casinos of the Chicago underworld."

Roselli has admitted to friends that he was a rum runner during the Roaring Twenties. Operating along the East Coast, he learned how to evade Coast Guard cutters and police patrols.

His name later became linked with the biggest names in the Chicago and Los Angeles underworlds. He also developed contacts in the Cuban underworld before Castro took over the Havana gambling casinos.

He had the right background for a hush-hush mission that the CIA was planning in 1961. As part of the Bay of Pigs invasion, the CIA hoped to knock off Castro and leave Cuba leaderless.

Risks Neck

Roselli was recruited for the

job by Robert Maheu, a former FBI agent, who admitted to us that he had handled undercover assignments for the CIA. He refused, however, to discuss the details. This is the same Maheu, incidentally, who is now involved in a legal battle over phantom billionaire Howard Hughes' Nevada operations.

Roselli was so flattered over being asked to perform a secret mission for the U.S. government that he paid all his expenses out of his own pocket and risked his neck to land the assassination teams on the Cuban coast.

In James Bond fashion, he held whispered meetings in Miami Beach hotels with Cubans willing to make an attempt on Castro's life. Once, he called on Chicago racket boss Sam Giancana to line up a contact. The confidential files report that Giancana had "gambling interest and an interest in the shrimp business in Cuba." However, the Chicago gangster took no direct part in the assassination plot.

Roselli made midnight dashes to Cuba with his hired assassins in twin powerboats. Once a Cuban patrol ship turned its guns on his darkened boat, tore a hole in the bottom and sank the boat. Roselli was fished out of the water by the other boat, which escaped into the shadows.

In earlier columns, we reported how the CIA furnished

Roselli with deadly poison capsules which he tried through a relative of Castro's chef to plant in the dictator's food. Later, marksmen armed with high-powered Belgian rifles attempted to infiltrate close enough to gun Castro down.

All told, six assassination attempts were made; the last in the spring of 1963. Throughout this period, Roselli worked under the direct supervision of two secret CIA agents, William Harvey and James (Big Jim) O'Connell.

Roselli's Reward

The FBI which got wind of the assassination plot, has tried to pump Roselli for information. But he was sworn to silence by the CIA, and up to this moment, he hasn't broken it.

Meanwhile, the Justice Department, as part of its crack-down on organized crime, tried to nail Roselli. The FBI discovered that his Chicago birth records had been forged, that his name was really Filippo Sacco and that he had come to this country from Italy as a child. He was convicted for failing to register as an alien.

He was also convicted for conspiracy to rig card games at Los Angeles' exclusive Friar's Club.

Of Roselli's two CIA associates, Harvey has now retired to Indianapolis and O'Connell

is still on the CIA payroll. Both admitted to us a friendship with Roselli but refused to discuss their CIA activities. Harvey said he had a "high regard" for Roselli and called the Friar's Club case a "burn rap." Said Harvey: "The Friar's Club indictment is phony. Roselli had no more to do with that than I had."

Roselli's lawyers are now trying to get clemency for their client, citing our stories about his secret CIA service.

Firearms Fiasco

Under pressure from the firearms lobby, the Treasury Department has failed to enforce a vital section of the 1968 federal firearms act.

The law was passed after the murders of Sen. Robert Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King. It authorizes the Treasury Secretary to require full reports of all firearms and ammunition sales.

For the two years that the law has been in force, the Treasury Department has ignored this key provision. The gun industry has complained it would be a bookkeeping nightmare.

The federal government, which would have to compile all the sales data, has also been reluctant to spend the \$100 million it would cost for computers and staff to maintain the firearms files.

Castro Plot Raises Ugly Questions

By Jack Anderson

The plot to kill Cuban dictator Fidel Castro, hidden for 10 years from the public, raises some ugly questions that high officials would rather keep buried deep inside the Central Intelligence Agency.

1. Has the CIA tried to assassinate any other leaders? John McCone, who headed the CIA during the six attempts to knock off Castro, denied emphatically that the CIA has tried to kill anyone. But ex-Sen. George Smathers, one of John F. Kennedy's closest friends, told us the late President suspected that the CIA had arranged the shootings of the Dominican Republic's Rafael Trujillo in 1961 and South Vietnam's Ngo Dinh Diem in 1963.

2. Did President Kennedy personally sanction the plot against Castro? The preparations to assassinate the Cuban dictator began during the last months of the Eisenhower administration as part of the Bay of Pigs scheme. All six attempts, however, were made during 1961-63 when Mr. Kennedy occupied the White House. Smathers told us he once spoke to the late President about assassinating Castro. Mr. Kennedy merely rolled back his eyes, recalled Smathers, as if to indicate the idea was too wild to discuss. Subsequently, Mr. Kennedy told Smathers of his suspicion that the CIA may have been

behind the Trujillo and Diem assassinations.

3. Did the late Robert Kennedy know about the assassination attempts? After the Bay of Pigs fiasco, President Kennedy swore to friends he would like "to splinter the CIA in a thousand pieces and scatter it to the winds." He put his brother, Robert, in charge of the CIA with instructions to shake it up. The CIA made five attempts on Castro's life after the Bay of Pigs while Robert Kennedy was riding herd on the agency.

4. Could the plot against Castro have backfired against President Kennedy? The late President was murdered nine months after the last assassination team was caught on a Havana rooftop with high-powered rifles. Presumably, they were subjected to fiendish tortures until they told all they knew. None of the assassination teams, however, had direct knowledge of the CIA involvement. The CIA instigators had represented themselves as oilmen seeking revenge against Castro for his seizure of oil holdings.

PLOT BACKFIRE?

Former associates recall that Robert Kennedy, deeply despondent, went into semi-seclusion after his brother's assassination. Could he have been tormented by more than natural grief? He certainly learned that the assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald, had been active in the pro-Castro move-

ment and had traveled to Mexico to visit the Cuban Embassy a few weeks before the dreadful day in Dallas. Could Bob Kennedy have been plagued by the terrible thought that the CIA plot, which he must at least have condoned, put into motion forces that may have brought about his brother's martyrdom?

The last surviving brother, Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass), could give us no insight. His brothers had never spoken to him about any assassination attempts against Castro, he said. He was aware, he volunteered, only that Sen. Smathers had talked to the late President about eliminating Castro.

Smathers told us that President Kennedy seemed "horried" at the idea of political assassination. "I remember him saying," recalled Smathers, "that the CIA frequently did things he didn't know about, and he was unhappy about it. He complained that the CIA was almost autonomous."

"He told me he believed the CIA had arranged to have Diem and Trujillo bumped off. He was pretty well shocked about that. He thought it was a stupid thing to do, and he wanted to get control of what the CIA was doing."

But McCone, disagreeing vigorously, told us that "no plot was authorized or implemented" to assassinate Castro, Trujillo, Diem or anyone else. "During those days of ten-

sion, there was a wide spectrum of plans ranging from one extreme to another," McCone admitted. "Whenever this subject (assassinating Castro) was brought up—and it was—it was rejected immediately on two grounds. First, it would not be condoned by anybody. Second, it wouldn't have achieved anything."

There was also talk in high places, McCone acknowledged, of supporting a coup to oust Diem. The former CIA director said he had argued against this at a secret session with both Kennedy brothers. He had contended that there was no one strong enough to take Diem's place and that a coup, therefore, would bring "political upheaval."

"I told the President and Bobby together," recalled McCone, "that if I were running a baseball team and had only one pitcher, I wouldn't take him out of the game."

The November, 1963, coup caught the United States completely by surprise, he said. While the plotters were moving on the palace, he said, then-Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge was visiting Diem. Adm. Ulysses Sharp, then our Pacific commander, had also been present, but had left early to go to the airport.

McCone said President Diem escaped through a tunnel but was caught in nearby Cholon and "shot in a station wagon."

PN 41 S.B

6 Attempts to Kill Castro Laid to CIA

By Jack Anderson

Locked in the darkest recesses of the Central Intelligence Agency is the story of six assassination attempts against Cuba's Fidel Castro.

For 10 years, only a few key people have known the terrible secret. They have sworn never to talk. Yet we have learned the details from sources whose credentials are beyond question.

We spoke to John McCone, who headed the CIA at the time of the assassination attempts. He acknowledged the idea had been discussed inside the CIA but insisted it had been "rejected immediately." He vigorously denied that the CIA had ever participated in any plot on Castro's life. Asked whether the attempts could have been made with his knowledge, he replied: "It could not have happened."

We have complete confidence, however, in our sources.

The plot to knock off Castro began as part of the Bay of Pigs operation. The intent was to eliminate the Cuban dicta-

tor before the motley invaders landed on the island. Their arrival was expected to touch off a general uprising, which the Communist militia would have had more trouble putting down without the charismatic Castro to lead them.

After the first attempt failed, five more assassination teams were sent to Cuba. The last team reportedly made it to a rooftop within shooting distance of Castro before they were apprehended. This happened around the last of February or first of March, 1963.

Nine months later, President Kennedy was gunned down in Dallas by Lee Harvey Oswald, a fanatic who previously had agitated for Castro in New Orleans and had made a mysterious trip to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City.

Among those privy to the CIA conspiracy, there is still a nagging suspicion—unsupported by the Warren Commission's findings—that Castro became aware of the U.S. plot upon his life and somehow recruited Oswald to retal-

late against President Kennedy.

To set up the Castro assassination, the CIA enlisted Robert Maheu, a former FBI agent with shadowy contacts, who had handled other undercover assignments for the CIA out of his Washington public relations office. He later moved to Las Vegas to head up billionaire Howard Hughes' Nevada operations.

Maheu recruited John Roselli, a ruggedly handsome gambler with contacts in both the American and Cuban underworlds, to arrange the assassination. The dapper, hawk-faced Roselli, formerly married to movie actress June Lang, was a power in the movie industry until his conviction with racketeer Willie Bloff in a million-dollar Hollywood labor shakedown. The CIA assigned two of its most trusted operatives, William Harvey and James (Big Jim) O'Connell, to the hush-hush murder mission. Using phony names, they accompanied Roselli on trips to Miami to line up the assassination teams.

The full story reads like the script of a James Bond movie,

complete with secret trysts at glittering Miami Beach hotels and midnight powerboat dashes to secret landing spots on the Cuban coast. Once, Roselli's boat was shot out from under him.

For the first try, the CIA furnished Roselli with special poison capsules to slip into Castro's food. The poison was supposed to take three days to act. By the time Castro died, his system would throw off all traces of the poison, so he would appear to be the victim of a natural if mysterious ailment.

Roselli arranged with a Cuban, related to one of Castro's chefs, to plant the deadly pellets in the dictator's food. On March 13, 1961, Roselli delivered the capsules to his contact at Miami Beach's glamorous Fontainebleau Hotel.

A couple of weeks later, just about the right time for the plot to have been carried out, a report out of Havana said Castro was ill. But he recovered before the Bay of Pigs invasion on April 17, 1961.

Four more attempts were made on Castro's life,

© 1971, Bell-McClure Syndicate, Inc.

BY JACK ANDERSON
with Les Whitten

WASHINGTON—Press accounts have identified Cuba's Fidel Castro as the target of an unsuccessful CIA assassination plot.

The headlines couldn't have come at a worse time for Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. He is in the thick of "most delicate negotiations," according to our White House sources, to restore some kind of diplomatic relationship with Cuba.

Actually, we reported as far back as Jan. 18, 1971, that the CIA had arranged six assassination attempts against Castro in the early 1960s. Now that the story has been revived, it might be useful to recount the details.



The plot began as part of the discredited Bay of Pigs operation. The strategy was to eliminate the Cuban leader before the CIA invasion force landed on the island.

To carry out the assassination, the CIA selected an underworld figure who could be disowned. He was hawk-faced John Roselli, identified in confidential FBI files as "a top Mafia figure" who watched over "the concealed interests in Las Vegas casinos of the Chicago underworld."

Roselli represented himself as an oil man seeking revenge against Castro for his seizure of oil holdings.

For the first try, the CIA furnished Roselli with special poison capsules to slip into Castro's food. The poison was supposed to take three days to act. By the time Castro died, his system would throw off all traces of the poison, so he would appear to be the victim of a natural if mysterious ailment.

Roselli arranged with a Cuban, related to one of Castro's chefs, to plant the deadly

pellets in the dictator's food. On March 13, 1961, Roselli delivered the capsules to his contact at Miami Beach's glamorous Fontainebleau Hotel.

A couple weeks later, just about the right time for the plot to have been carried out, a report out of Havana said Castro was ill. But he recovered in time to rout the Bay of Pigs invasion on April 17, 1961.

Although both the murder plot and the invasion failed, the CIA continued trying to get rid of Castro. The Cuban who had sneaked the poison into Havana was never seen again.

Roselli arranged for triple-strength capsules to be slipped into Castro's food several weeks after the Bay of Pigs. But once again, the plot failed and the conspirators disappeared.

Four more attempts were made on Castro's life thereafter, using assassination teams equipped with high-powered rifles, explosives and two-way radios. Roselli personally made midnight powerboat dashes to deliver the teams at secret landing spots on the Cuban coast.

The assassination teams never got a shot at Castro, although the CIA learned that the last group reached a rooftop within range. This occurred around the last of February or first of March, 1963.

Nine months later, President Kennedy was gunned down in Dallas by Lee Harvey Oswald, a fanatic who had been active in the pro-Castro movement and had paid a mysterious call upon the Cuban embassy in Mexico City a few weeks before the dreadful day in Dallas.

Sources familiar with the CIA conspiracy can't shake a nagging suspicion—unsupported by the Warren Commission's findings—that Castro may have become aware of the U.S. plot upon his life and, therefore, may have recruited Oswald to retaliate against President Kennedy.

CIA Plots Against Castro Recounted

By Jack Anderson
and Les Whitten

Press accounts have identified Cuba's Fidel Castro as the target of an unsuccessful CIA assassination plot.

The headlines couldn't have come at a worse time for Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger. He is in the thick of "most delicate negotiations," according to our White House sources, to restore some kind of diplomatic relationship with Cuba.

Actually, we reported as far back as Jan. 18, 1971, that the CIA had arranged six assassination attempts against Castro in the early 1960s. Now that the story has been revived, it might be useful to recount the details.

The plot began as part of the discredited Bay of Pigs operation. The strategy was to eliminate the Cuban leader before the CIA invasion force landed on the island. Without the charismatic Castro, it was thought, the defenders would become demoralized and disorganized.

To carry out the assassination, the CIA selected an underworld figure who could be disowned. He was hawk-faced John Roselli, identified in confidential FBI files as "a top Mafia figure"

who watched over "the concealed interests in Las Vegas casinos of the Chicago underworld."

Roselli's CIA contacts were William Harvey and James O'Connell, who accompanied him on hush-hush trips to Miami to line up the assassination teams. No one else was told, however, of the CIA's role in the murder mission.

Roselli represented himself as an oilman seeking revenge against Castro for his seizure of oil holdings. The assassination weapons were also carefully selected from foreign makes, mostly Belgian, to prevent any link to the United States.

Each attempt to kill Castro was meticulously planned, like an episode from the TV drama "Mission Impossible." For the first try, the CIA furnished Roselli with special poison capsules to slip into Castro's food.

The poison was supposed to take three days to act. By the time Castro died, his system would throw off all traces of the poison, so he would appear to be the victim of a natural if mysterious ailment.

Roselli arranged with a Cuban, related to one of Castro's chefs, to plant the deadly pellets in the dictator's food.

On March 13, 1961, Roselli delivered the capsules to his contact at Miami Beach's Fontainebleau Hotel.

A couple of weeks later, just about the right time for the plot to have been carried out, a report out of Havana said Castro was ill. But he recovered in time to rout the Bay of Pigs invasion on April 17, 1961.

Although both the murder plot and the invasion failed, the CIA continued trying to get rid of Castro. The Cuban who had sneaked the poison into Havana was never seen again. Therefore, the CIA, unsure whether the plotters had failed or the poison hadn't been strong enough, decided to try again with a more powerful dose.

Roselli arranged for triple-strength capsules to be slipped into Castro's food several weeks after the Bay of Pigs. But once again, the plot failed and the conspirators disappeared.

Four more attempts were made on Castro's life, thereafter using assassination teams equipped with high-powered rifles, explosives and two-way radios. Roselli personally made midnight powerboat dashes to deliver the teams at secret land-

ing spots on the Cuban

The assassination never got a shot at Castro, though the CIA learned the last group reached a range within range. This occurred around the last of February, first of March, 1963.

Nine months later, President Kennedy was gunned down in Dallas by Lee Harvey Oswald, a fanatic who had been active in the pro-Castro movement. He had paid a mysterious call to the Cuban Embassy in Mexico City a few weeks before the dreadful day in Dallas.

Sources familiar with the conspiracy can't shake a lingering suspicion—unlike the Warren Commission's findings—that Castro may have come aware of the U.S. upon his life and, there may have recruited Oswald to retaliate against President Kennedy.

Footnote: Sources familiar with the secret review of CIA's activities have now acknowledged that Castro, as reported four years ago, was marked for assassination by CIA. A CIA spokesman refused comment.

© 1975, United Feature Syndicate, Inc.

Only a Ho-Hum Murder

By Russell Baker

The gangsters Sam Giancana and John Roselli who were associated with the C.I.A. in a scheme to dispatch Fidel Castro have now both been murdered after discussing their C.I.A. enterprise with the United States Senate, and the police have pronounced the incidents "gangland-style killings."

The phrase "gangland-style killing" has the cozy resonance of "home-style cooking," perhaps because both suggest the intimacy of hearth and fire with nobody but us family gathered round and nobody else welcome, Jack. These family affairs are, of course, meddled into by the constabulary, but rarely with much enthusiasm.

This may be because police success at nabbing perpetrators of "gangland-style killings" has never been such as to get them into the world series of detection, with the result that incessant failure may have dulled their appetite for the hunt.

Or, it may be because policemen believe the subjects of "gangland-style killings" aren't worth working overtime for. I don't know, and I certainly don't mean to impute either languor, timidity or indifference to America's homicide squads. I simply point out that once a murder has been called "gangland-style," apprehension of the perpetrator almost invariably fails to occur.

This raises the question whether "gangland-style" murders might possibly be catching among people who don't come from gangland. Consider the Roselli case. The body is found in the customary barrel, with the customary weights, in the customary water. It bears the customary bullet holes. Roselli's publicized standing in gangland seems to leave an open-and-shut case, which the police will quietly shut as soon as possible.

If you and I know this, reader, does it not follow that it is also known by, let us say, some hot-tempered waiter whom Roselli has been consistently untipping for years?

If that waiter wanted to take his revenge and get away with it, is it not logical that he would do it "gangland-style," so the police could forget it, rather than by scalding Roselli to death in public with a tureen of lobster bisque?

This is not to suggest that the police ought to be giving Roselli's waiters the third degree, but merely to point out that gangland can have no monopoly on "gangland-style killing." Anybody with a barrel, some concrete and a capacious expanse of water can engage in it, just as readily as your

corner greasy spoon can engage in "home-style cooking."

The one special requirement is a victim who is a bona fide citizen of gangland. Obviously, a philandering husband cannot do in a loyal wife of 40 years "gangland-style" and expect the police not to lift an eyebrow. Unless the subject is the real gangland thing, it won't work.

The corollary of this fact is that gangland people are peculiarly vulnerable to "gangland-style" murder by devious non-ganglanders, who have no right to get away with it.

This must be infuriating to them. Imagine that you are an eminent statesman of gangland, and the vexation becomes manifest. You are entirely prepared to be sent off "gangland-style" by your colleagues. Those are the rules of the land.

Moreover, if they complete the job, you wouldn't dream of telling the police who did it, even if you could. That would violate the rules of the sportsmanship governing gangland. In gangland, good sports don't tell.

But to have some alien from the outer world—some straight-Jake cousin who wants his share of your will

OBSERVER

prematurely, some barber who hates your sideburns—to have somebody like this do the job on you and get away with it because it's done "gangland-style"—Ah, my friend, that must seem a cruel injustice.

Such a bad egg as that you would surely betray to the cops. How infuriating it would be if they looked at the barrel, the concrete, the water, the bullet holes and closed the case with a quietly murmured, "Just another gangland-style killing."

You will have been the victim, not only of murder, but also of discrimination, for it is only your membership in gangland that prevents the police from extending themselves to bring your persecutor to justice.

I do not know how policemen feel about nonmembers of gangland killing gangland members "gangland-style," but my hunch is that they take a sterner view of it than they do of gangland men bumping off each other. The average cop probably thinks it is not the kind of thing decent people ought to be doing.

I know very well that gangland folks don't approve of it, and to make sure that there is no misunderstanding, I want to assure them that I haven't the heart to swat a fly, myself, and, what's more, I've never been any good with concrete.

8/24/70
N. York
Times

Only a Ho-Hum Murder

By Russell Baker

The gangsters Sam Giancana and John Roselli who were associated with the C.I.A. in a scheme to dispatch Fidel Castro have now both been murdered after discussing their C.I.A. enterprise with the United States Senate, and the police have pronounced the incidents "gangland-style killings."

The phrase "gangland-style killing" has the cozy resonance of "home-style cooking," perhaps because both suggest the intimacy of hearth and fire with nobody but us family gathered round and nobody else welcome, Jack. These family affairs are, of course, meddled into by the constabulary, but rarely with much enthusiasm.

This may be because police success at nabbing perpetrators of "gangland-style killings" has never been such as to get them into the world series of detection, with the result that incessant failure may have dulled their appetite for the hunt.

Or, it may be because policemen believe the subjects of "gangland-style killings" aren't worth working overtime for. I don't know, and I certainly don't mean to impute either languor, timidity or indifference to America's homicide squads. I simply point out that once a murder has been called "gangland-style," apprehension of the perpetrator almost invariably fails to occur.

This raises the question whether "gangland-style" murders might possibly be catching among people who don't come from gangland. Consider the Roselli case. The body is found in the customary barrel, with the customary weights, in the customary water. It bears the customary bullet holes. Roselli's publicized standing in gangland seems to leave an open-and-shut case, which the police will quietly shut as soon as possible.

If you and I know this, reader, does it not follow that it is also known by, let us say, some hot-tempered waiter whom Roselli has been consistently undertipping for years?

If that waiter wanted to take his revenge and get away with it, is it not logical that he would do it "gangland-style," so the police could forget it, rather than by scalding Roselli to death in public with a tureen of lobster bisque?

This is not to suggest that the police ought to be giving Roselli's waiters the third degree, but merely to point out that gangland can have no monopoly on "gangland-style killing." Anybody with a barrel, some concrete and a capacious expanse of water can engage in it, just as readily as your

corner greasy spoon can engage in "home-style cooking."

The one special requirement is a victim who is a bona fide citizen of gangland. Obviously, a philandering husband cannot do in a loyal wife of 40 years "gangland-style" and expect the police not to lift an eyebrow. Unless the subject is the real gangland thing, it won't work.

The corollary of this fact is that gangland people are peculiarly vulnerable to "gangland-style" murder by devious non-ganglanders, who have no right to get away with it.

This must be infuriating to them. Imagine that you are an eminent statesman of gangland, and the vexation becomes manifest. You are entirely prepared to be sent off "gangland-style" by your colleagues. Those are the rules of the land.

Moreover, if they complete the job, you wouldn't dream of telling the police who did it, even if you could. That would violate the rules of the sportsmanship governing gangland. In gangland, good sports don't tell.

But to have some alien from the outer world—some straight-Jake cousin who wants his share of your will

OBSERVER

prematurely, some barber who hates your sideburns—to have somebody like this do the job on you and get away with it because it's done "gangland-style"—Ah, my friend, that must seem a cruel injustice.

Such a bad egg as that you would surely betray to the cops. How infuriating it would be if they looked at the barrel, the concrete, the water, the bullet holes and closed the case with a quietly murmured, "Just another gangland-style killing."

You will have been the victim, not only of murder, but also of discrimination, for it is only your membership in gangland that prevents the police from extending themselves to bring your persecutor to justice.

I do not know how policemen feel about nonmembers of gangland killing gangland members "gangland-style," but my hunch is that they take a sterner view of it than they do of gangland men bumping off each other. The average cop probably thinks it is not the kind of thing decent people ought to be doing.

I know very well that gangland folks don't approve of it, and to make sure that there is no misunderstanding, I want to assure them that I haven't the heart to swat a fly, myself, and, what's more, I've never been any good with concrete.

8/24/70

N. York
Times

Terrorist Activities Charged to Cubans By Police in Miami

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22 (UPI)—Militant pro-Castro and anti-Castro groups in the Miami area are engaged in terrorist activities both in and outside the United States, according to testimony given before a Senate subcommittee and released today.

The testimony came last May before a Judiciary subcommittee on internal security headed by Senator James O. Eastland, Democrat of Mississippi. It said that as many as 50 Cuban groups of various shadings had been operating in Miami at any one time, many of them engaged in violent plots involving local actions and activities in Mexico, Central and South America and Cuba itself.

Lieut. Thomas Lyons, who has been with the Dade County Public Safety Department for more than nine years, and Raul J. Diaz, of the department's organized crime, terrorist and security unit, told of efforts to track down terrorist elements in the greater Miami area.

Lieutenant Lyons said most Cubans in the area were hard-working and industrious; but some individuals "use Dade County as a base for international terrorism against allied governments of Cuba, Cuban shipping, Communists, purported Communists and individuals who take a stand against their terroristic-type tactics."

During the last two years, Lieutenant Lyons said, there have been four homicides "with strong indicators on each that the motivations were political in nature and terroristic, by design."

Mr. Diaz said that some Castro groups had infiltrated exile organizations and that there were plans to assassinate Latin-American diplomats and foreign ministers.

Lieutenant Lyons said his unit received information from a confidential source early this year that there would be an attempt on the life of Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger during his February visit to Costa Rica.

New York Times
8/23/76

The Federal Bureau of Investigation and the Secret Service were notified, he said. A well-known fugitive exile, Orlando Bosch, was jailed after illegally entering Costa Rica. There no incidents during the Kissinger visit.

He did not mention the Central Intelligence Agency's efforts to use Cuban exiles in Florida and American gangsters to kill Prime Minister Fidel Castro.

Two weeks ago, the body of an underworld figure, John Roselli was found stuffed in a chain-weighted, 55-gallon drum floating in a bay near Miami. Mr. Roselli had testified last year before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities that he and a Chicago gangster, Sam Giancana, were hired by the C.I.A. to recruit Cubans to kill Mr. Castro. Mr. Giancana was shot and killed by unknown persons last year just before he was testify before the Washington panel.

JACK ANDERSON

Plot to kill Kissinger blocked

WASHINGTON — A reported plot to assassinate Secretary of State Henry Kissinger in Costa Rica six months ago was blocked by US and Costa Rican authorities four days before it was supposed to be carried out.

We have pieced together the story from secret testimony before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee and from interviews with Cuban exiles and US intelligence sources.

A Cuban terrorist named Orlando Bosch Avila was reported to be gunning for Kissinger. The attempt on the Secretary's life was expected, according to underground reports, during his visit to Costa Rica last February.

Shortly before Kissinger's arrival, Bosch slipped into Costa Rica on a false passport. But the FBI and Secret Service had been alerted. They traced Bosch's movements and notified the Costa Rican authorities. The suspected assassin was arrested and clapped into a tiny jail cell four days before Kissinger got to town.

The plot to kill Kissinger apparently grew out of his overtures to improve relations with Cuba's Fidel Castro back in 1972. This reportedly upset an anti-Castro terrorist band, known as Cuban Action, which Bosch headed.

We reported part of the story two years later after a lengthy investigation in Miami. In columns on Sept. 1 and Nov. 12, 1974, we warned that anti-Castro terrorists planned an "assassination ... against American congressmen and businessmen who supported a ... thaw." We noted that Kissinger had been in touch with Castro.

The first hint that Kissinger, himself, was one of the targets came later from Carlos Rivero Collado, son of the man elected to the presidency of Cuba in 1958. Rivero was active in the anti-Castro underground in Miami's little Havana. But he later re-defected to Cuba where he gave a fascinating interview.

"I have known privately since 1972," he said, "(about) the plan to assassinate the US Secretary of State." He said the plot had taken "certain form" by 1973 and had been "actualized" by 1974.

Then, in a reference to our 1974 columns, he added: "This fact which, I repeat, I've known privately, has been corroborated by the US journalist Jack Anderson."

Rivero named Bosch as one of the 18 anti-Castro leaders who had conspired to kill US and other leaders promoting a Cuban-American detente. Bosch already had been convicted in 1968 of shelling a Polish freighter with a bazooka while it was moored in Miami. He jumped Federal parole and fled to Venezuela in 1974.

Months later, he was reported to be in Curacao, protected by Chilean gunmen. He bragged, according to the reports, of his "money, friends and protection."

Florida's Dade County Public Safety Department, because of the huge Cuban population in Miami, has excellent ties throughout Latin America. In early 1976, the county's terrorist expert, Lt. Thomas Lynch, picked up some electrifying news.

He told the Senate Subcommittee about it in secret testimony. "We received information from confidential sources," he swore, "that there was going to be an attempt on the life of Secretary of State Henry Kissinger ... We passed the information on to the FBI, and they had also received the information, and we notified the Secret Service, as they have the protective duty for the Secretary of State."

The plot was linked to Kissinger's two-day stay in Costa Rica, and Bosch was picked up and questioned. He was held on a false passport charge until Kissinger was safely out of the country.

Bosch later insisted: "My only crime was entering the country with a false passport." Certainly, it was never proved in court that he hoped to knock off Kissinger. He is now at large somewhere in Latin America.

Slain Mobster Claimed Cuban Link to JFK Death

8/22/76
Washington
1 of 3

By Ronald Kessler and Laurence Stern
Washington Post Staff Writers

Long before his recent murder, John Rosselli, the CIA's underworld recruit in attempts to kill Fidel Castro, had been privately claiming that agents of the Cuban premier, in retaliation, were involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Rosselli's belief in a Cuban connection to the Kennedy assassination was expressed through his attorney, Edward P. Morgan, to the FBI as long ago as March, 1967, and also in private conversations with a longtime associate of Rosselli who participated in meetings between Rosselli and the CIA.

An FBI "blind memorandum" on an interview with Morgan dated March 21, 1967, was included, without

identification of the interviewee, in last June's Senate Intelligence Committee's report on the role of the intelligence community in the Kennedy assassination investigation.

Morgan told the FBI that Rosselli and another Morgan client had informed him that Castro became aware of CIA assassination conspiracies against him and "thereafter employed teams of individuals who were dispatched to the United States for the purpose of assassinating Mr. Kennedy."

Because neither Morgan nor Rosselli was identified in the Senate report, the significance of that portion of the 106-page document was discounted at the time it was published in June, before Rosselli's disappearance.

See ROSSELLI, A8, Col. 1

ROSSELLI, From A1

and the subsequent discovery of his body in an oil drum in Florida waters. The Washington Post, however, has confirmed that Morgan and Rosselli were the sources of the testimony that suggested a Cuban role in the Kennedy murder.

Morgan's account, according to a summary of the FBI interview, was that Rosselli had reached his conclusion about a Cuban connection to the Kennedy assassination from "feedback" furnished by sources close to Castro who were involved in the CIA plots to assassinate the Cuban leader.

"His (Morgan's) clients were aware of the identity of some of the individuals who came to the United States for this purpose and he understood that two such individuals were now in the state of New Jersey," the FBI interview summary stated.

A longtime associate of Rosselli who was interviewed separately by The Washington Post, said there was no question in the slain mobster's mind that President Kennedy was killed on Castro's behalf in reprisal for the CIA schemes against the Cuban leader.

"He was positive; he was sure," said the associate, who knew Rosselli well and was in contact with him before Rosselli disappeared from his Florida home on July 28. The associate, who does not want to be identified publicly, is scheduled to be interviewed this week by Dade County, Fla., homicide detectives. He was a party to Rosselli's contacts in the early 1960s with CIA case officers overseeing the attempts to assassinate Castro.

Despite occasional speculation, the collective conclusion of all official U.S. government investigations into the Kennedy assassination—including the Warren Commission, the FBI and the CIA—has been that there was no evidence that implicated the Castro government or any of its agents

However, the CIA's involvement in the schemes to assassinate Castro was not divulged to the Warren Commission, and knowledge of them was confined until 1967 to a small, elite circle of the U.S. intelligence community. President Johnson apparently first learned about the schemes only after a March 7, 1967, column by the late Drew Pearson, which prompted Johnson to order a CIA investigation of the highly sensitive episode.

Full details of the CIA-underworld collusion in the plots to kill Castro did not surface publicly until the publication last year of the Senate Intelligence Committee's assassination report and the ensuing report last June on the possible role of the intelligence agencies in the Kennedy assassination and investigation.

The body of Rosselli, who lived flamboyantly in a world of mobsters, politicians and playgirls, was found two weeks ago in an inverted oil drum weighted with chains but buoyed by gases from decomposition on the ocean's surface off the coast of Miami. The specific cause of death was determined by an autopsy to be asphyxiation.

Last year, an underworld colleague of Rosselli, Sam (Momo) Giancana, who also had been recruited by the CIA in the effort to kill Castro, was found shot to death in his Chicago home in what police described as a highly professional job by assailants who penetrated the mobster's personal security screen. Giancana was due to testify before the Senate Intelligence Committee shortly after his demise.

Neither murder has been solved.

The possibility that Rosselli's murder might have been related to his Senate testimony on the CIA schemes to kill Castro has brought the FBI into the investigation at the request of Attorney General Edward H. Levi.

generally Santos Trafficante of Tampa, Fla., whose one-time Havana gambling enterprises fell hostage in 1959 to the Cuban revolution—in plots against Castro had been a closely held secret within the top echelons of the CIA and FBI until recently.

The tangled chronology of suppression and eventual disclosure, although detailed in the June report, has received little public attention. Rosselli's murder adds significance to those events.

Here is the sequence, pieced together from the testimony given to Senate intelligence investigators:

Columnist Drew Pearson went to the late Chief Justice of the United States Earl Warren late in January, 1967, and told him that a Washington lawyer had confided to him that one of his clients said the United States "had attempted to assassinate Fidel Castro in the early 1960s and Castro had decided to retaliate."

Warren declined Pearson's suggestion that he see the lawyer, who was Edward Morgan. Warren referred the matter to then Secret Service Director James J. Rowley, who on Feb. 13, 1967, wrote FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, informing him of the allegations.

Hoover sent the Rowley letter to six senior bureau officials on an "eyes-only" basis. There is no record of FBI meetings or discussions of those allegations. At that point the sensitive letter bounced back and forth in the higher reaches of the FBI bureaucracy.

The job of responding to Rowley's letter was assigned to the supervisor of the FBI's General Investigative Division who was given responsibility for the overall assassination investigation in March 1964.

This official's job was complicated by the fact that he had never been informed of what Hoover and his closest circle of confidants in the FBI learned early in 1962—that the CIA was deeply involved in assassination attempts against Castro, and prominent American underworld figures, including Rosselli and Giancana, had been recruited for the attempts.

So on Feb. 15, 1967, the FBI official prepared a draft reply to the Rowley letter for his superiors saying "our investigation uncovered no evidence indicating Fidel Castro officials of the Cuban Government were involved with Lee Harvey Oswald in the assassination of President Kennedy. This bureau is not conducting any investigation regarding this matter." The FBI official added in later testimony that "everyone in the higher echelons read this . . ."

Drew Pearson went ahead and published a column on March 7, 1967, referring to reports that CIA schemes against Castro's life in 1963 "may have resulted in a counterplot by Castro to assassinate President Kennedy."

called FBI assistant director Cartha DeLoach with the message that "the President had instructed that the FBI interview (Morgan) concerning any knowledge he might have regarding the assassination of President Kennedy."

DeLoach told Watson that it appeared Morgan "did not want to be interviewed, and even if he was interviewed he would probably not divulge the identity of his sources . . ." Watson persisted, however.

"Under the circumstances," DeLoach concluded in a memo for the files, "it appears that we have no alternative but to interview (Morgan) and then furnish the results to Watson in blind memorandum form."

The interview was assigned to two agents from the FBI's General Investigative Division, which the Senate committee concluded was "puzzling" because it was the Domestic Intelligence Division which had been assigned responsibility for investigating possible foreign involvement in the assassination.

Neither agent was privy to the knowledge, confined to Hoover and his top aides, of the CIA's assassination plots against Castro. Both agents

testified eight years later that they were "surprised" when Morgan alluded during the interview to U.S. attempts to assassinate Castro.

"These agents stated that they could not evaluate the lawyer's (Morgan's) allegations or question him in detail on them, since they had not been briefed on the CIA assassination efforts," the Senate committee observed.

On March 21, 1967, the FBI's Washington Field Office sent headquarters ten copies of a blind memorandum summarizing the interview with Morgan.

In a Senate Intelligence Committee summary of the FBI interview, Morgan was reported to have acknowledged that his clients were "on the fringe of the underworld" and that they faced "possible prosecution in a crime not related to the assassination . . ."

Morgan said his clients "were called upon by a governmental agency to assist in a project which was said to have the highest governmental approval. The project had as its purpose the assassination of Fidel Castro. Elaborate plans were made, including the infiltration of the Cuban Government and the placing of informants within key posts in Cuba."

Morgan also told the FBI, according to the summary, that Castro had employed "teams of individuals who were dispatched to the United States for the purpose of assassinating President Kennedy."

8/27/76 Washington Post 2 of 3

It was not clear then—nor is it today—why Morgan came forward at that time to bring Rosselli's story to the ears of the nation's highest law enforcement authorities.

It may be relevant that Rosselli had serious legal problems at the time.

In May, 1966, the FBI threatened to deport him for living in the United States under an assumed name unless he cooperated in an investigation of the Mafia (his true name was Filippo Saco). At the time, he reached a CIA contact from the anti-Castro conspiracy days, CIA security director Col. Sheffield Edwards, who informed the FBI that Rosselli wanted to "keep square with the bureau" but was afraid that the mob might kill him for talking.

In 1967, after he was arrested for gambling fraud at the Friars Club in Beverly Hills, Rosselli approached his former CIA case officer, William Harvey, who sought unsuccessfully to intercede in the prosecution.

It was against this background that Morgan went, first to Drew Pearson, and then the FBI, with Rosselli's sensational allegations of CIA plotting against Castro and the Cuban counterespionage directed against President Kennedy.

Last April Rosselli told the Senate Intelligence Committee he had no recollection of either receiving information that Castro retaliated against President Kennedy or of having discussed it with Morgan. This meant either that Rosselli suffered a dramatic

... a pure invention, a serious risk to an established Washington lawyer.

A committee source could explain the discrepancy, and Morgan declined to confirm that Rosselli was the client in question or to discuss either his allegations against the Cuban government or his recent testimony.

The internal FBI memo on the 1967 interview with Morgan was sent to headquarters with a transmittal slip saying: "No further investigation is being conducted by the Washington field office unless it is advised to the contrary by the Bureau."

The Senate intelligence committee, in commenting on this position, said that "had the interviewing agents known of the CIA-underworld plots against Castro, they would have been aware that the lawyer had clients who had been active in the assassination plots."

On March 21, FBI headquarters forwarded the Washington field office memo to the White House, the attorney general and the Secret Service. It did not recommend any further investigation of Morgan's allegations.

On the evening of the following day, President Johnson called CIA Director Richard M. Helms to the White House. The next morning, March 23, Helms ordered the CIA inspector general to prepare a report on the CIA involvement in the assassination plots—Operation Mongoose—of which Helms had full knowledge at the time they were executed.

By May 22, Helms briefed President Johnson on the results. There is, however, no evidence that Helms briefed the President on the November, 1963, plot—one of eight major schemes on Castro's life from 1960 to 1965—to assassinate the Cuban leader through the employment of an agent with the cryptonym AMLASH. His identity was revealed as Rolando Cubela, a 1961 CIA "recruit" with close access to Castro.

CIA operatives turned over assassination equipment to Cubela during a Paris meeting on November 22, 1963—the day President Kennedy was killed in Dallas. There has been subsequent speculation that the mercurial and talkative Cubela was either a double agent or being monitored by Cuban intelligence.

During the later days of his presidency, Mr. Johnson spoke cryptically of a "Caribbean Murder Incorporated" targeted against Fidel Castro. The inspiration for that statement undoubtedly was the CIA inspector general's report he ordered Helms to have prepared.

Within the past year, Rosselli and two of his co-conspirators in the Castro assassination schemes have died, Giancana at the hands of a professional hit man and Harvey as the result of a "massive heart attack" last June.

Mrs. William Harvey, the widow of the deceased CIA official, said she suspected no foul play in her husband's death. She did, however, tell

8/22/76
Washington Post
3 of 3

Rosselli, a CIA superior testified to the Senate committee, "developed a close friendship."

Another CIA official who worked with Rosselli, James P. O'Connell, was asked if he knew whether the agency transmitted information to the mobster on possible Cuban involvement in the Kennedy assassination. He replied that he was out of the country at the time Kennedy was killed, and had no further comment.

Two months before the Kennedy assassination, Lee Harvey Oswald, who was identified by the Warren Commission as Kennedy's murderer, had traveled to Mexico City in an attempt to gain entry to Cuba. According to the Warren Commission, Oswald represented himself as the head of the New Orleans branch of the Fair Play for Cuba organization and a friend of the Cuban Revolution.

Some three months before Kennedy was killed, Castro told Associated Press reporter Daniel Harker that U.S. leaders aiding terrorist plans to eliminate Cuban leaders would themselves not be safe.

A U.S. government committee coordinating policy toward Cuba at the time agreed there is a strong likelihood that Castro would retaliate in some fashion. However, it concluded Castro would not risk a major confrontation with the U.S. by attacking U.S. leaders.

On the same day Kennedy was assassinated, a CIA officer met with a high-ranking Cuban official, who had said he would kill Castro, to tell him the U.S. would provide him with explosives and a poison pen device.

While the Senate Intelligence Committee said it found no evidence sufficient to justify a conclusion that the Kennedy assassination was part of a conspiracy, it also said U.S. agencies did not properly investigate the assassination or tell the Warren Commission about the CIA plots on Castro's life.

"There is no indication that the FBI or the CIA directed the interviewing of Cuban sources or sources within the Cuban exile community," the Senate committee said.

According to a former FBI official in charge of key aspects of the FBI's probe of the Kennedy murder, the FBI never satisfactorily determined what Oswald planned to do in Cuba or what he had done in Russia.

The Washington Post that she received a call after Rosselli's disappearance in late July warning her that Cubans appeared to be attempting to wipe out all those who participated in the anti-Castro plots.

The call, she said, came from an old friend who was acquainted with Rosselli's sister, whose name is Edith Daigle. Mrs. Harvey said that Mrs. Daigle told the mutual acquaintance that the Rosselli family had received a telephone threat from unidentified Cubans prior to Rosselli's disappearance. She also said that Rosselli had gone to meet the Cubans in an effort to protect his family.

Mrs. Daigle could not be reached by The Washington Post. But another sister of Rosselli said she had heard of no such threats or warnings.

Harvey, who died at age 60 and whose exploits as a clandestine operator are both legendary and controversial within the agency, testified to the Senate Intelligence Committee. He had become Rosselli's case officer in Operation Mongoose and supplied the mobster with poison pills, explosives, detonators, rifles, handguns, radios and boat radar for transmission to anti-Castro Cuban agents. Harvey and

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	_____
Belmont	_____
Mohr	_____
DeLoach	_____
Casper	_____
Callahan	_____
Conrad	_____
Evans	_____
Gale	_____
Rosen	_____
Sullivan	_____
Tavel	_____
Trotter	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Holmes	_____
Gandy	_____

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: 12-10-64

FROM : A. Rosen

1-Mr. Sullivan
(O.H. Bartlett)

SUBJECT: PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ON THE ASSASSINATION OF
PRESIDENT KENNEDY

1-Mr. DeLoach
1-Mr. Belmont
1-Mr. Rosen
1-Mr. Malley
1-Mr. Shroder
1-Mr. Rogge

Handwritten notes:
BARTLETT
L. A. ...

PURPOSE:

To advise you that an Agent of the Secret Service, when testifying before the President's Commission, denied making certain statements to FBI Agents which were subsequently reported to the Commission.

DETAILS:

In Volume II of the hearings before the President's Commission commencing on page 61 there appears the testimony of Roy H. Kellerman, Assistant Special Agent, White House Detail, U. S. Secret Service on 3-9-64. *In Charge

Under questioning by a Commission member, Kellerman was asked about certain statements reportedly made by him on 11-22-63, to SA's Francis X. O'Neill, Jr. and James W. Sibert, of our Baltimore Office, which appear in the 12-10-63 Dallas report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling (page 3, paragraph 4). SA's O'Neill and Sibert were under orders to be observers during the autopsy of President Kennedy at the National Naval Medical Center, Bethesda, Maryland, which commenced on the evening of 11-22-63, to be of assistance to the Secret Service, and to look after the Bureau's interests.

Our Agents, in conversation with Kellerman, sometime during the evening of 11-22-63, learned of certain information, portions of which were reported as follows:

"He advised he heard a shot and immediately turned around, looking past Governor Connally, who was seated directly in back of him, to the President. He observed the President slumped forward and heard him say, 'Get me to a hospital.' Mr. Kellerman then heard Mrs. Kennedy say, 'Oh, no!', as the President leaned towards her. He immediately advised the driver to take the President to the nearest hospital."

REL

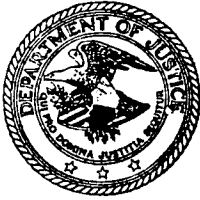
REC-40 1976

FBI

RDR:tmt
(8)

RECEIVED

CONTINUED - OVER



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

FEB 26 1976

Honorable Frank Church, Chairman
United States Senate Select Committee
on Intelligence Activities
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Church:

Transmitted herewith is a memorandum with SECRET enclosures prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in response to the request in Items 17 and 18 of a letter dated January 14, 1976, from Mr. Paul Wallach of your Committee staff.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL E. SHAHEEN, JR.

Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination

Orig + atts → Admin
ly → Wallach
ly → Blue
Tissue → Chron

1976 FEB 27 AM 11:41
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



SECRET

ROUTING

1	4
2	3
3	3

TO : DIRECTOR

FROM : MEXICO CITY

ACTION: WH 8 (WH NOTIFIED AND COPY SLOTTED AT: 1535 25 NOV CJ)

INFO: DDP, CI, CI/CPS, FI, SR 7, SAS 8, VR

MICROFILMED
 FEB 3 1964
 GPO. MICRO. SER.

23 NOV 53 IN 67682

SECRET 251954Z

IMMEDIATE DIR CITE MEXI 7050

REDCAP

000 092

REF MEXI 6668 (IN 60046)*

ACCORDING LIFIRE DIP COURIERS REF LEFT MEXI FOR CUBA 12 NOV VIA CUBANA 465, RETURNED MEXI 18 NOV VIA CUBANA. ACCORDING LIENVOY, THEY PROBABLY LEFT FOR NEW YORK ON 23 NOV VIA AERONAVES FLT 451. ANANYEV (PHONETIC) OF SOV CONSULATE NEW YORK PHONED SOVEMB 23 NOV ASKING FOR INFO ON WHICH FLIGHT COURIERS TAKING. COMMENT: THIS ONLY INFREQUENTLY OCCURS. ASST CONSUL KOSTIKOV HANDLED THE CALL FROM NEW YORK.

SECRET

C/S COMMENT: * ALEKSEY PAPKOV AND VALENTIN PONOMAREV, SOV DIP COURIERS ARRIVED MEXI 10 NOV.

D-201-291579 (ce file)

ROUTING	INITIAL
RID/AN	<i>MJ</i>
RID/MIS	<i>MW</i>
RID/PS	<i>197</i>
RID/PI	
	<i>201-273333</i>

GROSS FILE COPY FOR
 201- 289248
 DO NOT DESTROY

SECRET

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED

GROUP 1
 Excluded from automatic
 downgrading and
 declassification

Copy No.

2.10
12-62

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

ORIG: IDEN 4
UNIT: WH/3/Mexico
EXT: 5040
DATE: 26 Nov 63

INDEX
 NO INDEX
 FILE IN CS FILE NO. 200-8-5

~~SECRET~~

ROUTING		
1		4
2		5
3		6

TO: FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
FROM: ~~SECRET~~ CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
CONF: WH 8
INFO: DDP, CI, CI/OPS, SR 7, SAS 8, VR

29 Nov 63 15 23z

SIG GEN SERIES
ROUTINE

TO: FBI INFO CITE DIR 85678

SECRET/NO FOREIGN DISSEM

SUBJECT: TRAVEL OF SOVIET DIPLOMATIC COURIERS

1. REFERENCE IS MADE TO YOUR TELETYPE OF 8 NOVEMBER 1963 CONCERNING THE TRAVEL TO MEXICO OF SOVIET DIPLOMATIC COURIERS VALENTI GERMANOVICH PONOMAREV AND ALEKSEY NIKOLAYEVICH POPKOV.

2. ACCORDING TO OUR REPRESENTATIVE IN MEXICO CITY, PONOMAREV AND POPKOV LEFT MEXICO CITY FOR CUBA ON 12 NOVEMBER VIA CUBANA 465 AND RETURNED TO MEXICO CITY ON 18 NOVEMBER VIA CUBANA.

3. A USUALLY RELIABLE AND SENSITIVE SOURCE REPORTED THAT THEY PROBABLY LEFT MEXICO CITY FOR NEW YORK ON 23 NOVEMBER VIA AERONAVES FLT 451. THE SAME SOURCE REPORTED THAT ONE "ANANYEV" (PHONETIC) OF THE SOVIET CONSULATE IN NEW YORK CONTACTED THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY ON 23 NOVEMBER AND REQUESTED INFORMATION ON WHICH FLIGHT THE COURIERS WERE TAKING. ASSISTANT CONSUL VALERIY VLADIMIROVICH KOSTIKO PROVIDED THE INFORMATION ON BEHALF OF THE SOVIET EMBASSY IN MEXICO CITY.

RECEIVED FROM

JAN 23 1976

CIA
RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS
~~SECRET~~

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION BY OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE IS PROHIBITED.

Copy No.

OP'S :
UNIT :
EXT :
DATE :

INDEX
 NO INDEX
 FILE IN CS FILE NO.

S E C R E T

ROUTING			
1		4	
2		5	
3		6	

TO :
FROM: DIRECTOR

PAGE 2

CONF:
INFO :

See Sanitized File _____
Number _____
For sterile copy of this document.

DEFERRED
ROUTINE

TO _____ INFO _____ CITE DIR **05076**

4. "ANANYEV" IS PROBABLY IDENTIFIABLE WITH GEORGIY ANANYEVICH ANANYEV OF THE SOVIET MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS.

END OF MESSAGE

BASED ON: MEXI 7060 (IN 67682)

SR/CI/K

IDEN 58

C/WH/3

IDEN 4

REF IDEN 13 ROM

CI/LIA IN 23 1976

RELEASING OFFICER

COORDINATING OFFICERS

S E C R E T

GROUP 1
Excluded from automatic
downgrading and
declassification

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

REPRODUCTION OTHER THAN THE ISSUING OFFICE PROHIBITED.

Copy No.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Cuba

SECRET - EYES ONLY

January 9, 1964

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Sabotage against Castro

Three small-scale sabotage operations have been approved by the Special Group, but this recommendation is based on a routine continuation of broad policy guidance which I think you may wish to review. The three operations involved are:

- (1) a commando sabotage operation against a coastal warehouse and pier;
- (2) a sabotage attack against naval or patrol vessels in a harbor; and
- (3) a sabotage operation against a fuel barge proceeding in coastal waters.

All of these operations would have been approved three months ago, and indeed one of them is a rescheduling of an operation aborted because of high seas. While it is always hard to predict the noise level in these matters, these operations seem comparable to the small attack on a Cuban naval patrol which occurred in late December which Castro promptly blamed on you (in fact it was an operation approved before November 22 and not cancelled thereafter because it seemed to fall within the guidance you expressed in your first review of the Cuban problem).

The policy question now is this: If we continue these even small sabotage operations, Castro will certainly know it. Equally, if we call them off, he will know it, and so will the Russians. We thus have an opportunity to choose.

I doubt if this choice should be made on momentum alone.

I therefore recommend a Cabinet-level review of the whole principle of covert sabotage against Cuba. I know that Rusk has never liked it and that McNamara thinks it does very little good. McCone and the CIA are for it, and so are most of the middle-level officers dealing with the Castro problem. I myself consider the matter extremely evenly balanced,

SECRET - EYES ONLY

Copy

SECRET - EYES ONLY

-2-

Jan. 9, 1964

but before hearing full argument, my guess is that in your position I would stop sabotage attacks on the ground that they are illegal, ineffective, and damaging to our broader policy. I might then wish to make a little capital from this decision with the Soviet Union.

McG. B.

SECRET - EYES ONLY

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

SECRETMEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Hart (Colorado) and Senator Schweiker

FROM: Jim Johnston
Dan Dwyer
Ed Greissing

DATE: January 27, 1976

SUBJ: Connection Between Amlash Operation and Investigation of JFK Assassination

Background

The staff's memorandum of January 5, 1976, postulated that the Amlash operation might have had some effect on CIA's response to the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination. On January 9, 1976, the staff asked for access to the Amlash file at CIA; and after a delay which was not explained, the staff was permitted to review the file on January 23 and 26.

Summary of Amlash File

Amlash initially contacted by CIA in 1961 met occasionally with case officers through August 1962, at which time he was given instruction in secret writing and explosives. Interest in Amlash continued after the August meetings, but there was no further direct contact by CIA agents until mid-1963. Why there was a year lapse in contact with Amlash cannot be determined; the Cuban missile crisis in October 1962 undoubtedly made CIA cautious in dealing with Amlash.

In any event, DIR 48198* to Rome of 19 June 1963 states that Amwhip, a Cuban exile who assisted CIA, had sent a letter as part of an "activation effort to reluctant dragon." Presumably, Amlash was "reluctant dragon" and was, by this letter, asked to recontact CIA.

In late August, Amlash traveled with a large contingent of Cuban officials and athletes to Porto Alegre, Brazil. He cabled Amwhip about his arrival on August 29. This cable apparently was the signal that he was prepared to meet Amwhip in Porto Alegre.

Amwhip and two CIA case officers met with Amlash in Porto Alegre between September 5 and 8. The two case officers have testified to the Committee about their understanding of events at this series of meetings which they viewed essentially as a get acquainted session. CIA messages tell a different story. Porto Alegre 0704 to DIR of 7 September stated that Amlash told Amwhip he felt there were only two ways of getting rid of Castro. The first was an invasion by U.S. forces which Amlash knew was out of the question and the second was an "inside job." Amlash indicated he was awaiting a U.S. plan of action. He referred to the explosives demonstration CIA gave him a year earlier as "too cumbersome" for his purposes.

SECRET

At the conclusion of the meetings with Amlash, Headquarters cabled on 9 September that, based on what little feel Headquarters had, Amlash appeared hopeless as an intelligence performer and should be approached as a chief conspirator allowed to recruit his own cohorts. He should be urged to recruit a few trusted friends to assist him, initially in "FI and Ops reporting" and then progress to sabotage and more serious matters on an orderly basis. (DIR 67110 to Porto Alegre, JMWAVE and Rio.)

On 11 September, Porto Alegre 0708 to DIR summarized the intelligence information Amlash had given on Soviet units in Cuba, saying all IRBM and bombers had been removed. By this time Amlash had left Brazil apparently heading for a vacation in Europe.

A document in the file dated 16 September and marked OFPA 72775 appears to be a transcript of a conversation obtained by covert means. There is no indication as to where the conversation takes place, but it probably is in the Cuban Embassy in Paris.

"Mary: I don't want to imagine things but this thing of Amlash.

Moreno: It is either a tremendous secret or a top secret matter (unreadable) then the word "treason" or "reason").

Betty: I believe it is a top secret matter."

By letters of September 14 and September 16, Amlash stayed in contact with Amwhip. Paris station apparently was picking up responsibility for Amlash at this time, since Paris 0706 to DIR dated 19 September asks for some background material on Amlash.

On 19 September, JMWAVE 4580 to DIR warns that Amlash is part of an anti-communist group in Cuba and details the membership of his group as well as a communist group. The message also notes that Fidel is allegedly aware of the two groups and acts as moderator between them in order to maintain cohesion in the Government of Cuba.

Nevertheless, Amwhip is asked to continue to work with Amlash and is assigned to accompany him around Europe. According to Paris 0934 to DIR dated 7 October, Amlash met with case officer O* on 5 October. Case officer O sat and listened permitting Amlash to get everything off his chest. Amlash seemed to be complaining about the low level espionage matters that had been discussed at the September meeting in Brazil, implying he had a more valuable role. Case officer O "provided necessary assurances his feelings not in fact true and that his case receiving consideration highest levels. (emphasis added)""
"With this problem which had undoubtedly been bothering Amlash con-

* The files do not accurately identify these case officers. [redacted] and [redacted], however, were the principal case officers.

SECRET

siderably, off his chest, a much more relaxed Amlash departed restating his desire return Cuba to undertake 'the big job.'"

On October 15, London 5224 to DIR states case officer O met with Amlash and Amwhip on 13 October. Although the case officer had been forewarned by Amwhip, he was not successful in discouraging Amlash's request for a high level meeting. "Amlash convinced that if such meet does not take place at this time it will be almost impossible come out again and we will be in same situation as last year with no definite decision. Also finds it difficult to believe why RFK who receives many Cubans would refuse to see a major" such as Amlash. The message notes the fact remains that Amlash does "have excellent entree to highest target level which believe we cannot afford overlook."

This message seemingly moved Headquarters to re-evaluate Amlash's role. DIR 75683 to London on 15 October directed case officer O to return headquarters soonest for discussions of all phases of the case.

The next meeting apparently took place on October 29. One case officer met Amlash holding himself out as the personal representative of RFK. He informed Amlash, according to a 13 November MFR, that the U.S. was prepared to render all necessary assistance to any anti-communist Cuban group which succeeded in neutralizing the present Cuban leadership and which assumed significant control to invite the U.S. to render assistance. He emphasized that U.S. support could come only after a successful coup. Amlash responded by saying that without Fidel, the military would break up into 4 or 5 groups and the regime would disintegrate. He also said he was satisfied with the policy discussion but desired to know what technical support he could get.

Since Amwhip was closer to Amlash than the case officers, he was asked about Amlash's reaction to the meeting. His reactions are summarized in Attachment A to Amwhip's Memo of Meeting dated 14 November. Amwhip said Amlash was still not pleased with support from U.S. government. While Amlash was satisfied on policy grounds, he was not at all happy with the fact that he still was not given the technical assistance for the operation plan as he saw it. Amlash could not understand why he was denied certain small pieces of equipment which promised a final solution to the problem, while, on the other hand, the U.S. gave much equipment and money to exile groups for their ineffective excursions against Cuban coastal targets. Amlash had accepted the fact he had to work with the CIA, but CIA might lose him if it continued to procrastinate. Amlash talked about going to the French terrorist organization, the OAS, but realized that was not feasible. The memorandum ends with what apparently is the author's conclusion: "It is hoped that he does realize that Havana must first be taken . . . or failing that, a truly sizeable piece of land (say, almost an entire province) which could be true rallying point."

SECRET

SECRET

In a Memo for Record dated 19 November, one case officer summarized the actions to be taken at the next meeting with Amlash. Amlash was to be told the U.S. was prepared to give full support to Amlash's coup. He would be shown President Kennedy's speech in Miami of November 18 and told this reaffirmed support for Amlash's proposal. Headquarters had approved giving Amlash scopes and rifles and other equipment. The memo ended by stating that "C/SAS* requested written reports on Amlash operation be kept to a minimum."

Pari 1564 to DIR of 20 November indicated Amlash had been called on the night of November 20 and had agreed to postpone his return to Cuba in order to see case officer O "if it something interesting." The CIA officer said he could not assure it was interesting but that it was to be a meeting which Amlash had requested. (Obviously, CIA wanted to give Amlash the "technical support" he felt he had not been promised in the 29 October meeting.)

Case officer O flew from the U.S. so as to arrive in Paris on the morning of November 22 for this meeting.

Pari 1607 to DIR received at Langley at 6:25 a.m. on 23 November is the only message in Amlash's file reflecting the fact the meeting had taken place. It indicated that Amlash was anxious to return to Cuba and that case officer O was to arrive in Washington at 1810 that day.

The file contains no outgoing cable to Paris on November 23 or any other time telling Paris to break contact with Amlash.**

On 25 November, a contact report was prepared. There is reason to question the authenticity of this document which is three pages and reports the 22 November meeting with Amlash. The first two pages have dark type as though prepared on a typewriter with a new ribbon. The type on the third page is much lighter as though prepared on a typewriter with an old ribbon. It made no mention of the passing of a poison pen to Amlash.

On November 27, Pari 1669 to DIR reports information obtained in October possibly by clandestinely listening devices. A source complained bitterly about official (Cuban) visitors to Paris and how they denigrate the revolution. The source said she wished she had a concealed tape recorder to record these conversations. She named Amlash as one of these visitors.

* Desmond Fitzgerald

** In its 1967 report, the IG stated such a message had been sent but could not be found.

SECRET

SECRET

On 3 December, Headquarters furnished JMWAWE some details on the Amlash meeting including the fact that he had been promised "full U.S. support if he is successful in a real coup against the Castro regime." He was also promised arms which will have to be furnished through JMWAWE's operations.

A series of confusing cables passed between Headquarters and JMWAWE on December 6, 7, and 8. Apparently, Headquarters first gave JMWAWE authority to drop a cache of arms in Cuba. Then Headquarters called off the operation. In DIR 87615 of 7 December, it is noted "major top level Cuban/Caribbean policy review scheduled early next week which should provide basis for decision."

JMWAWE complained about the change in orders in a cable of 8 December. JMWAWE 8702 pointed out that one Headquarter's message indicated December infiltration operations were approved by higher authority but a second message indicated a scheduled operation should be delayed and not run in December.

Headquarters responded in DIR 87880. Headquarters procedure was to present infiltration operation plans to "higher authority" even though there is a reasonable chance operation may be postponed or delayed as was case with the scheduled operation. "This procedure will secure approval for the operation with only telephonic reconfirmation needed when previously relaxed operation finally mounted." Headquarters recommended delay until January after considering and equating objectives against risk factors for Amlash and others. "Believe by January, CIA should be in position better evaluate status of internal assets."

By Pari 1914 of 13 December, Paris reported that Amlash left Paris for Prague on November 27 but did not seek recontact with case officer. DIR 90966 to JMWAWE of 23 December reported that Havana radio on 2 December stated Amlash arrived Cuba on 1 December.

The last document in Amlash's file for the period ending December 1963, is a long report on Amlash, but it does not contain information relevant to the October-November activities. Nevertheless, in red pen on the cover page appears: "Dec 1963 Not to leave this office on Nestor's (Sanchez) orders." followed by initials that appear to be "GM."

One later document in the Amlash file contains more information about the November 22, 1963 meeting. That document, a rough draft of a biographical information sheet on Amlash (no final draft was found) appears to have been prepared in 1966 at the time of Amlash's arrest for a later plot against Castro. It states: "22 Nov. 63 Mr. Fitzgerald and Mr. Sanchez assured subject that this Agency would give him everything he needed (telescopic sight, silencer, all the money he wanted). The situation changed when Mr. Sanchez and Mr. Fitzgerald left the meeting to discover that President Kennedy had been assassinated. Because of this fact, plans with subject changed and it was decided that this

SECRET

SECRET

Agency could have no part in the assassination of a government leader (including Castro) and it would not aid subject in his attempt. This included the following. "We would not furnish the silencer, nor scope nor any money for direct assassination; furthermore, we would not lift a finger to help subject escape from Cuba should he assassinate Castro."

The same document states this message was communicated to Amlash in November 1964 by Mr. Sanchez.

Despite this decision, the CIA in fact continued to assist Amlash through a cut-out until Amlash's arrest in 1966.

Later documents on Amlash are also relevant to the September-November 1963 Amlash operation. Several such documents report information received to the effect that Fidel Castro had long been aware of Amlash's plots against him. For example, Amlash's one time Cuban mistress was believed to be working for Cuban intelligence and her brother was known to be with Cuban intelligence. Pari 8242 to DIR in December 1964 warns that Amlash's objective may be known to too many Cubans. And, one CIA informant reported in 1966 on one known double agent of Cuban intelligence working for CIA and said the CIA's Cuban operations had been penetrated at a high level by Cuban intelligence. He identified this latter individual only as one of the Cuban

exiles who was knowledgeable of a number of the most important operations. Nevertheless, Amlash's file contains nothing to indicate any detailed analysis of these possible penetrations of the CIA's Amlash operation, although a cryptic handwritten note on at least one report rejects the suggestion that Amlash was himself reporting to Castro.

One other document bears on the testimony Amlash's case officers gave before the Select Committee to the effect that Amlash was given a poison pen for self-protection. That document reports that Amlash, and other Cuban officials in Paris in 1963, were carrying pistols for self-protection throughout their travel in Europe.

Finally, although the staff has not reviewed all possible CIA files to determine what other operations Castro might have been referring to in his September 7 statement, the Amlash file indicates that some coastal landings of supplies in August were the only other CIA operations conducted against Cuba in this time period.

SECRET

SECRET

Scenario for B-9

This doctrine is based on the proposition that the decision has been reached that the U.S. cannot live with a Castro/communist regime in Cuba which continues its present course of subversion and aggression in Latin America and that we are determined to take appropriate action to put an end to these acts.

1. In the Venezuelan arms cache case now before the OAS hold out for a "blank check" resolution. Settle for a 13 vote majority regardless of Mexican, Brazilian, or Chilean support.

2. If, despite 1. above, OAS waters down resolution, vote against the watered-down version.

3. If "blank check" resolution passed, proceed to 5. below.

4. If watered-down resolution passed over our protest, announce publicly that OAS no longer represents an adequate hemispheric safeguard and therefore that the United States must unilaterally declare (see 5. below).

5. Declare publicly that further aggression and subversion by Castro in Latin America would be intolerable to the United States and, in the event of a new act on the part of Castro of the nature and magnitude of the Venezuelan

Copy

arms cache, the U.S. will take such measures against the Castro/communist regime in Cuba as it deems appropriate in the circumstances.

6. Explain carefully through diplomatic channels to the Soviet Union that the United States finds the present behavior of the Castro/communist regime in Cuba intolerable, that Cuba's activities in Venezuela prove this to be so and that further acts of violence of comparable danger or potential danger on the part of Cuba will cause the U.S. to feel no longer bound by any inhibitions against invasion or other appropriate action. Urge the Soviet Union, in order to reduce tensions in the Caribbean and permit the U.S. to live peacefully with the Castro/communist regime in Cuba, to assure that Cuba is restrained from repeating its dangerous practices. Make it plain to the Soviet Union that further behavior of this sort by Castro will compel the U.S. to adopt drastic measures. Point out to the Soviet Union the physical vulnerability of Cuba as well as the effect a failure to resolve the Cuban problem will have on the traditional policy which the U.S. has pursued of not exerting pressures upon the Soviets' European satellites. Make it plain that the U.S. desires peace in the Caribbean and expects the Soviet Union to achieve good behavior on the part of Castro.

Copy

SECRET

7. Decide upon the type of action on the part of Castro which would trigger action on the part of the U.S. A rule of thumb could be: such action as would represent serious, realized or potential, danger to the stability of a Latin American state. By this criterion 20 Castro-trained men and four tons of arms introduced into northeast Brazil might not constitute a trigger, whereas the same effort by Castro in a Central American country might. The judgment can be unilateral and subjective on the part of the U.S.

8. Formulate a program for a post-Castro Cuba giving full weight to the real changes which have taken place there during the past five years and full recognition to the need for channeling Castro's unfinished revolution into constructive lines.

The above scenario should not be commenced unless it is recognized that, although these actions are primarily designed to deter Castro from his present course, he may very well persevere in his policy. Under such circumstances the U.S., having publicly embarked on the doctrine, cannot then withdraw from the consequences.

SECRET

Copy

Advantages

- a. Probably feasible within OAS.
- b. Surveillance completely legal and low noise level.

Disadvantages

- a. Does not attack principal problem of Castro's subversion in Latin America.
- b. Castro may return to policy of non-shipment of arms.
- c. Probably will not result in apprehending arms carriers.
- d. Expensive.

6. In addition to actions in 3., 4. and 5. above, engage in soft sabotage operations by supporting "autonomous" exile groups and continue to encourage internal acts of sabotage by means of radio, press and leaflet campaigns.

Advantages

- a. Some economic advantages and limited encouragement to anti-Castro sentiment.
- b. Deniability by U.S. as U.S. soil and personnel not used.

Disadvantages

- a. Results commensurate with limited skills of exile groups.
- b. Though fact of U.S. support carefully guarded, Castro will blame U.S. anyway.
- c. Some noise level.

7. In addition to actions in 3., 4., 5. and 6. above, engage in soft sabotage operations employing CIA-controlled Cuban groups against selected targets and at spaced intervals.

Advantages

- a. More professional operations that are targetted and controlled.

Disadvantages

- a. Constant danger of proof of U.S. involvement.

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

b. Improvement of morale among internal anti-Castro elements. Better domestic political position as result of increased noise level.

b. Continued exacerbation of Castro without chance of delivering a mortal blow.

8. In addition to actions in 3., 4., 5., 6. and 7. above, relax the present policy banning independent Cuban exile maritime raids and air strikes against Cuba from U.S. territory.

Advantages

Improvement of exile morale and internal resistance spirit.

Disadvantages

- a. General ineffectiveness against targets.
- b. Obvious employment of U.S. soil.
- c. Air strikes however ineffective begin to arouse Soviet response.

B. Can't Live with Castro

(It is assumed that maximum intelligence collection will be continued.)

1. Engage in CIA-controlled as well as "autonomous" covert sabotage actions against larger economic impact but higher risk targets such as Santiago refinery, Matanzas power plant, etc., employing Cuban personnel only.

Advantages

- a. This essentially minimum plan evolved June 1963, but never permitted to develop, having some chance to overthrow Castro.
- b. Measurable economic impact and strong encouragement to anti-Castro elements.

Disadvantages

- a. High risk of capture and exposure.
- b. High noise level.
- c. Possibility of some Soviet response.

2. Institute an economic denial program based upon the establishment of a "Proclaimed List" under the Trading with the Enemy Act together with all other feasible actions, overt and covert, to deny to Cuba items critical to its economy.

Advantages

- a. Considerable increase in Cuba's difficulty in procuring key imports.
- b. U.S. obviously "doing something about Castro."

Disadvantages

- a. Multiplication of U.S. problems with major allies including possible loss of allies' support of U.S. dollar.
- b. Loss of trade.
- c. Will not assure overthrow of Castro.

3. Engage in sabotage operations as in B.1. above using not only Cuban but other nationalities including U.S. soldier of fortune teams.

Advantages

Improved operations and greater economic damage.

Disadvantages

- a. Technical deniability only and very high noise level.
- b. Will not assure overthrow of Castro.

4. Engage in violent large-scale non-deniable sabotage activities, using U.S. service personnel where necessary, such as mining Cuban harbors, attacking Cuban shipping on the high seas and in the harbors using drone surface craft, sneak air attacks on key installations, etc.

Advantages

Much more effective operations and real economic damage.

Disadvantages

- a. No deniability.
- b. Very high noise level.
- c. If does not result rapidly in fall of Castro, will result in Bay of Pigs type of criticism.

SECRET

7

5. U.S. unilateral close-in quarantine of Cuban shipping, ostensibly for the purpose of preventing export of arms to Latin America with the aim of humiliating and degrading Castro.

Advantages

Proof of U.S. intention to stop Castro.

Disadvantages

- a. Will probably not catch contraband.
- b. If vigorously pursued against all Cuban shipping, may provoke Soviet response.
- c. Very expensive without assuring fall of Castro.

6. Cutoff of all communications (except radio) into and out of Cuba including a clandestine cutting of the Jamaica cable.

Advantages

Will at least for a period disrupt Cuba's diplomatic and economic offensive and hinder subversive efforts.

Disadvantages

- a. Considerable outcry from Europe and Latin America.
- b. Not fatal to Fidel.

7. A Presidential public declaration making clear that the U.S. considers the continued presence of the Castro regime as intolerable, barring any rapprochement with it and encouraging anti-Castro/communist dissident elements within the Cuban armed forces to carry out a coup.

Advantages

Very effective inside Cuba and encouraging to Latin America.

Disadvantages

Must be followed by some form of effective action.

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

8. An official declaration that should Castro engage in certain specified proscribed actions the U.S. will in each instance destroy a major installation inside Cuba (the "Rostow Doctrine").

Advantages

- a. May force Castro to stop his subversive actions.
- b. Whether retaliation by the U.S. is required or not, it will have profound effect on anti-Castro morale.

Disadvantages

- a. May provoke Soviet response either before or after retaliatory action taken.
- b. Difficulty in pinning down clear-cut violations by Castro.
- c. Difficulty in avoiding civilian casualties.

9. Announce publicly and inform the Soviet Union through high level diplomatic channels that further subversion by Castro in Latin America is intolerable and that if Castro persists in his present course the United States will no longer feel bound by any inhibitions against invasion of Cuba and will take such measures as it deems appropriate. See Annex A.

Advantages

- a. Proper basis for future actions.
- b. Possible deterrence of Castro.
- c. Best method of minimizing Soviet reaction.

Disadvantages

- a. Difficulty of clear proof.
- b. Possible Soviet reactions.

10. After having established the appropriate basis for such action, impose a total blockade of Cuba.

Advantages

The most effective method of bringing down Castro.

Disadvantages

Possible Soviet reactions.

SECRET

9

11. After having established the appropriate basis for such action, invade Cuba.

Advantages

Will bring down Castro.

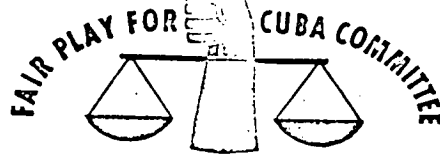
Disadvantages

- a. Possible Soviet reaction.
- b. Probable heavy casualties on both sides.
- c. Increased difficulties in post-Castro Cuba.

SECRET

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library



799 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3, N. Y. ORgon 4-8293

to a mimeo machine to prepare public material if you are going to operate. A good typewriter is essential and above all people that will carry out the million and one mechanical functions necessary to make it a going operation.

(Note: when you contact people by mail we recommend that only first class be used and that no full name go on the return address on the outside of the envelope. You will notice how we work our's here on the national level. Many people will respond better with this type of protection against nutty neighbors and over curious postmen. These may sound like small things to you, but I can assure you that we have gone through this a thousand and more time the length and breadth of the country and have learned a great deal over the last three years through some bitter experience.

Naturally, I would like to communicate with you a great deal more concerning yourself so that we can get to know you and possibly be of some assistance to you as we get more information.

We hope to hear from you very soon in this regard and are looking forward to a good working relationship for the future. Please feel free to discuss this matter quite thoroughly with me.

Fraternally,



V. T. Lee,
National Director.

V. T. Lee Exhibit 3

LEE (VINCENT T.) EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued

4
21 February 1964

SPECTRUM OF COURSES OF ACTION WITH RESPECT TO CUBA

Accepting as valid the Attorney General's statement that there is no point in discussing courses of action with respect to Cuba until the fundamental decision is made as to whether or not it is possible for the United States to live with Castro, the following possible courses of action are listed under the headings "Can Live with Castro" and "Can't Live with Castro." Neither of these headings is absolute; the courses of action listed under each are indicative of degrees of acceptability of the Castro regime or conversely the urgency to overthrow it.

COURSES OF ACTION

A. Can Live with Castro

1. Negotiate a detente with Fidel looking towards full recognition of his regime and unlimited trade between the United States and Cuba. The negotiator of the detente would endeavor to secure from Castro commitments not to engage in subversive activities in Latin America and not to engage in polemics against the United States. He would also endeavor to reduce or eliminate, as a result of our concessions, Soviet presence in Cuba and reduce the Cuban military machine to one compatible with the requirements of a peaceful Latin American island republic.

No covert activities would be undertaken and intelligence operations would be of a nature compatible with our relations with a neutral power.

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

Advantages

If the plan works, this would represent a satisfactory solution of the Cuban problem, especially if the Soviet presence could thereby be eliminated.

Disadvantages

- a. As plan almost sure not to work, it would have grave consequences throughout Latin America as well as serious domestic political repercussions.
- b. Even if plan ultimately successful there would be short term domestic political losses and short term weakening U.S. position in Latin America.

2. Do nothing. No specific efforts will be made to arrange a rapprochement with Fidel but we would remain receptive to any advances made by him. No covert operations would be undertaken and intelligence operations would not include black maritime operations into Cuba. It would be hoped that Fidel, recognizing the good faith and good will of the new Administration, would make his own advances leading towards a satisfactory detente.

Advantages

As in 1. above.

Disadvantages

- a. As in 1. above but less short term domestic and Latin American losses.
- b. Even less chance of success.

3. The present level of intelligence operations, including U-2 overflights would be continued. Black maritime infiltrations and exfiltrations of agents and caches of intelligence gear would continue but no action operations would be conducted. We would be "keeping an eye on" Fidel both in Cuba and abroad but would be making no effort to hinder his internal development.

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

Maximum effort would be made to increase the countersubversion capabilities of Fidel's foreign target countries.

Advantages

We would be maintaining a clean hands attitude towards Castro and our policy would be more compatible with that of our major allies.

Disadvantages

- a. Evidence of American inaction would be domestically assailable, would be quickly sensed by Latin American countries and would further demoralize the exile community.
- b. We would be in effect helping Castro to consolidate his position at home and establish his image abroad.

4. In addition to intelligence collection as in 3., we would engage in a "persuasive" economic denial program employing diplomatic efforts and the cooperation of U.S. corporations. Covert subtle sabotage against selected Cuban imports (e.g. contamination of lubricant additives).

Advantages

A carefully targetted denial program with effective subtle sabotage is capable of at least disrupting the timing of Castro's economic efforts. It may have a measurable effect on Cuba's one domestic source of economic strength - sugar.

Disadvantages

We will remain at odds with our allies on Cuba trade. We may delay but not prevent Castro's progress.

5. In addition to actions in 3. and 4. above, engage in surveillance of suspected vessels or aircraft carrying Cuban arms shipments by means of bilateral agreements with individual countries in Latin America, such surveillance to be accomplished without the use of force in international waters and the use of force in national waters.

SECRET

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library



799 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3, N. Y. ORegon 4-8293

Exhibit No. 3 to
deposition of V.T. Lee
4/17/64 at New York
N.Y. (Subscribed)
for copy on 5/14/64
W.L.C.
/ /

May 29, 1963

Joe H. Oswald
1517 L/C Magazine Street
New Orleans, Louisiana

Dear Friends:

Thank you for your prompt reply. Enclosed are your card and receipt, along with our thanks and welcome.

Your interest in helping to form an FPCC Chapter in New Orleans is gratefully received. I shall try to give you some basic information now so that you may have a better picture of what this entails.

For one thing, I am enclosing a copy of our Constitution and By-Laws for all Chapters and Student Councils. You will note that there is considerable autonomy for an organization our size. We try and let all Chapters operate according to the local requirements. Naturally, there are minimal regulations which must be met.

(All Chapters can receive literature in bulk at a discounted rate and resell at the retail price and use the proceeds for further Chapter activities.) Credit is extended and payment is not required with the order. We do expect payment within a reasonable period so that we may continue our end of the operation.

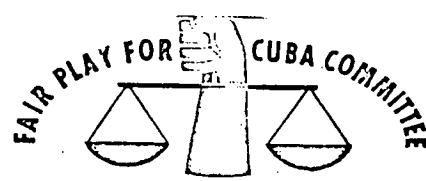
It would be hard to conceive of a chapter with as few members as seem to exist in the New Orleans area. I have just gone through our files and find that Louisiana seems somewhat restricted for Fair Play activities. However, with what is there perhaps you could build a larger group if a few people would undertake the disciplined responsibility of concrete organizational work.

We certainly are not at all adverse to a very small Chapter but certainly would expect that there would be at least twice the amount needed to conduct a legal executive board for the Chapter. Should this be reasonable we could readily issue a charter for

V. T. Lee Exhibit 3

LEE (VINCENT T.) EXHIBIT NO. 3

Ex No. 3 to
Hon of V.T. Lee
at New York
(Substituted
copy on 5/14/64)
W.T.L.
77
May 29, 1963



799 BROADWAY NEW YORK 3, N. Y. ORRegoo 4-8293

a New Orleans Chapter of FPCC. In fact, we would be very, very pleased to see this take place and would like to do everything possible to assist in bringing it about. We feel that the south-east is a very difficult area to work because of our lack of contacts. Our only southeastern Chapter right now is that in Tampa, Florida which I originally organized before coming up to work in the National Office.

I for one am convinced of the possibility of such an enterprise but know from experience that it is quite a problem and requires some sacrifice on the part of those involved.

You must realize that you will come under tremendous pressures with any attempt to do FPCC work in that area and that you will not be able to operate in the manner which is conventional here in the north-east. Even most of our big city Chapters have been forced to abandon the idea of operating an office in public. The national office here in New York is the only one in the country today and the New York City Chapter uses our office too so it is the only Chapter with an office. Most Chapters have discovered that it is easier to operate semi-privately out of a home and maintain a P.O. Box for all mailings and public notices. ((A P.O. Box is a must for any Chapter in the organization to guarantee the continued contact with the national even if an individual should move or drop out.)) We do have a serious and often violent opposition and this procedure helps prevent many unnecessary incidents which frighten away prospective supporters. I definitely would not recommend an office, at least not one that will be easily identifiable to the lunatic fringe in your community. Certainly, I would not recommend that you engage in one at the very beginning but wait and see how you can operate in the community through several public experiences.

We will be able to give you some assistance from here, but not much. It is up to the local Chapters to handle their own affairs. You should have at least access

V. T. Lee Exhibit 3

LEE (VINCENT T.) EXHIBIT No. 3—Continued

r No. 3

SECRET

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Deputy Director (Plans)
Cost of Cuban Operations
Fiscal Years 1960 - 1964

Fiscal Year	Support ^{a/}	Covert ^{b/} Collection	Covert Action ^{c/}		Total
			PA/Prop ^{d/}	Paramilitary ^{e/} /Brigade Support	
1960	\$319,534	\$131,063	\$1,677,161	\$318,409	\$2,446,167
1961	6,293,580	457,633	5,168,584	30,164,698	43,712,319
1962	3,599,274	793,824 ^{e/}	6,444,098	2,975,635	17,988,831
1963	5,343,973	1,738,977 ^{e/}	5,786,797	5,038,880	21,808,457
1964 (est.)	5,030,000	1,767,500	3,520,000	9,317,500 ^{h/}	20,200,000
Total	20,586,361	4,888,997	22,596,640	47,815,122	106,155,774

- a/ Support: Includes staff salaries, purchase of equipment and supplies, rental of properties and facilities, etc.
- b/ Covert Collection: Includes foreign intelligence collection operations and counter-intelligence operations involving the use of classic agent operations, audio and other technical devices, use of third-country intelligence and security services, refugee debriefings, etc.
- c/ Covert Action: Includes the broad field of psychological warfare and paramilitary activities encompassed by NSC 5412.
- d/ PA/Prop: Includes political action and propaganda operations involving the use of newspapers, magazines, other publications, radio, television, etc.
- e/ Paramilitary: Includes maritime operations, air operations, training, military hardware, the formation, development, and dispatch of groups in paramilitary operations.
- f/ Brigade Support: Includes payments to dependents of Brigade 2506 wounded, missing, or killed in action, medical and rehabilitation costs of released Brigade members, direct payments to Brigade members, etc.
- g/ Includes a total of \$345,000 for the operation of the Inter-Agency Caribbean Admissions Center at Opa Locka, Florida: \$95,000 for fiscal year 1962 and \$250,000 for fiscal year 1963.
- h/ Includes \$5,000,000 for support of autonomous Cuban groups under the covert program approved in June 1963.

SECRET

SECRET

15 December 1963

SECRET-SENSITIVE

about 1/25/64

REVIEW OF CURRENT PROGRAM OF
COVERT ACTION AGAINST CUBA

See page 114.12

I. - The Current Situation in Cuba

During 1963 the situation in Cuba steadily worsened. The economy continued its decline and Castro was not able to halt the downward curve. Hurricane Flora intensified Cuba's economic problems. Disillusionment and apathy among the great majority of the population continued to grow, and enthusiasm was increasingly restricted to a hard core. As popular support waned, coercion and terror were employed more and more to maintain the regime's control. Castro's drive to convert Cuba into a standard communist prototype caused increasing disillusionment among his original followers. His stature in the eyes of many Cubans and Latin Americans suffered with the realization, in the aftermath of the October missile crisis, that Cuba had been a pawn and Castro a dupe of Soviet policy.

Despite extraordinary efforts, Castro has not been able to stop acts of defiance against his regime. Guerrilla activity, although scattered and uncoordinated, continues. Spontaneous acts of sabotage are common throughout the island. At great risk refugees still elude his security forces and sea patrols to escape from Cuba. In this atmosphere, externally mounted raids against Cuban targets have added to Castro's sense of frustration and helped sustain hope among the many Cubans disillusioned with his regime.

During 1963 Cuba's international situation seemed almost as bad as the domestic. Although chinks appeared in the wall, the U.S. policy of economic and diplomatic isolation of Cuba was holding up fairly well. Soviet-Cuban relations clearly were under strain. Castro scored no foreign policy victories to provide a much needed psychological boost. His major effort to stimulate Castro-type armed uprisings throughout Latin America failed to disrupt the Venezuelan elections of December and netted a potentially embarrassing exposure that Cuba had shipped arms clandestinely to Venezuela. These internal and international trends and developments brought Cuba to a low point during 1963.

Within the past few weeks, however, five developments have given the Castro regime an important political-psychological

lift

SECRET-SENSITIVE

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

SECRET-SENSITIVE

- 2 -

lift. They are:

1. The realization in the Cuban Government that the continuing high sugar prices in the world market have enabled Cuba to expand its convertible currency reserves from about \$20 million to almost \$100 million during the year.
2. The Soviet-Cuban trade protocol for 1964, signed on January 11, and the Khrushchev assurances of January 22, demonstrated a Soviet willingness to maintain its aid and trade program at a very substantial level and to support Cuban sugar prices. The protocol calls for Cuban-Soviet trade to increase by 22 per cent over 1963. Soviet exports, about 40 per cent of which will be on credit, will increase by at least 10 per cent.
3. The distinct possibility that the United States policy of economic and diplomatic isolation of Cuba may not be able to stand in the face of increasing pressures from Western countries to expand trade with Cuba, extending credit if necessary. The British bus deal, with payment spread over a five-year period, is an important political and psychological triumph for Castro. Its erosive effects on potential Cuban suppliers are already clear.
4. The recent rioting and violence in Panama, in which Castro had some hand, will inject new revolutionary fervor into Castroite activities. In addition, Panama and its aftermath will take the play away from the incident of the Venezuela arms cache.
5. The revolt in Zanzibar, in which Castro also had a hand, is bound to impress Latin America as well as other unstable areas with the length of Fidel's arm and the potency of his doctrine.

These

SECRET-SENSITIVE

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

These recent developments have provided the upward political and psychological thrust Castro's regime badly needed. He now has a firmer base for his repeated claims that Cuba has survived the full brunt of a major United States effort to destroy the Cuban revolution, claims likely to impress many Latin Americans as well as Cubans. In addition, Castro now has the possibility of producing some tangible evidence that his regime can restore forward momentum in the economy. Consequently, the general position of the Castro regime is much improved over that of three or four months ago.

II - Current U. S. Policy and Programs

The ultimate U.S. objective is the replacement of the present government in Cuba by one fully compatible with the goals of the United States.

To attain this objective, we are trying, by exerting maximum pressure through all means short of the use of military force, to create a degree of disorganization, uncertainty and discontent in Cuba which will (a) predispose elements in the military and other power centers of the regime to bring about the overthrow of the Castro/Communist group and the elimination of the Soviet presence in Cuba; (b) weaken the base for subversion in the Hemisphere; and (c) assist in convincing the Soviets that they are backing a losing and expensive horse.

In order to create the optimum situation just described, we have been carrying out a program of integrated, mutually reinforcing and mutually dependent courses of action. These comprise:

A. The economic, political and psychological isolation of Cuba from the free world

1. Denial of free-world markets and sources of supply to Cuba: We have undertaken a variety of overt and covert activities designed to reduce free-world trade with Cuba and, especially, to deny Cuba access to commodities critical to

its

~~SECRET-SENSITIVE~~

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

economy. Proposals for expanding and intensifying these activities are now being presented. The execution of these additional measures depends basically on a decision to incur the considerable political costs and risks that are entailed.

2. The reduction of free-world shipping in the Cuba trade: We have maintained diplomatic pressure on free-world nations to reduce and eventually eliminate their ships in the Cuba trade. We have denied U.S. financed cargoes in U.S. ports to ships in the Cuba trade (NSAM 220, as amended). To the same general end, we have employed existing legislation, and the threat of additional legislation, restricting economic and military assistance to countries with ships in the Cuba trade.
3. The reduction of free world, and the containment of Soviet Bloc, air service to Cuba: We have maintained diplomatic pressures on free-world countries having, or wishing to establish, air service to Cuba. We are invoking recent legislation denying assistance to countries whose ships and aircraft carry commodities to and from Cuba. In addition, we have exerted diplomatic pressures on free-world countries to deny their facilities to Soviet Bloc and Cuban airlines serving or trying to serve Cuba, or harass such airlines.
4. The limitation of free-world diplomatic relations with Cuba: As opportunity has offered, we have exerted pressure to persuade free-world countries to break diplomatic relations with Cuba or to prevent the establishment of such relations with Cuba.
5. Efforts to undermining the Castro image abroad and to frustrate Cuban attempts to enhance that image: By means of diplomatic, propaganda and covert measures we have endeavored to demonstrate the weakness, failures and betrayals of the Castro regime.

SECRET-SENSITIVE

B.

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

B. Defense against Castro-Communist Subversion

1. Within Cuba: As indicated above, all our efforts to bring about disorganization, uncertainty and discontent in Cuba are intended to weaken the Cuban base for Castro/Communist subversion.
2. Outside Cuba:
 - a. Multilateral: We have sought, through the OAS, to obtain general Latin American recognition of the seriousness of the subversive threat and approval of recommendations of measures to limit travel to and from Cuba, and the transfer of funds and propaganda. At the present time, we intend to expand and intensify this effort through actions to be taken by the OAS on the basis of the Venezuelan complaint against Cuba. Beyond the activities in the OAS, we have made special efforts with the Central American countries and Panama to have them tighten controls on the activities and movement of subversives, to develop inland and inshore surveillance capabilities, to create effective intelligence organizations and to establish a system of intelligence exchange.
 - b. Bilateral: Through training, material assistance and exchange of intelligence, we have worked to improve the internal security capabilities of individual countries.
 - c. Unilateral: In addition to multilateral and bilateral measures, we have continued to maintain our surface patrols in the vicinity of Cuba, to improve our own communications systems and to develop our own intelligence capabilities against subversive activities.

C. The reduction and eventual elimination of the Soviet military presence in Cuba

We have maintained diplomatic pressure on the Soviets to continue troop withdrawals and we have warned the Soviets that we will not tolerate the use of Soviet forces in Cuba to suppress popular uprising.

D. The collection of intelligence

We have maintained and improved our overt and covert collection of intelligence to meet not only U.S. strategic requirements but also operational requirements connected with our covert activities within Cuba. We have maintained periodic high-level overflights supplemented on a few occasions by low-level flights. We have warned the Soviets and Cubans against interference with these flights.

E. Covert operations to weaken and undermine the Castro Regime

A detailed discussion of the covert elements of our program appears in Section III.

As stated above, all these courses of action interact and are interdependent. For example, our covert economic denial operations are designed to reinforce and be reinforced by our overt measures of economic pressure. Both types of activities directed against the economy are intended to aggravate existing economic difficulties and thus to increase the level of disaffection not only in the popular mass but particularly in the power centers of the regime. This disaffection enhances our ability to establish meaningful contact with figures in the military and other power centers and to develop intelligence sources. This disaffection is in turn intensified by the evidence of vulnerability to outside attacks provided by the success of covert sabotage and harassment activities.

By

SECRET-SENSITIVE

- 7 -

By the same token, the failure or elimination of one of these mutually supporting courses of action jeopardizes the others and thus compromises the entire program.

Through 1963, these courses of action were having a measurable positive impact. We are now confronted, however, by a series of developments, described in Section I, which threaten to arrest or even reverse our forward movement. The situation is particularly acute with respect to the maintenance of our economic pressures. This fact makes this review of our covert operations particularly timely and important.

III. Concept of the Covert Action Program

The CIA covert action program aims at maintaining all feasible pressures on Cuba and at creating and exploiting situations in Cuba calculated to stimulate dissident elements within the regime, particularly in the armed forces, to carry out a coup. The objective of the coup would be to remove the Castro/Communists from the regime and to eliminate the entire Soviet presence from Cuba. Recognizing that the U.S. is engaged in a race against time with Cuba and its Soviet ally to obstruct the consolidation of Castro's regime at home and to prevent him from achieving his ambitions in Latin America, we set the time frame for this program at about eighteen months from June 1963.

As originally conceived and approved in June 1963, the covert action program was based on the assumption that U.S. policy precludes a military invasion or a full blockade of Cuba which could lead to a confrontation with the Soviet Union. In addition, the covert action program was and is predicated on the thesis that its chance of success would depend heavily on a sustained and intensive effort in other sectors, particularly the overt economic denial and political isolation programs, by all elements of the United States Government. Thus, the inter-action of the overt and covert effort against Cuba is regarded as a vital and irreplaceable factor if there is to be any hope of accomplishing the overall mission.

CIA's

SECRET-SENSITIVE

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

SECRET-SENSITIVE

- 8 -

CLA's integrated covert action program consists of the following interdependent courses of action:

1. Covert collection of intelligence to meet U.S. national security requirements and to support current and planned covert operations. It should be noted that clandestine maritime operations are an integral part of intelligence collection.
2. Propaganda actions to stimulate low-risk simple sabotage and other forms of active and passive resistance against the regime.
3. Economic denial actions in support of government-wide overt official U.S. economic isolation measures.
4. Exploitation and stimulation of disaffection in the Cuban armed forces and other power centers of the regime to encourage these elements to carry out a coup against the Castro/Communist factions. CIA is identifying, contacting and attempting to establish channels of communication with these individuals.
5. General sabotage and harassment as an economic weapon and as a stimulus to internal resistance. As an economic weapon, it is designed to supplement and support the overall economic denial program by damaging economically important installations and to add to Castro's economic problems by forcing him to divert money, manpower and resources from economic to internal security activities. As a stimulus to resistance, sabotage and physical harassment operations provide visible and dramatic evidence of the existence and capability of organized resistance against the regime. To the extent that these operations are successful, they also demonstrate to the Cuban population and elite groups the vulnerability of the regime to militant action. It is recognized that no single act of sabotage by itself can materially affect the economy or stimulate resistance, but we believe

that the

SECRET-SENSITIVE

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

that the cumulative psychological and political impact within Cuba of sustained sabotage operations is a necessary element in the accomplishment of our mission.

6. Support of autonomous anti-Castro Cuban exile groups. These operations are intended to provide a deniable activity, a means of supplementing and expanding our covert capability and a means of taking advantage of untapped political and resistance resources of the exile community. The program now includes two autonomous groups whose credibility as to autonomy is strengthened by the facts that:

They are led by men whose prominence and status in the Cuban exile community makes plausible their access to funds, equipment and manpower quite independent of the U.S.;

Both are based in the Caribbean area outside of U.S. territory;

Both have natural, willing allies in power in several Latin American countries;

Both are Cuban and employ Cuban nationals exclusively;

Every item of financial and logistic support has been handled in a manner as to provide maximum protection against proof of CIA or U.S. participation.

The initial aim of these operations is to strengthen the will to resist by increasing the tempo of subversion and sabotage largely maintained until now by CIA; the eventual aim is to take the fight from the coastline to the interior of Cuba.

The disadvantage of our autonomous operations is that it is necessary to accept a lower order of efficiency and control than would be considered acceptable in CIA-run operations.

OF

Of the foregoing inter-locking courses of action, items (1) and (2) are in train and no policy problems regarding them are expected. Item (3) is the subject of another paper which is being presented for concurrent consideration. Item (4) is the essence of our program and is dependent for its success on the results of all other overt and covert courses of action. Item (5) has been the subject of continual review since the inception of the program and is the primary subject of this paper. Consideration of Item (6) (autonomous operations) should take place with a discussion of sabotage and harassment (Item 5). These latter two items are discussed in more detail in Section V below:

IV. The Sabotage Program in Retrospect

We know of at least 80 acts of internal sabotage and 60 armed clashes between Cuban security forces and insurgents since 1 June. Insurgency and sabotage inside Cuba are not part of a coordinated program; they are acts of individual or small group defiance. They are stimulated by many factors, and no one factor can be assigned entire credit. Sabotage incidents, which include a high proportion of sugar cane burnings, have a tendency to be seasonal, a fact which further obscures statistical analysis. Although it is true that from a low point in sabotage incidents during the summer of 1963 there was a heavy increase during the fall (following the commencement of our raiding activity), we believe that clearer light is shed on the effects of our harassment program by the statements of witnesses of varying points of view within Cuba and by the acts of the Cuban regime itself.

Since 1 August 1963, five sabotage raids have been attempted.¹ All were successful. There was substantial damage to the target; all participants were safely recovered and the plausible deniability of the operations was not compromised.

The lack

-
1. Annex I contains a brief review of these operations.

SECRET-SENSITIVE

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

SECRET-SENSITIVE

- 11 -

The lack of proof of U.S. involvement did not prevent Castro from charging the CIA with responsibility. Indeed, almost every act of defiance against his regime has been credited to the Agency.

Castro's emotional reactions to real or rumored security threats point up his acute sensitivity to internal resistance and suggests that he feels his regime to be far from secure from external threats. The Soviet Union, on the other hand, has reacted to the sabotage raids with much less vigor and bluster than we anticipated. Their only sharp reaction, aside from the expected propaganda, followed a series of air raids during August and September sponsored by Cuban exile groups operating from Florida and for which the Agency had no responsibility. They did no real damage, but they did demonstrate that the Cuban air defense system could be breached, and they added substantially to the psychological impact of our first two raids.

The Agency sabotage raids produced some very specific results. For example, in the political and psychological realm, Canadian Ambassador Kidd reported in late August that the incidents that month, including the Santa Lucia and Casilda operations "disturbed the feeling of consolidation and tranquility which the Castro regime had succeeded in creating in recent months." He reported that the Cubans were uncertain and apprehensive over the possibility of a U.S. campaign of subversion and sabotage because of Cuba's vulnerability to such a campaign due to the "low ebb" of enthusiasm for the Castro regime among the people. He also stated that the raids had "raised hopes of those opposed to the regime" and that "dispirited opposition had received a fillip to its morale."

In a September report, Ambassador Kidd stated that the "most immediate effect of such attacks is the psychological blow dealt to the stability of the Castro regime with consequent boost in opposition." Low morale and dejection in the counterrevolutionary ranks of some months

ago,

SECRET-SENSITIVE

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

ago, he said, "has given way to a wave of optimism that the Maximum Leader is no longer necessarily a permanent fixture." Ambassador Kidd also reported that Che Guevarra had indicated concern that the raids would divert much needed manpower and resources from the economic to the military sector.

On 4 September a reliable clandestine source in Cuba reported that the reaction of the average man on the street in Havana to the news of the attacks on Casilda and Santa Lucia was "astounding." Prior to the Cuban government's announcement of the raids, the average man on the street seemed apathetic, depressed and in a low state of morale. Following the announcement their mood changed to one of pleasure, joy, and hope. The observations of this source were reinforced by the statements of Cuban refugees who arrived in the U.S. shortly after the Cuban announcement of the raids. *

A former Major in the Cuban Rebel Army who broke with Castro reported after his exfiltration from Cuba in January 1964 that the 23 December Siguanay raid which destroyed a P-6 patrol boat was a great boost to morale among disaffected Cubans.

A Cuban lawyer with extensive connections among Cuban government officials and in the Western community in Havana has just reported that the "morale effects of the recent sabotage operations are good among anti-regime segments of the population. Such acts, to them, indicate that the outside world is not forgetting the Cuban people, that the fight continues and suggests a possible prelude to some military action against Castro. Opposite morale effects are noted among the pro-regime segments who have tended to remain notably quiet about the regime after successful sabotage operations."

A Cuban communications technician employed by the Cuban government reported on 1 January that the "act of sabotage against the torpedo boat on the Isle of Pines was very successful in the opinion of the people and, for sure, public opinion needed something to stimulate it. What happened at La Siguanay had such an effect. Although at times failures are suffered which depress the people, they are anxious for something to happen."

SECRET-SENSITIVE

The
Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

The raids also had an impact on the Cuban military and security forces. Certain areas and ports were placed on special alert status. Forces are often rushed to defensive positions; ground, naval, and air patrols are frequently launched or intensified; and defensive positions in industrial or agricultural complexes are manned to meet the real or imagined threats. The raids interfere not only with routine military training but also with work on construction and agricultural projects which use military personnel. Raul Castro personally investigated the Siguanoa incident.

In addition, Castro expanded his coast watching network from 46 observation posts at the end of June to 103 at the end of October. These posts have radio communications and are manned by 10 to 25 full-time personnel. In a further effort to seal Cuba's shores, at least 10 surface search radar stations have been established since June, and we have evidence tentatively identifying 7 more.

Castro's fear of rising dissidence and insurgency is reflected in his initiation of a wide variety of repressive measures. Many are bound to have adverse political, psychological or economic repercussions inside Cuba. He has conducted almost constant anti-insurgent operations involving units of up to 2,500 men. Air, naval and ground force elements have been put on special alert, either on a local or island-wide basis, on at least 36 occasions during 1963 as a result of rumored or actual maritime operations. Residents in areas of guerrilla activity have been forcibly relocated, and restrictions have been placed on transportation in suspect areas. In August 1963 a new internal security force, the Lucha Contra Piratas, was formed to attempt to cope with off-shore raiding parties. In September new training courses were initiated for command cadres of "popular defense units." The purpose of these units is to organize the people to defend themselves against enemy attack and to protect industrial centers and installations from sabotage.

Despite these measures to increase Cuba's defensive capability against raids, we have continued to improve our own infiltration techniques and are still able to penetrate

Cuba's

Cuba's defenses with good regularity. Raiding operations of this sort, however, always present risk and we must assume that captured Cuban agents will reveal U.S. involvement as they have done in the past giving Castro the opportunity to make vociferous propaganda against U.S. aggression. In addition, although Khrushchev has not made Agency harassing raids the subject of special protest (as he did in the case of the exile air raids in August and September), a major step-up in the frequency or scale as, for instance, an attack on a major economic target such as Matanzas or Santiago, might bring about a Soviet protest. The chance of a physical retaliation by Castro as, for instance, an attack upon a U.S. installation in the Caribbean, although unlikely, cannot be entirely discounted.

If Castro is to be brought down without overt military action the main effort will have to come from inside Cuba. We believe that there is sufficient evidence to show that sabotage raids, despite the risk involved, are a necessary stimulus to internal action which will need to be continued for a considerable period to permit the tempo of internal acts to reach a point where it can become self-sustained.

V. Impact of Cessation of Sabotage Operations

Because of the visible and dramatic nature of sabotage operations, their cessation would soon be noted by all interested parties to and observers of U.S./Cuban relations. The cessation of these raids, however, disclaimable by the U.S. the raids themselves may be, would probably be interpreted in Latin America and certainly inside Cuba as a switch of U.S. policy from one of discreet encouragement and support of aggressive action against the Castro regime to one of "coexistence" and eventual accommodation with a Castro/Communist Cuba. Without constant and visible signs of offensive action against Cuba, a weakening process would be set in motion which could well lead the countries of Latin America to draw their own conclusions from these indicators and embark on accommodation policies of their own. Those governments in Latin America already threatened by Castroites in their own countries are likely to be subjected to even stronger domestic pressures.

As this

SECRET-SENSITIVE

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

As this belief spreads, Western European and other free world countries eager to trade with Cuba will come to feel that they may safely ignore and evade, to an even greater extent than they do now, U.S. appeals for the economic and political isolation of Cuba. An important additional economic effect would be the release into normal economic activity of manpower and funds now tied up in defense against raids.

Finally, and most important, this development in time is bound to have a severe demoralizing effect on the internal resistance against Castro. The Cuban exile community and particularly its militant and articulate elements would be acutely sensitive to a cessation of raids and can be expected to react vociferously. Judging from past experience, we can expect a new surge of domestic political agitation on the part of the numerous Cuban exiles who have political connections within the U.S.

In the event that it is decided to terminate CIA-controlled sabotage and harassment operations, it cannot be assumed that the autonomous groups, despite the greater deniability of their actions, could take over entirely the mission of furnishing proof of visible resistance to Castro and inspiring internal elements to take the personal risks necessary to set a coup in motion. Autonomous groups are as yet untested in their capability to conduct successful sabotage and harassment operations on a sustained basis. It is unlikely that in the next months the autonomous groups will develop the ability to match CIA-controlled operations, either in quantity or quality.

If sabotage and harassment operations were to be terminated for the autonomous groups as well as for the Agency, its support to the autonomous groups must also be terminated completely as otherwise we would not be in a position to insure that they would discontinue raids and sabotage. Such termination would compound the effects of the cessation of our own raids, particularly in those areas in the Caribbean where the autonomous groups have been most active.

VI

SECRET-SENSITIVE

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

VI. The Residual Program

In the event it is decided to abandon the core of the covert program, we will be obliged to fall back on essentially overt courses of action which are already operating but which can be refined and intensified, provided the political risks and costs are judged acceptable and we receive adequate cooperation from our allies.

A. Action against free-world economic ties with Cuba

Because of the recent erosion of our efforts in this sector and the clear intention of the Cubans and Soviets to expand Cuban economic relations with the free world, a series of recommendations to intensify this course of action has been made and is now being presented. The basic issue in the recommendations is our ability and willingness to incur the political costs and risks that heightened economic pressure would involve. Even if the recommendations are adopted completely, we could have no real assurance that our attempts to curtail Cuban-free world economic ties would be successful. On the other hand, if the actions and commitments included in the recommendations are not adopted, it is a near certainty that, under present circumstances, our economic pressures will be reduced to ineffectiveness. In any case, it must be clearly recognized that no amount of economic pressure can by itself bring down the Castro government, at least as long as the Soviets are prepared to subsidize the Cuban economy. The curtailment and disruption of Cuban economic ties with the free world can only contribute, and then only over time, to the creation of the optimum situation we are trying to develop. The effectiveness of this contribution would be at least sharply impaired by the relaxation of the pressure created by covert operations. Beyond these considerations, we can never have assurance that a foreign government cooperating in the economic program will not pull out and virtually collapse the program. Entire or even important reliance on economic pressure as a substitute for the covert program would be to deliver the fate of our policy into the uncertain hands of governments which do not share our convictions and sense of priority with respect to Cuba.

B. GAS ACTION

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

SECRET-SENSITIVE

- 17 -

B. OAS Action

As a result of the Venezuelan charges against Cuba arising from the arms cache discovery, we have been considering a series of measures which we would seek in the OAS. It should be noted that the atmosphere for OAS adoption of strong measures has deteriorated as a result of the Panamanian crisis.

The measures which we have been studying include:

1. A break in diplomatic relations

The principal effects of this measure, which would mean action by five countries, including Brazil, Chile and Mexico, would be to provide rather dramatic evidence of Castro's isolation and to deny the Cuban regime subversive facilities offered by its remaining missions in Latin America. The measure would meet heavy resistance from Mexico, Chile and particularly Brazil.

2. A break in economic relations

Although this would have little practical effect economically, it would have some utility as a means of moral pressure on other free-world countries trading with Cuba.

3. A break in air and surface communications

Over time this would lead to a reduction in the Cuban ability to move subversives to and from Latin America. It would be useful as a means of moral pressure on other free-world countries having, or wishing to establish, air services with Cuba. On the negative side it would mean the temporary loss of intelligence facilities and would have an adverse effect on Cuban exile morale by closing an existing escape route for persons inside Cuba.

4.

SECRET-SENSITIVE

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

SECRET-SENSITIVE

- 18 -

4. Approval for cooperative surveillance measures against movement of arms and men

The single most damaging OAS action to Castro would be an authorization for the use of force in connection with the movement of arms and men. The chances of getting a politically acceptable majority for such an action was estimated to be less than even before the events in Panama and the prospects have diminished since then. Such OAS action would almost certainly dramatize the Cuban issue domestically and internationally. At the present time, it appears that the surveillance system which might be authorized by the OAS would involve the use of force only in the territorial waters of the countries for which the offending shipments are destined. Thus the question of OAS authorization for the use of force on the high seas will not arise.

5. Condemnation of the Castro regime

This would be a pro forma action, with only limited psychological force.

6. Reaffirmation of previous OAS measures on controlling Cuban-based and supported subversion

This would be of value as a means of reinforcing a general effort in this sector (see C below). It is, however, a purely defensive measure.

In sum, this series of OAS measures would certainly be helpful and would constitute important multilateral progress. The actions, however, are primarily psychological and defensive.

C. Increased efforts against subversion

We can probably increase and expand our multilateral, bilateral and unilateral efforts to increase the ability of Latin America to resist subversion. Such efforts are purely defensive and external to Cuba. No certain results can be

SECRET-SENSITIVE

guaranteed

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

SECRET-SENSITIVE

- 19 -

guaranteed. In any case, if the Cuban base were to be strengthened by the relaxation of covert pressures or by the weakening of economic pressures, we will be fighting against increasing odds.

D. Increased psychological and propaganda efforts

We can intensify our measures in this sector, including major policy declarations on Cuba by the President and other senior officers of the Government. The efficacy of such efforts is entirely dependent, however, upon the substance behind them. A propaganda offensive would be productive only if there were credible evidence that our words were being accompanied by successful actions in other sectors.

VII. Conclusion

The residual program set out above is substantially weaker than the present program. Accordingly, the prospects for attaining our ultimate objective of replacing the Castro/Communist regime, which have been by no means certain even under the present program, would be very measurably diminished under the residual program. The elimination of the core of the present covert program, especially if accompanied by a rejection or failure of the proposed expanded means of economic pressure, would raise in sharp terms the question of the need to examine the two basic alternatives: the use of force or accommodation.

VIII. Recommendation

That the covert program be continued in at least its present form and scope.

SECRET-SENSITIVE

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

SECRET-SENSITIVE

Annex I

The five sabotage raids run by CIA:

1. On 18 August the POL storage tanks at Casilda, Las Villas Province were attacked using 4.2 mortars. One tank car was destroyed and one storage tank breached, causing considerable fire damage.
2. On 19 August the sulphuric acid plant at Santa Lucia, Pinar del Rio Province was attacked. There was considerable fire damage and fuel lines were broken. We have reports that acid found its way into the turbines as a result of the raid causing additional damage.
3. On 30 September a lumbermill at Bahia de Maravi, Oriente Province, a minor installation of local economic importance, was 70 per cent destroyed by a raiding party.
4. On 21 October an underwater demolition team attacked a dredge in the harbor at La Isabela, Las Villas Province. The vessel was sunk.
5. On 23 December an underwater demolition team attacked a Cuban naval P-6 patrol boat in the Sigüenza, Isle of Pines, naval base. The patrol boat was seriously damaged and may have sunk. Three Cuban naval personnel were killed and 13 others injured in the explosion.

SECRET-SENSITIVE

Copy

Lyndon B. Johnson Library

five." Second question: What does the American government expect to gain from the blockade? Is the economic isolation of Cuba a punishment or a political maneuver?

Kennedy's reply: "Are you suggesting that the political effectiveness of the blockade is uncertain [smile]? You will see when you go to Cuba whether it is or not. In any case, we can't let Communist subversion win in the other Latin American countries. Two dikes are needed to contain Soviet expansion: the blockade on the one hand, a tremendous effort toward progress on the other. This is the problem in a nutshell. Both battles are equally difficult." (Silence.) Then, a last comment: "The continuation of the blockade depends on the continuation of subversive activities."

The interview was over. I did not really wish to suggest anything, since I had never been to Cuba and, on the other hand, I had heard from all sides tales of the privations the Cuban people were suffering owing to their isolated economic situation. But I could see plainly that John Kennedy had doubts, and was seeking a way out.

That same evening I recounted this conversation in detail to an American colleague - an intimate friend of President Kennedy, through whom I had obtained this interview - and to the editor of *The New Republic*. Both my confidants, who knew the President a thousand times better than I, agreed that John F. Kennedy had never before expressed himself so specifically and with such feeling on his understanding of the first phase of the Castro revolution. They hesitated to draw any political conclusions from his remarks. However, they were not surprised at Kennedy's invitation to come and see him again when I returned from Cuba.

In effect, John Kennedy displayed two basic characteristics in his exercise of power: first, an overwhelming degree of empiricism and realism. A man without a particular doctrine, he reacted decisively to events, and only to events. Nothing but the shock of collision with a problem was sufficient to make him come to a decision, and because of this, his decisions were unpredictable. At that point he had a consuming need for information, and this need had increased a great deal since experience had taught him not to rely solely on official channels.

After this, I went to Havana.

Night Session

TAB M

In the "Pearl of the Antilles, rum-perfumed and steeped in triumphant sensuality," as Cuba is described in those American tourist folders still lying about in the hotels of Havana, I spent three closely packed and intensive weeks, but thinking all along that I would never get to meet with Fidel Castro. I talked with farm-

ers, writers and painters, militants and counter-revolutionaries, ministers and ambassadors - but Fidel remained inaccessible. I had been warned: he was snowed under with work; as a result of the hurricane, the Cuban government had been obliged to revise its whole planning program; and then, above all, he no longer had any desire to receive any journalists, least of all Western newsmen. I had practically given up hope when, on the evening of what I thought was to be my departure date (the capricious plane which links Havana with Mexico happily did not leave the next day after all), Fidel came to my hotel. He had heard of my interview with the President. We went up to my room at 10 in the evening and did not leave until 4 in the following morning. Here, I shall only recount that part of that interview which constitutes a reply to John F. Kennedy's remarks.

Fidel listened with devouring and passionate interest: he pulled at his beard, yanked his parachutist's beret down over his eyes, adjusted his maqui tunic, all the while making me the target of a thousand malicious sparks cast by his deep-sunk, lively eyes. At one point I felt as though I were playing the role of that partner with whom he had as strong a desire to confer as to do battle; as though I myself were in a small way that intimate enemy in the White House whom Khrushchev described to Fidel as someone with whom "it is possible to talk." Three times he had me repeat certain remarks, particularly those in which Kennedy expressed his criticism of the Batista regime, those in which Kennedy showed his impatience with the comments attributed to General de Gaulle, and lastly those in which Kennedy accused Fidel of having almost caused a war fatal to all humanity.

When I stopped talking, I expected an explosion. Instead, I was treated to a lengthy silence and, at the end of that silence, to a calm, composed, often humorous, always thoughtful exposition. I don't know whether Fidel has changed, or whether these cartoons caricaturing him as a ranting madman which appear in the Western press perhaps correspond to a former reality. I only know that at no time during the two complete days I spent with him (and during which a great deal happened), did Castro abandon his composure and poise. Here too, I shall let Castro speak for himself, reserving only the possibility of correcting certain judgments on these two political leaders based on my own experiences in Cuba.

"I believe Kennedy is sincere," Fidel declared. "I also believe that today the expression of this sincerity could have political significance. I'll explain what I mean. I haven't forgotten that Kennedy centered his electoral campaign against Nixon on the theme of firmness toward Cuba. I have not forgotten the Machiavellian tactics and the equivocation, the attempts at

invasion, the pressures, the blackmail, the organization of a counter-revolution, the blockade and, above everything, all the retaliatory measures which were imposed before, long before there was the pretext and alibi of Communism. But I feel that he inherited a difficult situation; I don't think a President of the United States is ever really free, and I believe Kennedy is at present feeling the impact of this lack of freedom. I also believe he now understands the extent to which he has been misled, especially, for example, on Cuban reaction at the time of the attempted Bay of Pigs invasion. I also think he is a realist; he is now registering that it is impossible to simply wave a wand and cause us, and the explosive situation throughout Latin America, to disappear.

Why the Missiles Were Installed

"There is one point on which I want to give you new information right away. I have refrained from doing this until now; but today an attempt is being made to frighten all mankind by propagating the idea that Cuba, and in particular I, might provoke a nuclear war, so I feel the world should know the true story of the missile emplacement.

"Six months before these missiles were installed in Cuba, we had received an accumulation of information warning us that a new invasion of the island was being prepared under sponsorship of the Central Intelligence Agency, whose administrators were humiliated by the Bay of Pigs disaster and by the spectacle of being ridiculed in the eyes of the world and berated in US government circles. We also knew that the Pentagon was vesting the CIA preparations with the mantle of its authority, but we had doubts as to the attitude of the President. There were those among our informants who even thought it would suffice to alert the President and give him cause for concern in order to arrest these preparations. Then one day Khrushchev's son-in-law, Adzhubei, came to pay us a visit before going on to Washington at the invitation of Kennedy's associates. Immediately upon arriving in Washington, Adzhubei had been received by the American Chief Executive, and their talk centered particularly on Cuba. A week after this interview, we received in Havana a copy of Adzhubei's report to Khrushchev. It was this report which triggered the whole situation.

"What did Kennedy say to Adzhubei? Now listen to this carefully, for it is very important: he had said that the new situation in Cuba was intolerable for the United States; that the American government had decided it would not tolerate it any longer; he had said that peaceful coexistence was seriously compromised by the fact that 'Soviet influences' in Cuba altered the balance of strength, was destroying the equilibrium agreed

upon and [at this point Castro emphasized his statement by pronouncing each syllable separately] Kennedy reminded the Russians that the United States had not intervened in Hungary, which was obviously a way of demanding Russian non-intervention in the event of a possible invasion. To be sure, the actual word 'invasion' was not mentioned and Adzhubei, at the time, lacking any background information, could not draw the same conclusions as we did. But when we communicated to Khrushchev all our previous information, the Russians too began to interpret the Kennedy-Adzhubei conversation as we saw it and they went to the source of our information. By the end of a month, the Russian and Cuban governments had reached the definite conviction that an invasion might take place from one moment to the next. This is the truth.

"What was to be done? How could we prevent the invasion? We found that Khrushchev was concerned about the same things that were worrying us. He asked us what we wanted. We replied: do whatever is needed to convince the United States that any attack on Cuba is the same as an attack on the Soviet Union. And how to realize this objective? All our thinking and discussions revolved around this point. We thought of a proclamation, an alliance, conventional military aid. The Russians explained to us that their concern was twofold: first, they wanted to save the Cuban revolution (in other words, their socialist honor in the eyes of the world), and at the same time they wished to avoid a world conflict. They reasoned that if conventional military aid was the extent of their assistance, the United States might not hesitate to instigate an invasion, in which case Russia would retaliate and this would inevitably touch off a world war."

At this point I interrupted to ask how Cuba could have been absolutely certain of Soviet intervention. After all, I said, Stalin certainly "let down" Markos, the Chief of the Greek Communist Resistance, because such help would have conflicted with prevailing zones of influence.

"I know," Castro replied, "but the two situations cannot be compared." Then he continued:

"Russia was much too deeply committed to us. Moreover, since then we have had every proof of the immense solidarity of the Soviet people and its leaders. You can see for yourself how clearly this solidarity is manifest here. Then there is something else, specifically apropos of Stalin. When I was in the USSR and others, outside Russia, were reproaching Khrushchev for taking a more conciliatory stand than Stalin toward the capitalists, Khrushchev confided to me several examples, which I will not repeat to you, illustrating the prudence, even the abdication of Stalin. He told me — and I believe him — that Stalin would never have emplaced missiles in Cuba.

"It is true that it was said then by other factions that the real reason for installing the missiles was because certain internal problems were driving the Russians to use us to provoke the United States. I am here to tell you that the Russians didn't want and do not today want war. One only need visit them on their home territory, watch them at work, share their economic concerns, admire their intense efforts to raise the workers' standard of living, to understand right away that they are far, very far, from any idea of provocation or domination. However, Soviet Russia was confronted by two alternatives: an absolutely inevitable war (because of their commitments and their position in the socialist world), if the Cuban revolution was attacked; or the risk of a war if the United States, refusing to retreat before the missiles, would not give up the attempt to destroy Cuba. They chose socialist solidarity and the risk of war.

"Under these circumstances, how could we Cubans have refused to share the risks taken to save us? It was, in the final analysis, a question of honor, don't you agree? Don't you believe that honor plays a role in politics? You think we are romantics, don't you? Perhaps we are. And why not? In any event, we are militants. In a word, then, we agreed to the emplacement of the missiles. And I might add here that for us Cubans it didn't really make so much difference whether we died by conventional bombing or a hydrogen bomb. Nevertheless, we were ~~not~~ gambling with the peace of the world. The United States was the one to jeopardize the peace of mankind by using the threat of war to stifle revolutions.

"And so in June, 1962, my brother Raoul and Che Guevara went to Moscow to discuss ways and means of installing the missiles. The convoy arrived by sea in three weeks. The United States was able to find out that weapons were being shipped in, of course; but it took them two months to discover that these weapons were guided missiles. Two months . . . in other words, longer than we had calculated. Because, of course, we were seeking intimidation, not aggression."

Alliance for Progress

The conversation now turned to the Alliance for Progress. "In a way," Castro said, "it was a good idea, it marked progress of a sort. Even if it can be said that it was overdue, timid, conceived on the spur of the moment, under constraint . . . despite all that I am willing to agree that the idea in itself constituted an effort to adapt to the extraordinarily rapid course of events in Latin America. Such as, for example, what we read in the papers this morning - did you see the news? That Argentina is nationalizing the oil industry? The Argentine government! Do you realize what that means? This

will cause more commotion on the New York stock exchange than Castroism! The Catholic and military conservatives of Argentina, the factions most closely linked with American interests! There is talk of nationalization of industries there, of agrarian reform there . . . well and good! If the Alliance for Progress provokes these developments, then it's not doing so badly; all these things are consonant with the aspirations of the people. I can look back to the days of Eisenhower, or rather of Nixon, and recall the furore which broke out when the United States and Cuba together decreed an agrarian reform which was to apply, mark this well, only to landowners of over 200,000 hectares! Yes, 200,000! Yet the reaction of the trusts was terrible at that time. Nowadays, in the other Latin American countries, because the Communist banner is used as a bogeyman, the reaction of the American trusts is shrewder. They are going to choose strawmen, so as to rule indirectly. But there will be difficulties.

"This is why Kennedy's good ideas aren't going to yield any results. It is very easy to understand and at this point he surely is aware of this because, as I told you, he is a realist. For years and years American policy - not the government, but the trusts and the Pentagon - has supported the Latin American oligarchies. All the prestige, the dollars, and the power was held by a class which Kennedy himself has described in speaking of Batista. Suddenly a President arrives on the scene who tries to support the interests of another class (which has no access to any of the levers of power) to give the various Latin American countries the impression that the United States no longer stands behind the dictators, and so there is no more need to start Castro-type revolutions. What happens then? The trusts see that their interests are being a little compromised (just barely, but still compromised); the Pentagon thinks the strategic bases are in danger; the powerful oligarchies in all the Latin American countries alert their American friends; they sabotage the new policy; and in short, Kennedy has everyone against him. The few liberal or allegedly liberal presidents who were chosen as instruments of the new policy are swept out of office, like Bosch in Santo Domingo, or else they are transformed. Betancourt, for example, was not a Batista; now he has become one.

"In view of all these things, how can the American government seriously believe that Cuban subversion is at the root of explosions taking place all over the South American continent? In Venezuela, for example, are you familiar with the situation there? Do you think the Venezuelans need us to understand what's going on in their country? Do you think we don't have enough problems of our own? Right now I ask only one thing: Leave us in peace to better our country's economic situation, to put our planning into effect, to

educate our young *compañeros*. This doesn't mean we do not feel solidarity toward nations that are struggling and suffering, like the Venezuelan people. But it is up to those nations to decide what they want, and if they choose other regimes than ours, this isn't our business."

"We Have Always Lived with Danger"

I asked Fidel where is this all going to end? How will the situation develop? Even if the United States uses against you what you call the alibi of Communism, it still remains true that you have chosen Communism, that your economy and your security depend on the Soviet Union, and that even if you have no ulterior motives in this association, still the United States considers that you are part of an international strategy, that you constitute a Soviet base in a world where peace depends on mutual respect for a tacit division of zones of influence.

"I don't want to discuss our ties with the Soviet Union," Fidel Castro cut me short. "I find this indecent. We have none but feelings of fraternity and profound, total gratitude toward the USSR. The Russians are making extraordinary efforts on our behalf, efforts which sometimes cost them dear. But we have our own policies which are perhaps not always the same (we have proved this!) as those of the USSR. I refuse to dwell on this point, because asking me to say that I am not a pawn on the Soviet chessboard is something like asking a woman to shout aloud in the public square that she is not a prostitute.

"If the United States sees the problem as you have posed it, then you are right, there is no way out. But who is the loser in the last analysis? They have tried everything against us, everything, absolutely everything, and we are still alive and getting better day by day; we are still standing upright, and we plan to celebrate with greater festivities than usual, on January 1, 1964, the fifth anniversary of the Cuban Revolution! The United States' policy of isolating us economically is less effective with each passing day; we are increasing our trade with the rest of the world. Even with Spain! We have just sold a shipment of 300,000 tons of sugar to the Spaniards. Far from discouraging us, the blockade is maintaining the revolutionary atmosphere we need to stiffen the country's backbone. Are we in danger? We have always lived with danger. To say nothing of the fact that you have no idea how many friends one discovers in the world when one is persecuted by the United States. No, truly, for all these reasons, we are not suppliants, we ask nothing. I'll tell you something else: since the rupture and the blockade, we have forgotten the United States. We feel neither hatred nor resentment any more, we simply don't think about the US. When I think of the problems

which diplomatic relations with the United States would pose! The Swiss Ambassador is representing the US at present. I prefer to do business with him than with 200 members of an Embassy among whom surely some spies would be spotted.

"I have just talked to you as a Cuban revolutionary. But I should also speak to you as a peace lover, and from this viewpoint I believe the United States is too important a country not to have an influence on world peace. I cannot help hoping, therefore, that a leader will come to the fore in North America (why not Kennedy, there are things in his favor!), who will be willing to brave unpopularity, fight the trusts, tell the truth and, most important, let the various nations act as they see fit. I ask nothing; neither dollars, nor assistance, nor diplomats, nor bankers, nor military men-- nothing but peace, and to be accepted as we are! We are socialists, the United States is a capitalist nation, the Latin American countries will choose what they want. All the same, at a time when the United States is selling wheat to the Russians, Canada is trading with China, de Gaulle respects Ben Bella, why should it be impossible to make the Americans understand that socialism leads, not to hostility toward them, but to co-existence? Why am I not Tito or Sekou Touré? Because the Russians have never done us any injury such as the Yugoslavians and the Guineans have complained of in the past, and because the Americans have never given us any of the benefits for which these two nations congratulate themselves today.

"As to this matter of fearing Soviet intentions in Latin America through Cuba's subversive activities, this is just attributing to others one's own desire to dominate. You said yourself just a little while ago that the Russians have had enough of their Cuban involvement. Economically this is obvious. This is why, speaking from a military viewpoint, it is better not to force nations to turn to the Russians for help. Really, it seems to me that a man like Kennedy is capable of seeing that it is not in the United States' interest to pursue a policy which can lead only to a stalemate. So far as we are concerned, everything can be restored to normalcy on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty."

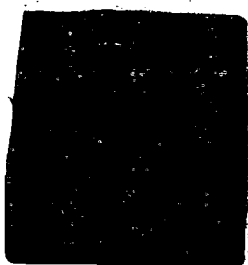
In conclusion, Fidel Castro said to me: "Since you are going to see Kennedy again, be an emissary of peace, despite everything. I want to make myself clear: I don't want anything, I don't expect anything, and as a revolutionary the present situation does not displease me. But as a man and as a statesman, it is my duty to indicate what the bases for understanding could be."

All this was said two days before President Kennedy's death.

USA: The New Republic and Jean Daniel

...continued interview with the Cuban Amb 27 Sept and that while in Mexi from which restaurant they both Professional Newspaper Organizations, he was at the offices of the International Federation of one Silvia DURAN; that DURAN allegedly had OSWALD as a guest in her house during his visit to Mexi; and that DURAN placed OSWALD in contact with officials of the Cuban Gov had arrested DIAZ Verson went on to claim that he was told by Dr. BORRELL Navarros, an exiled Cuban newspaperman employed by Excelsior, that OSWALD and DURAN on the day following OSWALD's arrival in Mexi went to a restaurant called the Caballo Blanco or possibly the Caballo Bayo where they met an official of the Cub Emb, DIAZ Verson claimed that he knows nothing about OSWALD and BORRELL Navarros, a former Cuban Cabinet Minister who on occasion writes feature articles for the Mexi City Excelsior, currently resides at 1503 Homero St., Apart 301, Mexi. BORRELL Navarros also visited BORRELL in BORRELL's home. / BORRELL did not tell the story of no meeting between OSWALD and Cub Emb officials other than the meetings which occurred at the time OSWALD visited the Cub Con in Mexi. / BORRELL knew nothing concerning any visit by OSWALD to the home of DURAN. / It is to be noted that DURAN was questioned by Mexi authorities on 25 Nov 63. At that time she confirmed that OSWALD visited the Cub Emb in Mexi during the time he was in Mexi from 27 Sept to 2 Oct. She alleged that the purpose of his visits to the CIA in calling her concerning the visa, but denied that she had given him a telephone number to use on 17 Jan 64 a source... advised that he had been unable to locate a Caballo Blanco restaurant in Mexi, but stated there is a Caballo Bayo restaurant located on outskirts of Mexi. / On Source went to restaurant, showed photos of former Cub Con Eusebio AZCUE Lopez, who was in charge of Cub Con at the time of OSWALD's visit there, of Cub Amb HERNANDEZ Armas, of Silvia DURAN and of OSWALD to employees of restaurant and conducted extensive interviews of these persons as having been who could recall any of the

CIA



From CIA prepared chronology

SECRET - SENSITIVE

- 12 -

BOX 4: MISCELLANEOUS

From the listing of files contained, nothing appeared likely to contain relevant information. Therefore, the files in this box were not examined.

SECRET - SENSITIVE

01520

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SECRET - SENSITIVE

MC CONE PAPERS
NOVEMBER 24, 1961 - DECEMBER 31, 1964
REFERENCES TO CUBA ASSASSINATIONS,
WARREN COMMISSION MATTERS

BOX 2: MEMORANDA FOR RECORD

File: November 29, 1961 - April 5, 1962

December 5, 1961, Meeting with Attorney General Kennedy -
"Lansdale operation" mentioned in paragraph 12.

December 27, 1961, Meeting with Attorney General Kennedy -
"Lansdale operation" mentioned in paragraph 5.

January 22, 1962, Meeting with Attorney General Kennedy -
Reference to a "Lansdale paper" to be discussed by the 5412
Committee plus Robert Kennedy.

April 5, 1962, Memos on Special Group/Mongoose Project -
General discussion of possible military intervention in Cuba.

File: April 7, 1962 - August 21, 1962

(40) - April 10, 1962, phone call to Bundy explaining that
Attorney General upset that Perrez was apparently telling
people in Miami about his five meetings with the Attorney
General. Cardona was to meet JFK that day.

(61) - July 3, 1962, meeting with Attorney General -
included a short discussion of "Reuther plan" for labor
operations apparently in Italy.

(86) - August 21, 1962, meeting with Rush, McNamara, Alexis
Johnson, the Attorney General, Director of Central Intelligence,
General Taylor, Lemnitzer, and M. Bundy - a general discussion
of Cuban situation and possible courses of action if MRBM's
are discovered in Cuba:

"McNamara expressed strong feelings
that we should take every possible aggressive
action in the fields of intelligence, sabo-
tage and guerrilla warfare, utilizing Cubans
and do such other things as might be indi-
cated to divide the Castro regime."
(emphasis added)

SECRET - SENSITIVE

01509

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SECRET - SENSITIVE

- 2 -

File: August 24, 1962 - December 31, 1962

(97) - October 5, 1962, Meeting between DCI and Bundy: McCone wanted to be more activist toward Cuba - Bundy was more conservative. (No specifics)

(118) - December 17, 1962, DCI memo re Earman Report on Cuba [MISSING]
[Apparently not a meeting or phone call]
(Comments on Report on Missile Crisis, according to Elder)

(119) - December 18, 1962, DCI memo re Earman Report on Cuba [MISSING]

(120) - December 19, 1962, DCI memo re Earman Report on Cuba [MISSING]

File: June 1, 1963 - February 9, 1963

(12) - January 21, 1963, phone call between DCI and Eisenhower (transcript) about Cuba. (No mention of assassination.)

File: February 9, 1963 - April 9, 1963

(36) - March 5, 1963, Memo of DCI discussion with Attorney General [No one to see without DCI permission] [DESTROYED]
[According to Elder, dealt with wiretap of newsmen.]

(38) - March 7, 1963, Memo of conversation with Attorney General at Hickory Hill [No one to see without DCI permission] [DESTROYED]

(52) - March 30, 1963, DCI discussion with Eisenhower and Lundahl on "current status of Cuba" [DESTROYED]

File: April 15, 1963 - June 4, 1963

(68) - Memo of DCI on Cuban Policy: "Random thoughts developed by DCI on various aspects of the Cuban problem and the discussions at Standing Group prepared for use by representatives of DCI at meetings on this subject during his absence from the country," April 25, 1963, contains the following:

01510

SECRET - SENSITIVE

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

"I agree with the ONE estimate that Castro's political position will improve within the next year (barring assassination)."

The context clearly indicates, however, that DCI is not proposing this.

(77) - DCI memo of May 18, 1963, on Haiti: contains this statement: "Apparently Duvalier, in the absence of assassination, will survive the efforts of internal opposition elements..." Context indicates DCI was not proposing or considering assassination.

(61) - April 15, 1963, Memo of meeting between Attorney General and Director of Central Intelligence about "Helms/Angleton operation, Cuban sabotage proposals" [DESTROYED]

(62) - April 17, 1963, Meeting of DCI and Rusk about: "Helms/Angleton Project..." [DESTROYED]

File: June 5, 1963 - July 20, 1963

Nothing Relevant

File: July 23, 1963 - November 26, 1963

(133) - August 20, 1963, Luncheon with DCI, Colonel Grogan, Tom Ross of Chicago Sun Times [MISSING]

(138) - September 5, 1963, DCI and Bundy, "After Special Group" [MISSING]

(138) - September 7, 1963, DCI and Papich [MISSING]

(138) - September 12, 1963, DCI and J. Edgar Hoover at Justice Department [MISSING]

(158.5) - October 24, 1963, DCI/Robert F. Kennedy lunch at Kennedy's house [MISSING]

(168) - November 26, 1963, DCI and Bundy on message about Kennedy assassination [MISSING]

SECRET - SENSITIVE

- 4 -

(168) - November 15, 1963, DCI and Rusk: Sukarno had said that British and CIA were plotting to kill him. Rusk asked if CIA had any information about a plot by British. DCI said no.

File: November 27, 1963 - December 31, 1963

[Entire contents of file missing.]

From titles, nothing here appears relevant.

File: January 1, 1964 - February 11, 1964

Nothing relevant.

File: February 12, 1964 - April 5, 1964

[Entire contents of file missing.]

(25.5) - February 19, 1964, DCI and Fitzgerald: "White House Meeting - Situation Room - Re: Cuba" [DESTROYED]

(36.1) - March 14, 1964, Meeting of DCI, Bundy, Helms [DESTROYED]

(46) - April 5, 1964, Meeting of DCI and Rusk: "EYES ONLY - NO DISTRIBUTION - FSO Richard Fredericks; Carl Rowan; Republican Platform of 1960." [DESTROYED]

File: April 6, 1964 - July 8, 1964

(49) - April 16, 1964, Meeting with: DCI, Justice Warren, Senator Cooper, Stern, Rankin, Willens of subject: "Met in DCI's Office" [MISSING]

(58) - May 14, 1964, DCI, Rankin, Helms - Subject: "Warren Commission (accompanied by Mr. Helms). Helms saw commission transcript and returned it to the commission." "No MR expected" [MISSING]

(69) - June 12, 1964, DCI, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Luce: "Memos used at lunch re: Cuban article in TIME" - NO DISTRIBUTION - nothing on assassinations.

01512

SECRET - SENSITIVE

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

SECRET - SENSITIVE

- 5 -

File: July 8, 1964 - August 12, 1964

(No file under these dates.)

File: August 12, 1964 - September 10, 1964

Nothing relevant.

File: September 11, 1964 - October 31, 1964

(138) - October 15, 1964, DCI, Sam Papich - "NO DISTRIBUTION - discussion re Walter Jenkins' matter." [DESTROYED]

(143) - October 22, 1964, DCI, Robert Kennedy: "In Presidential Suite, NYC - Personal discussion EYES ONLY JAM - NO DISTRIBUTION" [DESTROYED]

File: November 1, 1964 - December 31, 1964

Nothing relevant.

BOX 8: MEMORANDA OF MEETINGS WITH THE PRESIDENT

File: October 25, 1961 - July 31, 1962

(B) - December 14, 1961, at a meeting with the President and General Taylor, DCI advised Kennedy that there were possible dangers that he might be the subject of an assassination attempt on his planned trip to Colombia and Venezuela, which the CIA could not guarantee the safety of.

(6) - February 11, 1962, at a meeting with the President, Bundy, and Taylor, DCI discussed efforts to convince one Charles Murphy not to write a certain article for Life magazine on some subject related to Cuba. Apparently, the article was revised to DCI's satisfaction and then published.

(12) - May 7, 1962, at a meeting with the President and Taylor, DCI discussed Operation Mongoose in some detail. No mention of assassinations.

SECRET - SENSITIVE

01513

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

File: July 31, 1962 - November 29, 1962 [actually covering through Dec. 18, 1962]

(28) - July 20, 1962: At a meeting with the President, Taylor, and Alexis Johnson, Mongoose was discussed. No mention of assassination.

(52) - October 26, 1962: At a meeting of NSC Executive Committee, DCI discussed Mongoose. No mention of assassination.

(55) - October 30, 1962: "Memo to DDCI outlining Presidential Directive to CIA; no provocative actions by refugee groups; estop Alpha 66; stop Mongoose ops; no contact with Press."
[MISSING]

(70) - November 29, 1962: At a meeting of the NSC Executive Committee (President absent), DCI discussed Mongoose. No mention of assassination.

File: January 1, 1963 - March 31, 1963

(7) - January 23, 1963 (4:30 p.m.): Meeting with President, DCI, and Helms." No memo present. Listing does not indicate whether or not memo was prepared, even though it generally indicates when memos were not prepared. Secretary's note of 1/27/72 (MB) notes: "No MR in file"

(8) - January 23, 1963 (4:45 p.m.): Meeting between DCI and President - missing memo; same situation as #(7) above.

(28) - March 25, 1963: In meeting with President, DCI "reviewed the requirements for telephonic and audio surveillance intelligence at selected embassies and foreign residences within the United States..." President suggested that the DCI talk with J. Edgar Hoover on this matter.

File: April 1, 1963 - July 1, 1963

(33) - April 16, 1963: In meeting with the President, DCI discussed two methods of dealing with Castro: (1) "Working on" Castro to turn him from Soviets; (2) Pressuring USSR to remove from Cuba and "then to bring about the downfall of Castro by means which could be developed after the removal of Soviet troops..." No mention of assassination.

SECRET - SENSITIVE

- 7 -

(43) - May 27, 1963: In meeting of President, DCI, and others, policy towards covert operations against Haiti were discussed. No mention of assassination.

(50) - June 19, 1963: In meeting with the President and others, DCI discussed plans for covert operations against Cuba, including "external sabotage." Vague memo of record by Desmond FitzGerald, but no mention of assassination.

File: July 1, 1963 - November 12, 1963

(74) - November 12, 1963: At a meeting of the President, DCI, and others, "McCone emphasized that to a very considerable extent these [Cuban exile groups] are uncontrollable and forecast that once Artime was in business, we might expect some events to take place which were not exactly to our liking." (This was in a general discussion of covert actions against Cuba; no mention of assassination.)

File: November 23, 1963 - December 31, 1963

(1) November 23, 1963 (memo of November 25): DCI told Lyndon B. Johnson of information received from Mexico City. DCI later called Rusk to tell him of information from Mexico City: "...the holding of a Mexican employee of the Cuban embassy by Mexican officials for interrogation concerning Lee Oswald."

(4) November 25 and 26, 1963 (memo of November 26): In meetings with the President and the DCI, the President expressed "contempt" at Justice Department suggestion of independent investigation of John F. Kennedy's assassination. He instructed the DCI to insure CIA cooperation with the FBI report.

(4) November 29, 1963: In a meeting with DCI, Lyndon B. Johnson, McNamara, and Bundy, the DCI apparently gave latest developments in Mexico City investigation of Oswald. A list of "late developments" is in file, to be used for this purpose. (Obtain copy.)

File: January 1, 1964 - April 2, 1964

Nothing relevant.

SECRET - SENSITIVE

01515

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

File: April 3, 1964 - May 20, 1964

(19) - April 7, 1964: Meeting of DCI, President, and others re Cuba Covert Action.

Here DCI advocates strong program to obtain overall objective set forth in a paper of June 8, 1963: "The ultimate objective of this policy would be to encourage dissident elements in the military and other power centers of the regime to bring about the eventual liquidation of the Castro/communist entourage and the elimination of the Soviet presence from Cuba." (emphasis added)
[OBTAIN COPY]

File: May 21, 1964 - October 5, 1964

September 30, 1964: Meeting of "DCI; President; et al" to discuss "Warren Commission Report - (to set up Presidential Committee)" - No memo indicated to have been prepared.

File: October 6, 1964 - December 28, 1964

Nothing Relevant.

BOX 1: 303 COMMITTEE, COUNTERINSURGENCY, SPECIAL GROUP, CHRONO (1962)

File: 303 - January - December, 1963

Several sets of minutes have the following notations after paragraphs dealing with Cuban operations: "See special minutes for additional items." - No such "special minutes" appear to be contained in this file.* However, this same notation appeared in connection with other subjects.

This file contains several discussions of the Haitian problem. Although it's clear the participants would like to be rid of Duvalier, there is no mention of assassination.

Nothing else relevant.

File: January - December, 1964

Contains discussion of Haitian problem, and CIA agreed to "explore methods of dealing with the Duvalier problem in the immediate future." (May 12, 1964)

*Other than certain memoranda prepared by McCone.

The minutes of the June 18, 1964, meeting (dated June 22, 1964) contained the following: [OBTAIN COPY] (signed by Peter Jessup)

"A paper was discussed on alleged plans which involve the underworld to assassinate certain Cuban leaders. Mr. McCone was somewhat skeptical of the reported plots and stated that he would like to go into the matter further. Others, including Mr. Bundy, felt that the United States was being put on notice and should do everything in its power to ascertain promptly the veracity of the reports and then undertake prevention. It was decided that Mr. Bundy would call the matter to the Attorney General's attention as a matter of law enforcement."

Mr. McCone's personal memorandum for the record on this meeting (dated) June 18, 1964, contains substantially the same information. [OBTAIN COPY] It refers to a June 10, 1964, CIA memorandum "reporting plans of Cuban exiles to assassinate leading Cuban government leaders." This memo apparently had been sent to Special Group members and the Attorney General. [OBTAIN COPY] McCone's memo contains the following:

"ACTION: Discuss with General Carter and Mr. Helms steps we should take to establish the credibility of the report; also communicate with the FBI through Mr. Papich. Also I should call the Attorney General personally."

The official minutes of the July 30, 1964, 303 Committee meeting (dated July 31, 1964) (referred to in 1967 IG report) contain no mention of assassination or even of Cuba. Mr. McCone's personal memorandum (dated July 31, 1964) had only the following reference to Cuba:

"Proposed infiltration/exfiltration operations into Cuba for August were approved and the July operations were noted."

File: Counterinsurgency - January - June, 1962

Nothing relevant.

SECRET - SENSITIVE

- 10 -

BOX 7 - MISCELLANEOUS

Envelope - "Cuba Loose Ends"
Much information on Mongoose. No mention of assassination.

Envelope containing FBI report of October 16, 1963, entitled
"Communism and the Negro Movement - A Current Analysis" -
contains comments on Dr. King's personal life. Relayed by
J. Edgar Hoover to McCone.

File: "Cuba - Background Material"

This file contains only material relating to the Cuban missile
crisis. It contains no references to any assassinations.

File: "White House"

This file, covering 1962 and 1963, contains correspondence
to, from, and of interest to the White House.

SECRET - SENSITIVE

01518

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

BOX 5: MISCELLANEOUS

The file entitled "Cuba Package" does not appear to be in this box. The name of this file, however, appears on the page which purports to list the files in the box.

File: Cuba 1962

Nothing relevant to assassinations.

File: Cuba 1964

February 21, 1964, memorandum for the Director of Central Intelligence from Desmond FitzGerald, Chief, Special Affairs Staff, entitled "Spectrum of Courses of Action with Respect to Cuba." This nine-page memorandum outlines many possible courses of action which the U.S. Government could take with respect to Fidel Castro even including measures as drastic as an actual invasion of the island by U.S. military forces. It, however, contains no mention or reference to possible assassination of Castro.

BOX 6: MISCELLANEOUS

File: Presidential Briefing, December 22, 1964

Nothing relevant to assassination.

File: "M" File

Nothing relevant to our subject of interest.

File: "D" File

This file contains papers dealing with the services of Allen Dulles as a consultant to the Agency after his retirement. There is no mention of the subject in which we are interested.

File: "W" File

Nothing relevant.

When Castro Heard the News

Havana:

It was around 1:30 in the afternoon, Cuban time. We were having lunch in the living room of the modest summer residence which Fidel Castro owns on magnificent Varadero Beach, 120 kilometers from Havana. For at least the tenth time, I was questioning the Cuban leader on details of the negotiations with Russia before the missile installations last year. The telephone rang, a secretary in guerrilla garb announced that Mr. Dorticos, President of the Cuban Republic, had an urgent communication for the Prime Minister. Fidel picked up the phone and I heard him say: "¿Cómo? Un atentado?" ("What's that? An attempted assassination?") He then turned to us to say that Kennedy had just been struck down in Dallas. Then he went back to the telephone and exclaimed in a loud voice "Herido? Muy gravemente?" ("Wounded? Very seriously?")

He came back, sat down, and repeated three times the words: "Es una mala noticia." ("This is bad news.") He remained silent for a moment, awaiting another call with further news. He remarked while we waited that there was an alarmingly sizable lunatic fringe in American society and that this deed could equally well have been the work of a madman or of a terrorist. Perhaps a Vietnamese? Or a member of the Ku Klux Klan? The second call came through: it was hoped they would be able to announce that the United States President was still alive, that there was hope of saving him. Fidel Castro's immediate reaction was: "If they can, he is already re-elected." He pronounced these words with satisfaction.

This sentence was a sequel to a conversation we had held on a previous evening and which had turned into an all-night session. To be precise, it lasted from 10 in the evening until 4 in the morning. A good part of the talk revolved about the impressions I recounted to him of an interview which President Kennedy granted me this last October 24, and about Fidel Castro's reactions to these impressions. During this nocturnal discussion, Castro had delivered himself of a relentless indictment of US policy, adding that in the recent past Washington had had ample opportunity to normalize its relations with Cuba, but that instead it had tolerated a CIA program of training, equipping and organizing a counter-revolution. He had told me that he wasn't in the least fearful of his life, since danger was his natural milieu, and if he were to become a victim of the United States this would simply enhance his radius of influence in Latin America as well as throughout the socialist world. He was speaking, he said, from the viewpoint of the interests of peace in

TAB N
both the American continents. To achieve this goal, a leader would have to arise in the United States capable of understanding the explosive realities of Latin America and of meeting them halfway. Then, suddenly, he had taken a less hostile tack: "Kennedy could still be this man. He still has the possibility of becoming, in the eyes of history, the greatest President of the United States, the leader who may at last understand that there can be coexistence between capitalists and socialists, even in the Americas. He would then be an even greater President than Lincoln. I know, for example, that for Khrushchev, Kennedy is a man you can talk with. I have gotten this impression from all my conversations with Khrushchev. Other leaders have assured me that to attain this goal, we must first await his re-election. Personally, I consider him responsible for everything, but I will say this: he has come to understand many things over the past few months; and then too, in the last analysis, I'm convinced that anyone else would be worse." Then Fidel had added with a broad and boyish grin: "If you see him again, you can tell him that I'm willing to declare Goldwater my friend if that will guarantee Kennedy's re-election!"

This conversation was held on November 19.

Now it was nearly 2 o'clock and we got up from the table and settled ourselves in front of a radio. Commandant Vallero, his physician, aide-de-camp, and intimate friend, was easily able to get the broadcasts from the NBC network in Miami. As the news came in, Vallero would translate it for Fidel: Kennedy wounded in the head; pursuit of the assassin; murder of a policeman; finally the fatal announcement: President Kennedy is dead. Then Fidel stood up and said to me: "Everything is changed. Everything is going to change. The United States occupies such a position in world affairs that the death of a President of that country affects millions of people in every corner of the globe. The cold war, relations with Russia, Latin America, Cuba, the Negro question . . . all will have to be rethought. I'll tell you one thing: at least Kennedy was an enemy to whom we had become accustomed. This is a serious matter, an extremely serious matter."

After the quarter-hour of silence observed by all the American radio stations, we once more tuned in on Miami; the silence had only been broken by a re-broadcasting of the American national anthem. Strange indeed was the impression made, on hearing this hymn ring out in the house of Fidel Castro, in the midst of a circle of worried faces. "Now," Fidel said, "they will have to find the assassin quickly, but very quickly,

otherwise, you watch and see, I know them, they will try to put the blame on us for this thing. But tell me how many Presidents have been assassinated? Four. This is most disturbing! In Cuba, only one has been assassinated. You know, when we were hiding out in the Sierra there were some (not in my group, in another) who wanted to kill Batista. They thought they could do away with a regime by decapitating it. I have always been violently opposed to such methods. First of all from the viewpoint of political self-interest, because so far as Cuba is concerned, if Batista had been killed he would have been replaced by some military figure who would have tried to make the revolutionists pay for the martyrdom of the dictator. But I was also opposed to it on personal grounds; assassination is repellent to me.

The broadcasts were now resumed. One reporter felt he should mention the difficulty Mrs. Kennedy was having in getting rid of her bloodstained stockings. Fidel exploded: "What sort of a mind is this!" He repeated the remark several times: "What sort of a mind is this? There is a difference in our civilizations after all. Are you like this in Europe? For us Latin Americans, death is a sacred matter; not only does it mark the close of hostilities, but it also imposes decency, dignity, respect. There are even street urchins who behave like kings in the face of death. Incidentally, this reminds me of something else: if you write all those things I told you yesterday against Kennedy's policy, don't use his name now; speak instead of the policy of the United States government."

Toward 5 o'clock, Fidel Castro declared that since there was nothing we could do to alter the tragedy, we must try to put our time to good use in spite of it. He wanted to accompany me in person on a visit to a *granja de pueblo* (state farm), where he had been engaging in some experiments. His present obsession is agriculture. He reads nothing but agronomical studies and reports. He dwells lyrically on the soil, fertilizers, and the possibilities which will give Cuba enough sugar cane by 1970 to achieve economic independence.

"Didn't I Tell You"

We went by car, with the radio on. The Dallas police were now hot on the trail of the assassin. He is a Russian spy, says the news commentator. Five minutes later, correction: he is a spy married to a Russian. Fidel said: "There, didn't I tell you; it'll be my turn next." But ~~not~~ you. The next word was: the assassin is a Marxist deserter. Then the word came through, in effect, that the assassin was a young man who was a member of the "Fair Play for Cuba Committee," that he was an admirer of Fidel Castro. Fidel declared: "If they had had proof, they would have said

he was an agent, an accomplice, a hired killer. In saying simply that he is an admiring, this is just to try and make an association in people's minds between the name of Castro and the emotion awakened by the assassination. This is a publicity method, a propaganda device. It's terrible. But you know, I'm sure this will all soon blow over. There are too many competing policies in the United States for any single one to be able to impose itself universally for very long."

We arrived at the *granja de pueblo*, where the farmers welcomed Fidel. At that very moment, a speaker announced over the radio that it was now known that the assassin is a "pro-Castro Marxist." One commentator followed another; the remarks became increasingly emotional, increasingly aggressive. Fidel then excused himself: "We shall have to give up the visit to the farm." We went on toward Matanzas from where he could telephone President Dorticós. On the way he had questions: "Who is Lyndon Johnson? What is his reputation? What were his relations with Kennedy? With Khrushchev? What was his position at the time of the attempted invasion of Cuba?" Finally and most important of all: "What authority does he exercise over the CIA?" Then abruptly he looked at his watch, saw that it would be half an hour before we reached Matanzas and, practically on the spot, he dropped off to sleep.

After Matanzas, where he must have decreed a state of alert, we returned to Varadero for dinner. Quoting the words spoken to him by a woman shortly before, he said to me that it was an irony of history for the Cubans, in the situation to which they had been reduced by the blockade, to have to mourn the death of a President of the United States. "After all," he added, "there are perhaps some people in the world to whom this news is cause for rejoicing. The South Vietnamese guerrillas, for example, and also, I would imagine, Madame Nhu!"

I thought of the people of Cuba, accustomed to the sight of posters like the one depicting the Red Army with maquis superimposed in front, and the screaming captions "HALT, MR. KENNEDY! CUBA IS NOT ALONE. . . ." I thought of all those who had been led to associate their deprivations with the policies of President John F. Kennedy.

At dinner I was able to take up all my questions. What had motivated Castro to endanger the peace of the world with the missiles in Cuba? How dependent was Cuba on the Soviet Union? Is it not possible to envisage relations between Cuba and the United States along the same lines as those between Finland and the Russians? How was the transition made from the humanism of Sierra Maestra to the Marxism-Leninism of 1961? Fidel Castro, once more in top form, had an explanation for everything. Then he questioned me.

DECEMBER 7, 1963

once more on Kennedy, and each time I eulogized the intellectual qualities of the assassinated President, I awakened the keenest interest in him.

The Cubans have lived with the United States in that cruel intimacy so familiar to me of the colonized with their colonizers. Nevertheless, it was an intimacy. In that very seductive city of Havana to which we returned in the evening, where the luminous signboards with Marxist slogans have replaced the Coca Cola and toothpaste billboards, in the midst of Soviet exhibits

and Czechoslovakian trucks, a certain American emotion vibrated in the atmosphere, compounded of resentment, of concern, of anxiety, yet also, in spite of everything, of a mysterious almost imperceptible rapprochement. After all, this American President was able to reach accord with our Russian friends during his lifetime, said a young Cuban intellectual to me as I was taking my leave. It was almost as though he were apologizing for not rejoicing at the assassination.

JEAN DANIEL

ROMANS

"Robert Frost wrote 50 years ago, 'nothing is true except as a man or men adhere to it - to live for it, to spend themselves on it, to die for it.' We need this spirit even more than money or institutions or agreements."

- JOHN F. KENNEDY, November 18, 1963

By Saturday night, even the television seemed worn out by attempt and failure and ceased to comment and gave over to a succession of photographs of the columns and the windows and the corners of the White House and of the shadows of the great Lincoln head in Springfield and to a voice reciting "Oh, Captain, My Captain." It is to be, then, the grand style. But the ship has not weathered every storm; Mr. Kennedy is not Abraham Lincoln; not because he is more or less, but because he is a remembered physical presence and Mr. Lincoln an image of the plastic arts. One's own time is personal, not historical. Just how long will it be before many of us will want to read a book about the day Mr. Kennedy was shot?

The news of the President's assassination was given by a taxi driver to three gentlemen as they left a hotel on Arlington Street in Boston. They turned right around and hurried back inside to attend to their investments. Packed with students and businessmen a shuttle plane from Boston to Washington waited for permission to take off when the captain came on the intercom: "Folks, up here on the flight deck we've been listening to the news and the President is dead." There was only time to hear one woman say, "How dreadful" before three men went back to discussing plan specifications. A college student reading *Agamemnon* paid no visible attention. One of his notes read, "love-in-...e." The plane took off, the stewardess collected the money and started to serve drinks. Then the captain was back again. They had been listening to more

news, that is trying to listen to news because their real job was to hear flight control. There had been a gun battle in Dallas; a patrolman was killed; the police had taken a man in ~~the~~ theater. Vice President Johnson was now the President. The talk of business went on through this, and stopped only when the captain again interrupted to say that the new President had been sworn in aboard an aircraft. A few laughed.

They ask too much of us when they ask us to act up to the grand style. We are not an emotionally affluent people. And yet some of us always complained that Mr. Kennedy did not seem quite emotionally committed enough. But now someone remembered with special affection a moment late in the 1960 campaign. Mr. Kennedy was in a motorcade and the Democratic governor who was with him said how wonderful it was to feel the love with which these crowds pressed forward to feel the touch of their candidate. "Oh, dry up," Mr. Kennedy said. It seemed now somehow a special grace in him that he used only the real in emotion and abstained from fabricating the expected. He had too much respect for the grand style to counterfeit it; how much truer to him might we have been if we had come down in scale and if the many of us who must have remembered the lines from *Cymbeline* had thought them proper to speak

*"Fear no more the heat of the sun/Nor the furious winter's rages.
Thou thy worldly task hast done/Home art thou*

Flash from Dallas

Just as Secret Service men reacted instinctively, rushing to protect the presidential party, reporters reacted instinctively to get the news—sketchy as it was at first—to the world. United Press International's Merriman Smith, dean of the White House correspondents, describes on pages 32-33 his frantic rush to call the Dallas UPI bureau. Reproduced here is the result of Smith's first efforts—the actual Teletype copy that almost immediately clacked out of hundreds of UPI machines in newsrooms, radio and television stations, pressrooms, and business offices all over the world.

DETECTIVES WERE THERE AND THEY ASKED HIM TO LOOK IN THERE (THE BRIEF-CASE) FOR SOMETHING.

THE CASE WAS OPENED AND AN ENVELOPE WAS FOUND CONTAINING 44 \$100 BILLS, THE WITNESS SAID. THE STATE HAD SAID IT WOULD PRODUCE THAT PIECE OF EVIDENCE BUT IT HAD NOT LISTED IT AS ONE OF THE SEVEN LINKS. THE DEFENSE HAS IMPLIED IT WILL TAKE THE LINE THAT CAROL'S DEATH AFTER A SAVAGE BLUDGEONING AND STABBING IN HER HOME WAS THE RESULT OF AN ATTEMPTED
MOREDA1234PCS

UPI A7N DA

PRECEDE KENNEDY
DALLAS, NOV. 22 (UPI)--THREE SHOTS WERE FIRED AT PRESIDENT KENNEDY'S MOTORCADE TODAY IN DOWNTOWN DALLAS.
JT1234PCS.

UPI A8N HX

2ND ADD 2ND LEAD THOMPSON MINNEAPOLIST
BUOS NO
UPHOLD
DA IT YRS NX

UPI A8N AJ

DAY
CORRECTE
BUOS UPHOLD--NX

UPI A8N DA

URGENT
1ST ADD SHOTS, DALLAS (A7N) XXX DOWNTOWN DALLAS.
NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED.
THE INCIDENT OCCURRED NEAR THE COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE ON MAIN STREET, JUST EAST OF AN UNDERPASS LEADING TOWARD THE TRADE MART WHERE THE PRESIDENT WAS TO MA

FLASH

FLASH

KENNEDY SERIOUSLY WOUNDED
PERHAPS SERIOUSLY
PERHAPS FATALLY BY ASSASSINS BULLET
JT1239PCS

At 12:34 the Teletype was supplying copy on a Minneapolis murder trial.

The Dallas bureau, alerted by Smith over radiotelephone from the press car as it careered toward the hospital, sends out the first sparse news.

Minneapolis starts to add more details on the murder trial. The New York bureau, knowing that ace reporter Smith is covering the President's trip, tells all bureaus to "uphold"—get off the wire. "Dallas, it's yours."

Atlanta tries to interrupt, but is quickly squelched by the New York bureau.

The Dallas operator begins sending the rest of Smith's account from the press car.

At the hospital, Smith sees the President's limp body in the car and races to a telephone. At 12:39, nine minutes after the shooting, the grave news flashes over the wire.

UPI 9N
BULLETIN

1ST LEAD SHOOTING
DALLAS, NOV. 22 (UPI)--PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND GOV. JOHN B. CONNALLY
OF TEXAS WERE CUTDOWN BY AN ASSASSIN'S BULLETS AS THEY TOURED
DOWNTOWN DALLAS IN AN OPEN AUTOMOBILE TODAY.

MOREJT1241PCS

Now reporter Smith is dictating a
story ready for printing.

UPI A10N DA

1ST ADD 1ST LEAD SHOOTING DALLAS (9N DALLAS) XX TODAY.
THE PRESIDENT, HIS LIMP BODY CRADLED IN THE ARMS OF HIS WIFE, WAS
RUSHED TO PARKLAND HOSPITAL. THE GOVERNOR ALSO WAS TAKEN TO PARKLAND.
CLINT HILL, A SECRET SERVICE AGENT ASSIGNED TO MRS. KENNEDY, SAID
"HE'S DEAD," AS THE PRESIDENT WAS LIFTED FROM THE REAR OF A WHITE HOUSE
TOURING CAR, THE FAMOUS "BUBBLETOP" FROM WASHINGTON. HE WAS RUSHED
TO AN EMERGENCY ROOM IN THE HOSPITAL.

OTHER WHITE HOUSE OFFICIALS WERE IN DOUBT AS THE CORRIDORS OF THE
HOSPITAL ERUPTED IN PANDEMONIUM.

THE INCIDENT OCCURRED JUST EAST OF THE TRIPLE UNDERPASS FACING A
PARK IN DOWNTOWN DALLAS.

REPORTERS ABOUT FIVE CAR LENGTHS BEHIND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HEAR

MORE 144PES

Smith rolls on, swiftly and
fluently, adding fresh details as
"pandemonium" breaks out
in the corridor outside his
telephone niche.

UPI A11N DA

2ND ADD 1ST LEAD SHOOTING (9N DALLAS) XXX DALLAS.
REPORTERS ABOUT FIVE CAR LENGTHS BEHIND THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE
HEARD WHAT WOUNDED LIKE THREE BURST OF GUNFIRE.
SECRET SERVICE AGENTS IN A FOLLOW-UP CAR QUICKLY UNLIMBERED THEIR
AUTOMATIC RIFLES.

THE BUBBLE TOP OF THE PRESIDENT'S CAR WAS DOWN.
THEY DREW THEIR PISTOLS, BUT THE DAMAGE WAS DONE.

THE PRESIDENT WAS SLUMPED OVER IN THE BACKSEAT OF THE CAR FACE
DOWN. CONNALLY LAY ON THE FLOOR OF THE REAR SEAT.

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL AT
MORE 145PES

Searching his mind for
impressions of the shooting,
Smith adds all he can remember
to the story. The shaken wire
operator stumbles in the
second line.

UPI A12N DA

IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL AT ONCE WHERE KENNEDY WAS HIT, BUT BULLET
WOUNDS IN CONNALLY'S CHEST WERE PLAINLY VISIBLE, INDICATING THE GUNFIRE
MIGHT POSSIBLY HAVE COME FROM AN AUTOMATIC WEAPON.

THERE WERE THREE LOUD BURSTS.

DALLAS MOTORCYCLE OFFICERS ESCORTING THE PRESIDENT QUICKLY LEAPED
FROM THEIR BIKES AND RACED UP A GRASSY HILL.

MORE 146PES

As yet nothing is known of the
sniper, what kind of weapon
he used, or where the
shots came from.

UPIA13N DA

Ambassador Hernandez Armas apologizes for being late in calling him, but because of an international line, he has not done so until now. He adds that "I spoke with this person and did not add anything important to what I have already informed and which I am sure is really... and with respect to the concrete point which you asked me about, says that there was no offer of any kind".

Dorticos: "no...I wasn't asking about an offer". Hernandez Armas: "ah, I had understood that with the confusion of the...". Dorticos: "no, I was referring as to whether they had threatened her so that she would make a statement that the Consulate had ~~not~~ given money to the man...that American...understand?" Hernandez Armas: "ah, no, no, no, not at any moment". Dorticos: "nothing of that?" Hernandez Armas: "No, no, that nothing absolutely was given to her...rather they (enderazar - straightened cut?) the interrogation...." Dorticos: "then we can go along ~~with~~ the version of ~~that~~ your information?" Hernandez Armas: "yes, Sr. Presidente, of course". Dorticos: "then nothing more of importance?" Hernandez Armas: "No, nothing important...~~at~~ anyway, I am going to submit soon a draft of all the details, because there are other details of minor importance, and others of none at all, but contained in the statement.... and I have asked her to make me a ~~draft~~ ^{and} draft as prolific as possible to submit it at the first opportunity".

10 COPIES OF SPANISH LANGUAGE TRANSCRIPTS AND SOME ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS AS CONTAINED IN THE MEXICO CITY STATION FILES

*Copy machine
D. Swaled
Refer to Clark
EVT 281*

*11/26/63
1839*

RE

This document is prepared in response to your request and is for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Belmont

DATE: November 27, 1963

FROM : C. A. Evans

✓
Hosmer
Sullivan
Tavel
Trotter
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

SUBJECT: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT KENNEDY

John F.

Brooklyn

Deputy Attorney General Katzenbach telephoned at 10:50 a. m. He said he had just completed talking on the telephone with Alexis Johnson, Deputy Under Secretary of State. Johnson told Katzenbach that insofar as the investigation of this matter in Mexico is concerned, the State Department felt this should be coordinated and directed by the FBI. State took the position that the President's directive to the FBI extended to any activity outside of the United States, as well as within the country. Insofar as the Ambassador in Mexico is concerned, Johnson believed he should be kept informed of any pertinent developments but that the Ambassador should not be running the investigation.

As to current developments, Katzenbach said that the last thing he would want would be for the FBI to take Agents away from their investigative duties to prepare reports. He requested, however, that if there were any pertinent developments he be orally briefed.

With further reference to his conversation with Alexis Johnson, Katzenbach said he had been asked whether the State Department should make a formal inquiry of the Soviet Government for information concerning Oswald and his wife, particularly as to their activities in Russia. He asked that this question be considered by the Director, as Katzenbach felt his views most important.

In thinking about the matter himself, Katzenbach noted if we did not ask the Soviets for information there would be no answer should the question of Oswald's stay in Russia be raised, other than to admit we had made no inquiry. On the other hand, he observed that we could not place any reliance on anything the Soviets said.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

After conferring with Messrs. Belmont and Sullivan, the

- 1 - Mr. Mohr
- 1 - Mr. DeLoach
- 1 - Mr. Rosen
- 1 - Mr. Sullivan

RECEIVED FROM

XEROX
DEC 10 1963

25 DEC 9 1963

CAE:vap (8)

FBI

UNRECORDED COPY FILED

Memorandum to Mr. Belmont

following recommendations are submitted with reference to the points raised by Mr. Katzenbach:

1. Insofar as making a formal approach to the Soviet Government, we believe this undesirable. Such a formal request from the United States will enable the Russians to put out an official statement entirely favorable to them. The United States will have to accept this, since it is in response to our formal request, and we won't be in a position to disprove it. The State Department has responsibility here and we should not dictate the position they are to take, but our views should be stated.

2. In connection with the investigation in Mexico, it is recommended Katzenbach be informed that the State Department and Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) have jurisdiction in dealing with foreign governments and in getting investigative results and intelligence coverage abroad; that while we are cooperating fully with State and CIA in Mexico, the responsibility in this matter should rest with State and CIA.

If approved, Katzenbach will be so advised.

Done 2:35 pm
E 11/27/63

✓
Q *V*
O.K. The Ambassador in Mexico is acting like a Sherlock Holmes as indicated in the wires received this morning.
H

RECEIVED NOM

FEB 27 1963

- 2 -

FBI

SECRET

HARVEY EX 1 R371

6/25/75

gys

1

Project ZRRIFLE

1. Identification: The purpose of Project ZRRIFLE is to spot, develop, and use ~~foreign~~ agent assets for Division D ~~ops~~ operations. Agents will be spotted in several areas, including the United States, but ~~with~~ ~~out~~ for operational security reasons will probably not be used in their countries of residence. Present developmental activity is being conducted in the WF and EF areas, but it is anticipated that this will be extended to other division areas. The project will be operated against third-country installations and personnel.

2. Objective: The objective of this project is the procurement of ~~the~~ code and cipher materials, ^{and information concerning such materials,} in accordance with requirements levied on the clandestine services, primarily by the National Security Agency. Since these requirements are subject to frequent revision, no listing of targets would be valid for the duration of the project. Specific operations will be mounted on the basis of need and opportunity. The project will be conducted by Division D with assistance from area divisions and stations as

3. Background:
needed.

RECEIVED

JUN 24 1975

CIA

3. Background: In response to the increasing requirements for the operational procurement of foreign code and cipher materials, Division D in 1960 began the spotting of agent assets as a developmental activity. During the same

SECRET

2

period requirements from NSA became more refined and in many respects more sensitive. Because most stations are not equipped to conduct this type of operation and because of the desirability of completely centralized control over this entire effort, it was determined that Division D, which is in closest touch with NSA on procurement requirements, could best conduct the activity. The ~~first~~ spotting activity has now advanced far enough to justify removing from the OSA category.

4. Operational assets:

(1) Personnel: QJWIN is under written contract as a principal agent, with the primary task of spotting agent candidates. QJwin was first contacted in 1958 through the Chief of the Luxembourg I.S. by the Chief of Station, Luxembourg, in connection with an illegal narcotics operation into the United States. For a period of a year and a half ~~he~~ was contacted ~~in~~ ~~a~~ sporadically by CS, Luxembourg, in behalf of the Bureau of Narcotics. Files of this Bureau reflect an excellent performance by QJwin. On ~~September~~ ^{October} 1960,

RECEIVED

JUN 24 1975

CIA

SECRET

SECRET

3

Q Jovic annual salary : \$ 7,200
Travel + ops expenses for
Q Jovic + other agents + agent candidates : 2,000
Fees for services by and
standby of agents and
agent candidates : 2,000
Travel of staff employees
engaged in Z-rifle activity : 2,500
Hire of safehouses, automobiles
and other operational expenses : 1,000
\$ 14,700

Pay for agents on completion of jobs?

RECEIVED
JUN 24 1975
CIA

SECRET

1) Legal, ethical → morals, operational problems; political: non-attribution
 liability.

2) Our own experience (Bangkok) (+ effect on DDP) and experience
 w/ KGB (Crossup, Bandera groups, Khobkhoo) → require most
 professional, proven operationally competent, ruthless, stable,
CE-experienced ops officers (few available), able to conduct patient
 search & ^{with} ^{of} ^{firm} ^{high} ^{regard} ^{for} ^{operational} ^{security}
 he should, ^{assessments} are all-important.

3) Maximum security:

a. Kubaek only (e.g., what does Siragusa now
 know?); no approach to other Saut. agencies.

b. Within Kubaek, one focal point for control,
 search, training, case officiating, etc. - DDP authority
 in this focal point mandatory. DCI officially advised?

c. Max. security cable commo for innocuous
calls only; no restrictions on travel; possibility
 of one-man overseas (Europe) control base with
own (non-station) commo. Word of mouth +
 no backfulness re trips

d. No PA's, or ^(except for search) intermediaries; rigid case-officiating,
 from start to finish.

e. No approach to officials of foreign
 govts. RECEIVED

f. No use of any agent who
 ever worked for a S. S. Govt. agency. Training
 by opposition would never.

g. Use of already tested assets (e.g.,
 Marshall) in the search.

h. Stand-by list of Kubaekers who can

pass as foreigners.

i. Pretext: Hutches/D search; this established (see Rome),
 j. No discussions in stations. k. No "team" until
 ready to go, if at all.

4. Blackmail:

a. No American citizens or residents or
 people who were obtained vis. versa.

b. No chain of connections: strictly person to
 person; singleton ops.

c. No meeting any candidate in home territory.

d. Exclude organizations ^{e.g., Sicilians} criminals, those
 w/ record of arrests, those w/ mutability of purpose
 as criminals.

e. Staffers involved - selection.

5. Cover: planning should include provision for

blowing hoses or leaks in case of blow.

6. Testing of nominees essential: re following directions,
 security, blackmail.

7. Former resistance personnel a possibility.

8. Use nobody who has never dealt w/ criminals; otherwise
 will not be aware of pitfalls or consider factors such
 as freedom to travel, wanted lists, etc.

9. Should have phony 201 in RI to backstop this, all
 documents therein forged + backdated. Should look like
 a CE file.

10. Possible use of staffers for the action.

11. Silverthorne.

Keeping of files.

RECEIVED FROM

JUN 24 1975

CIA

SECRET

freed. to travel

6

Legal; operational + ethical → moral problems.

Khushlov case.

- 1) Maximum security + ^{higher not secure enough.} within Khabark only (e.g., how much does Siraquea now know?). Limitation on number code clerks for enciphering + deciphering. Use of Lewis objectives.
- 2) One focal point for resch., control, tracing, case-officer + PA selection. Complete DDP authority in this focal point mandatory. Overseas one-man control base with own (non-station) commos.
- 3) Every operation to be rigidly case-officered; no silk-shirt PAs.

Non-attributability:

4) No American citizens or American residents for direct action; possibly for approach to foreign elements. No criminal who tainted by use by another American agency. Use of case officers who can pass as foreigners - and limited official reference.

5) No chain of connections permitting blackmail.

6) Don't meet any selectee in home territory.

7) Avoid discussion w/ foreign officials until all possibility of search through private citizens (e.g., Opwin) has been examined.

RECEIVED FROM

8) Planning should include provision for blaming Soviets (or Czechs) in case of blow. ^{JUN 24 1975} ^{CIA} is of above essential.

9) Exclude organization criminals, those with record of arrests, those who have engaged in several types of crime.

SECRET

SECRET

7

10) Corsicans recommended. Sicilians could lead to Mafia.

11) Former resistance personnel offer possibilities. (AS archives)

12) Period of testing, surveillance, etc. for each selected.

13) ~~Some~~ ^{all} Cuban personnel involved should have some CE experience.

14) Silvestro + stable in Paris.

15) What are limits on team or individuals ~~selc~~ selected? No "team" until ready to go.

16) ~~For~~ Danger of standbys.

RECEIVED FROM

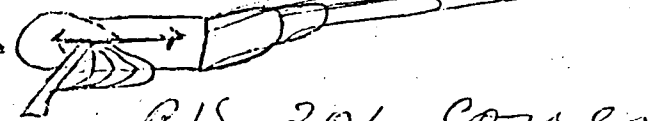
JUN 24 1975

CIA

SECRET

ied #1 - 25/1 - eyes (chain
"The Magic button"

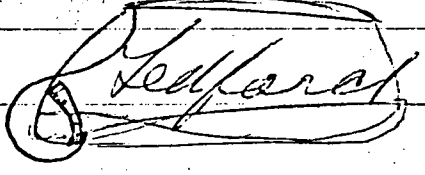
8

Parcotics Büro ~~→~~  RIS 201 cover.
"for a living" -

Curtain - Bankruptcy - No Star
eyes - Jim A. / Contract /
not a TSD problem ~~→~~ from U-2

Apply brakes

Last report beyond last report &
a comparison of measures. -
- El Benefactor - assumptions -
~~Example 3 "urray"~~

Transmittal of Sid's job. 
Elut R & D - Memo

"Translating machines" - H E
basic sounds project. -
phenomena - (4 unph. CB)

Commit - Year

RECEIVED

JUN 24 1975

CIA

Anesthesia -

26/1 - AS - Fanfan - DCI - Matter -
no file Review - ~~press~~ never mention
word assassination

1. Select proper open to run -
2. Place & cover May 07 2
3. Security Rules B - WITH - AS - 3
4. Thumb drives Sid - Review.
5. Last Report - Brakes - Subst. tab 6 - ~~with~~ next

SECRET

2

9

6. No other agencies (
7. no projects or papers
except per cones.
8. Principal agent - ~~g~~ (Mankel)? -
AF - Project Draft LCH -
tablet 1500 - from NB -
mask spot again - still at
project - see Dike
9. Disposal -
10. Targets who's who -
Must know before
we can spot -
11. Case officering
12. Cover file - create & prove
RIS or old it. - non ser
13. had charges of RIS counter
action & monitor if they
are blamed -
FBI list - Remember

RECEIVED FROM

JUN 24 1975

CIA

SECRET

January 28, 1976

The Honorable Otis Pike, Chairman
House Select Committee on Intelligence,
Rayburn House Office Building,
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Congressman Pike:

Congratulations on your Committee's great service to the American electorate in removing some of the mask of secrecy from the domestic covert operations and funding of the CIA. Secrecy protected counterproductive and indefensible covert operations for twenty-seven years. The light of exposure and cleansing is now enhancing our country's security. The publishing of your excellent report over CIA and White House objections is an act of courage the electorate will soon appreciate.

Reliance, however, by any Congressional committee on handouts from the CIA itself, is like an investigative reporter compiling his story from government press releases. Neither is doing the job its employer paid it to do.

Finding the hidden CIA budgets for three or four times the billions of dollars admitted to the electorate is a commendable achievement. But what would your investigators have achieved if a law was already in force imposing criminal penalties upon CIA employees who leaked information to you? The CIA proposed secrecy law is a blackmail weapon.

Intelligence, money and secrecy combine to constitute autocratic power in our society. The Congress enjoys no intelligence service of its own. It enjoys no effective control over spending of funds hidden in the budgets of non-CIA departments and agencies. If it surrenders to the doctrine of secrecy it is powerless indeed. To strengthen Congress' power I offer you my own counterintelligence service in place. The sources have been carefully tested and accumulated since 1949.

The problem is not leaking intelligence out of Committee; it is leaking independent intelligence into it. Starting exactly one year ago today I launched penetration efforts with a 19 page report addressed to "Chairman and Members, Select Committees on Intelligence Operations. I hand delivered this report to every committee member's office. My wife Nancy recorded the date, hour and person delivered to.

On June 25, 1975 Edward Roeder III of your staff received for 103 pages of counterintelligence on CIA. This represented a distillation of a quarter century of intelligence gathering. CIA control of the Watergate breakin and coverup and CIA's investigation of my penetration of their secrets is covered. The application to the U. S. Attorney and three U. S. Special Prosecutors requesting investigation and prosecution of murder of American citizens within the U.S.A. is in your files. Nevertheless, none of this intelligence leaked to recognition or investigation within the executive departments or your Committee.

On July 30, 1975 Emily Sheketoff of your staff receipted for a one page notification distributed to chairmen and members that Anne P. Commanduras, an employee of CIA's domestic assassination office, had been murdered in her apartment house swimming pool by CIA assassin Eugene Hale Brading.

I now enjoy the additional intelligence that Commanduras was executed with a CIA dart gun such as that displayed to news cameras by a member of the Senate Intelligence Committee. The intelligence weapon fires a sliver coated with shellfish toxin that kills within seconds, dissolves and leaves no mark. The CIA preserved their shellfish toxin supply in direct contravention of an order of the President. Your Committee filed this report without action along with over 200 additional counterintelligence. Is this secrecy that protects national security?

Congressman Pike, you have exposed \$10 billion of CIA funding mostly hidden in another budget. Will you go for more? Then examine the State Department, Treasury Department, Justice Department, White House and Congress appropriations. All of these support personnel accepting orders for covert domestic operations from CIA.

You have uncovered CIA operations in the media. Investigate police departments throughout the nation funded by LEAA that are responsive to CIA orders. In the Fairfax County, Virginia, police department alone a CIA assassin has twice employed the badge of the department as cover to gain entrance to domiciles to perform executions.

I again commend your Committee for resisting the pressure for secrecy in publishing your report. I deplore your resistance to the leaking of intelligence into your Committee. The latter confines your Committee's intelligence to official and unofficial leaking channels of the CIA. Please concede that there are other citizens as concerned for the security of America as you are.

I respectfully request opportunity to confer with you, Congressman Pike, or with your capable, diligent and honest staff chief, A. Searle Field. I want to assist your Committee in recommending remedial legislation based upon 27 years of defining the problem.

Respectfully submitted,

Amos E. Heacock

Amos E. Heacock
4410 Cglethorpe, Apt. 708,
Hyattsville, Md. 20781
Telephone 864-5353

Encl: Letters to Senator
Abraham Ribicoff and to
Senator Frank Church.

REQUEST TO TESTIFY ON DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION, CIA - PENETRATION OF NON-INTELLIGENCE BRANCHES OF GOV'T AND COUNTER-PENETRATION BY SOVIET KGB. - *CRJ*

ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, CONN., CHAIRMAN
JOHN L. MC GLELLAN, ARK.
HENRY M. JACKSON, WASH.
EDMUND S. MUSKIE, MAINE
LEE METCALF, MONT.
JAMES B. ALLEN, ALA.
LAWTON CHILES, FLA.
SAM NUNN, GA.
JOHN GLEN, OHIO

CHARLES H. PERCY, ILL.
JACOB K. JAVITS, N.Y.
WILLIAM V. ROTH, JR., DEL.
BILL BROCK, TENN.
LOWELL P. WEICKER, JR., CONN.

United States Senate

COMMITTEE ON
GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 8, 1976

Mr. Amos E. Heacock
~~4410 Oglethorpe, Apt. 708~~
~~Hyattsville, Maryland 20781~~

*2534 Hill Rd.
Falls Church, Va. 22043
TEL. (703) 534-3975*

Dear Mr. Heacock:

Thank you for writing to me regarding your knowledge of the activities of the Central Intelligence Agency. I understand that you have discussed these questions at length with members of the Committee staff.

On March 1 the Committee reported S. Res. 400 creating a Senate Committee on Intelligence Activities. The legislation which was before us concerned only the establishment of a new congressional committee; it did not involve revisions that would significantly modify the structure or the powers of the CIA itself. The Committee has not been authorized to hire additional staff personnel for the purpose of this legislation. Furthermore, we were under instructions from the Senate to report out a formal recommendation in the form of legislation by March 1.

I am, however, deeply concerned with the charges you have made because, if true, they represent grave examples of corruption and criminality. It is my hope and intent that the new committee created by the legislation we are considering, once it is established, will have the jurisdiction and the resources to explore the kind of issues which you raise.

I assure you that the entirety of the information you have submitted to my committee will be made available to the new Congressional oversight committee.

I am sure you understand the constraints on the Government Operations Committee which prevent us from undertaking the investigations you suggest, but I shall forward the material you submitted to the new committee as soon as it is established.

For your information, I am enclosing a copy of S. Res. 400 and a copy of the committee's report on this measure.

Sincerely,

Abe Ribicoff
Abe Ribicoff

Enclosures (2)

January 28, 1976

The Honorable Abraham Ribicoff, Chairman
Committee on Government Operations,
United States Senate
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Ribicoff:

Destiny has chosen you the second time in seven years to chair a committee with capability of establishing legislative remedies to prevent domestic and foreign assassinations, huge corruption within military supply streams, multi billion dollar currency manipulation and massive intervention of the CIA in domestic covert operations.

On or about March 6, 1959 you were the acting chairman of the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee that heard Cornelius Hawkridge, my witness, describe a multi billion dollar currency manipulation racket in South Vietnam. Carmine Bellino, staff investigator, prevented Hawkridge from also testifying about truck convoys of stolen military arms and supplies that he observed heading toward the Cambodia border. The "fence" for these stolen arms was the fabulous Soviet KGB agent Jacques Yang, described by staff in your hearings to be a mere Vietnamese commissary clerk. The organized crime vendors of the stolen goods reached into your Committee in Carmine Bellino to protect their lucrative racket. Hawkridge later wrote you a letter covering this deficiency in testimony. He pointed out the sale of arms generated funds used in currency manipulation.

I aided the crippled Hawkridge aboard his flight at Seattle. Your Committee provided an ambulance to meet him for it was less than two months since he survived an assassination attempt that killed his wife. The Soviet KGB let a contract with organized crime's CIA assassination facilities to kill them. The KGB considered Hawkridge a defector. William S. Wood, alias William Boxley, CIA alias Willise Harvey and double agent for KGB fingered Hawkridge and his wife Angela, a "baby sitter" agent for West German and CIA intelligence. In the contrived truck-car "accident" Hawkridge was crippled for life.

I met with CIA's Harvey as Boxley in November, 1968, in New Orleans pursuant to my counterintelligence investigations. Harvey, witness before the Senate Intelligence Committee, has admitted his role as organizer of the ZR/RIFLE Executive Action assassination capability and his contacts with John Rosselli and Sam Giancana of organized crime to implement that capability. Harvey incorrectly jumped to the conclusion for the KGB that Hawkridge was a cooperative source of much of my accurate counterintelligence on KGB.

Hawkridge had precipitated your investigation by appealing to a Treasury official. The official prevailed upon Senator John McClellan, then

Chairman of your Committee, to conduct it. He first exposed the famous "Prysmeen" account in a New York bank. It was used to convert South Vietnamese piasters to dollars, most of which ended up in three banks in the shiekdom of Dubai on the Persian Gulf.

My further investigation beyond the Committee probe, sabotaged by Bellino, established the dollars were used to requisition gold ingots from the U. S. Treasury at \$35 per ounce. These were remelted to convenient "taels" or wafers of gold for black market trading for Indochina currencies again at huge discounts. The conspirators enjoyed government facilities for converting piasters to dollars at fantastically unrealistic official exchange rates. The exchange provided huge profits to conspirators and huge losses to the Treasury.

This inflation machine is still at work, though at a reduced rate since the end of the war in Southeast Asia. The entrepreneurs seek greener pastures where new wars destabilize currencies. Perhaps Angola? Hawkridge's real name is Cornel Solyom. His intelligence activities for a decade were traced in a 64 page report in the possession of the Senate and House Intelligence Committees and your Committee.

Senator Ribicoff, had the activities of CIA-Crime double agent Carmine Bellino and Hawkridge's testimony been exposed in the public record in 1969, the trauma for you, for your Committee, for the Congress and for the American electorate would have been mercifully softened. Bellino went on to become Chief Investigator for the Senate Watergate Committee. He covered up the sources of \$1,050,000 of so-called political donor funds I have traced. He went on to instruct CIA agent Alexander Butterfield in the White House to reveal the existence of the President's tapes, thereby insuring his downfall.

A file of my letters to Senator Henry Jackson in 1969 were sent by him to your Committee. The intelligence was suppressed by Bellino. Although your Committee published eight volumes of hearings in this investigation, Hawkridge's vital testimony was deleted. My intelligence was disregarded.

The legislative remedies now being proposed to counter corruption of our intelligence services can only be made adequate by exposing to public view the depth of the problem of secrecy. I am alarmed at demands for secrecy to support CIA covert operations such as those that led our country into the most counterproductive covert operation in our nation's history -- the war in Vietnam. Did the secrecy imposed by Bellino within your Committee advance the security of the United States? Or did it insure the greatest humiliation of our foreign policy and our armed forces since the birth of our republic 200 years ago?

I am alarmed that criminal penalties are being proposed for public servants whose conscience impels them to notify Congress and the public of irresponsible actions of men infected with the arrogance of power. I



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

FEB 24 1976

Honorable Frank Church, Chairman
United States Senate Select Committee
on Intelligence Activities
Washington, D. C. 20510

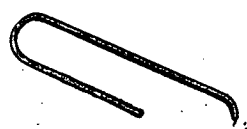
Dear Senator Church:

Transmitted herewith is a memorandum prepared
by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in response
to the request in Item 15 of a letter dated January 14,
1976, from Mr. Paul Wallach of your Committee's staff.

Sincerely,

MICHAEL E. SHAHEEN, JR.

Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination



*orig + att → Admin
copy → Wallach
copy → [unclear]
[unclear] → Khan*

VI-C-5-D31
1976 FEB 27 11:11 AM
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

62-116395

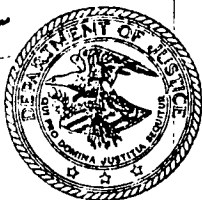
February 19, 1976

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO
STUDY GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH
RESPECT TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to SSC letter dated January 14, 1976, requesting access to various materials contained in FBI files.

Item 15 of referenced letter requested access to materials pertaining to FBI contacts or interviews of Loran Eugene Hall from January, 1963, through December, 1975. Material responsive to Item 15 has been assembled and is available for review by SSC Staff members in Room 4171, J. Edgar Hoover Building.

SSC Staff member Paul Wallach advised on February 10, 1976, that the portion of referenced request concerning Item 14 is withdrawn.



OFFICE OF THE DEPUTY ATTORNEY GENERAL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20530

Research

MAR 8 1976

Honorable Frank Church, Chairman
United States Senate Select Committee
on Intelligence Activities
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Senator Church:

Transmitted herewith is a memorandum prepared by the Federal Bureau of Investigation with an attachment which is responsive to a letter dated February 12, 1976, from Mr. Paul Wallach of your Committee's staff.

Sincerely,

Steven Blackhurst

STEVEN BLACKHURST
Assistant Special Counsel for
Intelligence Coordination

RECEIVED FROM

MAR 9 1976

FBI

MAR

FBI





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20535

62-116395

February 27, 1976

U. S. SENATE SELECT COMMITTEE TO STUDY
GOVERNMENTAL OPERATIONS WITH RESPECT
TO INTELLIGENCE ACTIVITIES (SSC)

Reference is made to SSC letter dated February 12, 1976, which requests delivery of Mr. Hoover's memorandum dated November 29, 1963, which memorandum is contained in the "Official and Confidential Files" (O & C) and which was made available for access on February 12, 1976, to an SSC Staff Member.

A copy of Mr. Hoover's memorandum dated November 29, 1963, is attached in compliance with the above request. One excision has been made by reason of privacy.

Instant memorandum also serves to confirm a conversation on February 20, 1976, between Mr. Paul Wallach, SSC Staff Counsel, and Mr. Steven Blackhurst, Assistant Special Counsel for Intelligence Coordination, Department of Justice, a pertinent portion of which conversation was relayed by Mr. Blackhurst to Special Agent Thomas J. McNiff. Mr. Blackhurst reported that during the above conversation Mr. Wallach gave assurances that should the SSC decide to use the attached memorandum or any portions thereof, the material used will not be identified as having been maintained in Mr. Hoover's O & C files.

In addition to the above, referenced SSC letter of February 12, 1976, also requested delivery of all material in the O & C files pertaining to a number of specifically identified items relating to the Warren Commission and to this Bureau's investigations of both the Oswald matter and the assassination of President Kennedy. A thorough review of the special indices relating to material contained in the O & C files failed to indicate that any documents contained in these O & C files, other than the attached memorandum, would be responsive to the items listed in referenced SSC letter of February 12, 1976.

Enclosure

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.



<u>Date Received</u>	<u>Received From</u>	<u>Classification</u>	<u>R #</u>
3/11/76	CIA	Confidential	2762

Description: 3/11/76 ltr. to Miller (attn: Johnston) fm Elder w/attach. 1 ps
 re: Oswald file

<u>Copies to:</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Date</u>

<u>Original to:</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Filed:</u>
Research	3/2	VLC

Date Received

Received From

Classification

R #

3/11/76

CIH

Confid

2762

Description:

3/11/76 ltr to Miller
Cather. Johnson, fm Elder
w/ ps attach. re: Oswald
file

Copies to:

Date

Date

Original to:

Date

Filed:

Research

3/12

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

Tolson	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Belmont	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Mohr	<input type="checkbox"/>
Casper	<input type="checkbox"/>
Callahan	<input type="checkbox"/>
Conrad	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
DeLoach	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Evans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gale	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rosen	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sullivan	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Tavel	<input type="checkbox"/>
Trotter	<input type="checkbox"/>
Tele. Room	<input type="checkbox"/>
Holmes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gandy	<input type="checkbox"/>

TO : Mr. Belmont *abx*

DATE: November 25, 1963

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: JACK RUBY;
LER HARVEY OSWALD - VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

At 9:20 A.M. this date an individual identifying himself only as Mr. Miller, 1125 14th Street, Northwest, contacted the Bureau and advised that he was a close friend of Ruby. In addition he identified Clyde Murchison and Tommy Webb as being friends of Ruby. Miller declined to furnish additional information but agreed to interview. Washington Field Office was immediately advised and an Agent dispatched in order to get full details concerning the above.

1 - Mr. DeLoach

HAS:cfs
(7) *cfs*

Please rigorously. I would surmise that Clyde Murchison, Jr. not Sr.

X R J

REC-25 44-24016-1177

EX-114

NOV 29 1963

FBI This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized persons without the express approval of the FBI.

DEC 4 - 1963

TOP SECRET
COMMISSION ON CIA ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES
Washington, DC 20500

May 21, 1975

C-XI-23

MEMORANDUM

To: File
From: Mason Cargill MC
Subject: JUSTICE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS RELATING
TO PLOTS TO ASSASSINATE CASTRO

On May 20, 1975, I reviewed one file of documents in the office of the Assistant Attorney General/Criminal Division. The file was about one-half inch thick, was marked "#82-46-5 - TOP SECRET." It contained documents relating to the October 31, 1960, wiretapping incident in Las Vegas.

The documents in this file indicated the following items of interest:

1. The IRS investigated Rosselli from December 1, 1962, to March 1, 1963.
2. IRS report attached to March 19, 1963, memo to Herbert J. Miller, Assistant Attorney General, Criminal Division, indicates Maheu told FBI that Rowan tap had been placed to determine whether McGuire had leaked any classified information she had obtained from Giancana.
3. Letter from Miller (Assistant Attorney General) to U.S. Attorney in Las Vegas of January 17, 1963, instructed that prosecution of Balletti should be dropped.
4. Memo for the Record, dated May 14, 1962, Subject: Arthur James Balletti et al - Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications, by Sheffield Edwards of CIA - The file contained original of this memo outlining the full briefing which had been given Robert F. Kennedy on May 7, 1962. (We have a copy of this from CIA.)

RMC:clb

TOP SECRET

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

02372

TOP SECRET

- 2 -

5. Memo to Attorney General, from Herbert J. Miller, of April 24, 1962, Subject: Arthur James Balletti - Wiretap Case - Sam Giancana - This memo recommends prosecution in this case would be against national interest. It contains no mention of assassination.
6. The file contained several memos to and from FBI Director and Miller of January, February, and March, 1962, re Las Vegas case. They did not mention assassination.
7. Other Department of Justice documents of December 1961, relating to possible prosecution were filed. They basically outlined facts of the Balletti matter.
8. FBI reports on Las Vegas incident, dated September 12, 1961, August 18, 1961, and July 28, 1961. The last one indicated Maheu installed bug to determine whether Giancana had leaked classified information to McGuire.
9. There follow several FBI reports on interview during 1961 of participants in the Las Vegas incident.
10. Memo from Director of FBI to Attorney General, of May 22, 1961, transmits the memo dated May 22, 1961, of an interview with Shef Edwards of May 3, 1961. [We have copy of the memo on this interview, dated May 22, 1961, Subject: "Arthur James Balletti, et al."]
11. FBI report (April 20, 1961) of interview with Maheu. It indicates Maheu said he ordered bug to determine if Giancana or McGuire were leaking information.
12. There follow many FBI documents in 1961 on investigation of details of preparation, etc., for Las Vegas affair.
13. Memo, dated November 22, 1960, to Assistant Attorney General (Criminal Division), from Director of FBI, Subject: Arthur James Balletti, Unauthorized Publication or Use of Communications transmitted a report of an FBI agent at Salt Lake City dated November 10, 1960. The agent's report stated that Balletti was arrested on October 31, 1960, at the Riviera Hotel, Las Vegas. This report contains the details of the arrest. (This document is the last entry in this Criminal Division file on the Las Vegas Incident.)

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

TOP SECRET

1 02373

TOP SECRET

- 3 -

14. Documents from late 1960's and early 1961 indicate Maheu did not implicate CIA initially but instead said he had been asked by a Los Angeles attorney to arrange investigative work in Las Vegas. Maheu declined to name the attorney.

Maheu first mentioned CIA connection in an FBI interview on April 18, 1961 [after the Bay of Pigs] (detailed in an agent report of April 20, 1961, transmitted by a memo to Assistant Attorney General on April 25, 1961). He said he was working with CIA and the Las Vegas bug was ordered to determine if Sam Giancana was leaking information. (Maheu did not tell FBI about nature of activities he undertook for CIA.)

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

TOP SECRET

02374

to eliminate a break for big investors.
 The crucial vote in the hairbreadth decision was understood to have been cast by Rep. Martha W. Griffiths (D-Mich.), who was absent when the committee deadlocked 12 to 12.

Youngsters stand in front of the newly completed James W. Johnson School at 1420 S. Albany. The school as the last of a series of mobile classrooms is moved away. Portable classrooms were moved to Delano School, 3937 W. Wilcox, where they'll be used until a new wing is completed there. In an interview Thursday School Supt. Benjamin C. Willis defended the flexibility of the mobile units, saying they are being requested in some areas in spite of protests directed against their use at 73d and Lowe. Stories and other pictures on Page 3. (Sun-Times Photo by Howard Lyon)

CIA Sought Giancana

Help For Cuba Spying

*Chicago Sun-Times, Nelson #1
 16 August 1963*

By Sandy Smith
 Sun-Times Correspondent

WASHINGTON—A fantastic tale of attempted Cuban espionage involving Chicago gang boss Momo Salvatore (Moe) Giancana and the Central Intelligence Agency was revealed Thursday to The Sun-Times.

EXCLUSIVE

It was a weird gangland spy case in which, government officials said, CIA agents contacted Giancana in an effort to obtain Cuban intelligence after the Fidel Castro regime came into power in 1959.

What the CIA accomplished—if anything—by negotiating with the 53-year-old Chicago racketeer chief is one of many unexplained mysteries of the matter.

One thing, however, is certain: several months in late

Giancana never did any spying at all for the CIA.

Giancana, according to these sources, merely pretended to go along with the CIA in the hope that the Justice Department's drive to put him behind bars might be slowed—or at least affected—by his ruse of co-operation with another government agency.

If this was Giancana's motive, his scheme was a failure. For a probe by the Justice Department and Federal Bur-

reau of Investigation of Giancana's crime syndicate in Chicago led directly to the exposure of the La Cosa Nostra ("our cause") brotherhood and the Commission.

With his connections in Cuba, Giancana declared he would be able to sneak intelligence out of the island for the CIA.

A high government source gave The Sun-Times this account of how Giancana stepped into the role of a government agent:

The CIA made its first contact with Giancana in 1959. The Chicago gang boss then

was embittered because the Commission, in traditional gang bipartisanship, had dollars backing both sides in the Cuban revolt.

The Commission was said to have given financial backing to Castro—only to have him shut down the gambling casinos.

And the former Cuban dictator, Fulgencio Batista, reportedly fled Cuba with millions he received from Commission hoodlums.

In his dickering with the CIA, Giancana reputedly boasted that he had contact with

PROPERTY OF THE WHITE HOUSE

Reveal CIA Sought Giannacina's Aid

Continued from Page 1

anti-Castro factions and was ready to use his contacts for the CIA.

Justice Department officials say now that Giannacina was just talking. He might have had some "contacts," but he never produced anything of value for the CIA, the officials said.

The CIA was said to have dumped Giannacina as a possible source of Cuban intelligence some time in 1960, long before

the abortive rebel invasion at the Bay of Pigs in April, 1961. An equally bizarre episode months later gave the Justice Department its first clue to Giannacina's negotiations with the CIA.

The figures in this incident were a male night-club entertainer and Giannacina's girl friend, Phyllis McGuire, one of the singing McGuire sisters.

At the time, in Giannacina's opinion, the entertainer was overly attentive to Miss McGuire.

Sign First Trade Pact

DAR ESS SALLAM, Tanganyika (ADP) — Tanganyika and the Soviet Union have signed their first trade agreement. The African nation will exchange sisal, cotton, hides, skins, tobacco and coffee for Soviet metal, tools, vehicles, road equipment, cameras, fishing boats, planes and other things.

At Las Vegas, Nev., in 1961, sheriff's police seized a prowler in the entertainer's hotel suite. For hours, the intruder refused to identify himself or say he was rifling the entertainer's rooms.

Persistent questioning by sheriff's deputies, according to federal authorities, led to an admission by the prowler that

he was on the payroll of a private detective agency in Florida.

Florida authorities sought an explanation of the incident from the operator of the detective agency. At first, the operator refused to discuss the matter. Finally, however, he

told investigators to get in touch with the CIA.

The inquiry then shifted from Florida to Washington and revealed Giannacina's negotiations with CIA, it was disclosed.

Government sources reported Thursday that the private in-

vestigator's mission in the Las Vegas suite of the entertainer was another riddle of Giannacina's caper with the CIA. Neither the CIA nor the Florida detective agency ever has offered an explanation of what the investigator was doing in the hotel suite, the sources said.

Fifth Buddhist Buins Self

HUE, South Viet Nam (AP) —A 71-year-old Buddhist monk burned himself to death in his ceremonial robes inside Hue's biggest pagoda early Friday.

He was the fifth to burn to death in the mounting Buddhist campaign against the South Vietnamese government of President Ngo Dinh Diem, a Roman Catholic.

His self-immolation in the

courtyard of the Tu Dam pagoda brought immediate martial law to Hue, which lies 40 miles north of Saigon and is the ancient capital of Viet Nam.

He was the third to burn this week. A 17-year-old novice monk committed suicide Tuesday and a middle-age nun took her life in Ninh Hoa Thursday. Reliable informants said the nun, Dieu Hien, set fire

to herself in the market place of Ninh Hoa, a coastal village 200 miles northeast of Saigon. She was the first woman to fire-suicide.

Informants at Ninh Hoa said government authorities had taken the nun's body in a move aimed at preventing a mass demonstration at her funeral. They followed the same tactic with the body of a novice monk who immolated himself early Tuesday near the central Vietnamese religious center of Hue.

Tar-Feathers Torture Bared As Hoax

LOS ANGELES (UPI) — A

woman tarred and feathered and apparently left to die in a flaming house told a bizarre story Thursday that her "torture" actually was part of a ploy to stir up a racial inci-



dent. owner of the house which was set afire, Henry Lewis, attempted to inspire a racial incident that would pressure his neighbors in a right-of-way dispute. Officer said Mrs. Harwell and the witnesses were arrested.

Mrs. Smith, a baby-sitter, admitted setting fire to the house, authorities said. She and the Lewis couple faced charges of arson and conspiracy, detectives said.

According to Mrs. Harwell

INDEX TO

Milburn Avers
Astro-Guide
Business News 54-58 | Follow-up

JOB # _____

Selected

see -

C-XI-1

Box # 6 of 10

Miscellaneous John McCone Papers



Thai Pilots

Material used at NSC Exec. Committee Meeting 29 March 63

Large envelop of miscellaneous papers

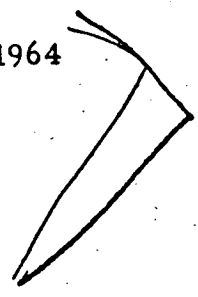
Briefing Memoranda-1962

President Briefing 22 Dec 1964

1" File 1962

1" File 1962

1" File 1962



Far East Trip 2-14 June 1962

Murcell Panel 1963 & 64

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

02298

~~see~~
No

JOB # _ _ .

No ✓

4 of 10

Notes for DCI and Weekend Reading June-Dec 1963

Briefing Memoranda 1962

State Cables for DCI Raborn 1966

Task Force Report on Free Europe Committee and Radio Liberty Committee. 12 Mar 65

Vol. I, II, III & IV of Annexes to Report to the PFIAB on Intelligence Community Activities relating to Cuban Arms Build-up. 14 April-14 Oct 1962.

[Handwritten signature]

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

02239

J. 10 72-B-431
No. 9+10

OK

2-8-72

Disposition of CIA Long-Range Plan.

- Copy #1 retained in Executive Registry.
- Copy #2 Retained in O/IG. - *RT & ER 11-15-72*
- Copy #3 thru #7 Records Center
- Copy #8 DDP retained.
- Copy #9 PPB Retained.
- Copy #10 D/DCI/NIPE retained.
- Copy #11 Records Center
- Copy #12 DDS&T retained.
- Copy #13 thru #16 Records Center
- Copy #17 PPB retained.
- Copy #18 thru #26 Records Center.

All, Executive Registry retired 19 copies of the Long-Range Plan.
 so three bound books of Working Papers and one bound book of Working Plan Committee
 meeting minutes.
 Mr. Bye destroyed all loose working papers.

David L. Bye
 David L. Bye
 Chief, Executive Registry

PROPERTY OF
 THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

02300

OK

Box # 8 of 10

- 8-12/1 Meetings with the President-25 Oct 61-31 July 62 #1
- 8-12/1 Meetings with the President 31 July 62-29 Nov 62 #2
- Meetings with the President 1 Jan 63-31 March 63 #1
- Memoranda on Meetings with the President 1 Apr 63-1 July 63 #2
- Meetings with the President 1 July 63 - 12 Nov 63 #3
- Meetings with President Johnson 23 Nov 63 - 31 Dec 63
- Meetings with the President 1 Jan-2 April 1964 #1
- Meetings with the President 1964 3 April-20 May #2
- Meetings with the President 21 May 64-5 Oct 64 #3
- Meetings with the President 6 Oct 64 #4
- Meetings with the President Jan-28 April 65 #1

ALL

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

02301

04

1 of 10

All

3 Committee January-December 1963 ✓

3 Committee January-December 1963 ✓

unter-Insurgency July-December 1962 ✓

unter-Insurgency January-June 1962 ✓

ocial Group CI-1965

ocial Gr. up CI-1964

rono 1962

Checked generally -
nothing relating
to Cuba

Spot checked.

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

02302

OK

m

2 of 10

complete

Memoranda for Record:

- 1 March-28 April 65
- January-28 Feb 1965
- November-31 Dec 64
- 11 Sept-31 Oct 64
- 6 April 64-8 July 64
- 9 July-11 Aug 64
- 12 Aug - 10 Sept 64
- 1 Jan-11 Feb 64
- 27 Nov-31 Dec 63
- 23 July 63-26 Nov 63
- 5 June 63-20 July 63
- 15 April - 4 June 63
- 1 Jan 63-9 Feb 63
- 9 Sept - 31 Dec 62
- 7 April 62-21 Aug 62
- 29 Nov 61-5 April 62

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

02303

OK

No / M

Box # 3 of 10

Vietnam	August 1963
Vietnam	September 1963
Vietnam	October 1963
Vietnam	November 1963
Vietnam	December 1963

January	January 1964
Vietnam	February 1964
Vietnam	March 1964
Vietnam	April 1964
Vietnam	May 1964
Vietnam	June 1964
Vietnam (2)	July 1964
Vietnam	August 1964
Vietnam	September 1964
Vietnam	November 1964

Vietnam	January 1965
Vietnam	February 1965
Vietnam	March 1965

LA-DCI Notes 1-2 June

DE LA Trip

MODIS---LOR----McCone Eyes Only

DEFOLIATION

PROPERTY OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

02304

Selected see OIK

X # 7 of 10

NRO 1963 thru 1965 (also includes one 6 Sept 61 ltr to DCI frm Defense re Management of NRO)

CYPRUS 1964 material on Cyprus & the DCI trip in Sept 1964

Binder containing excerpts frm the National Security Act of 1947; the Organization of USIB; Summary of NSCID's & charts & regs on Organizaton of CIA.

Summary Reports Chiefs of Station, WH Division, presented at Conference-Panama(29 Jan-1 Feb 1962)

White House-1962 & 1963(containes correspondence to, from and of interest to the White House.)Also included autographed picture of the CIB wich appeared in the newspaper & compromised the code words. Autographed to McCone frm McGeo Bundy.

Duropeen Trip-10 thru 17 February 1963 (John McCone/DCI)

Memoranda of Record on DCI Trip to Europe-17 thru 29 Sept 1964

Memoranda on DCI's European trip-January 1964

Panama Conference-29 Jan-2 Feb 1962.

Memos for the Reocrd EA/DCI for 1964 & 65

DCI's 1962 Far Eastern Trip

Caribbean Survey Group (1961 and 1962-mainly on Cuba) >

DCI Letters of appreciation for hospitality extended him on his Far East Trip-1962

DCI's Disucssions with Government Officials during his European trip in 1964 also contains some background papers on trip.

Envelop containing FBI report on Dr. Martin Luther King. 18 Oct 1963

DCI Speech File (1962, 63 & 64)

Low-Level Reconnaissance of Cuba-1964

CUBA-Background Material-1962

to DCI from DDCI-September 1962 on Cuba Situation

02305

PROPERTY OF THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

Selected

✓ see

Box # 5 of 10

American Republic-1965

Cuba Package *➤*

Executive Registry File "John McCone 1962

Committee of Principals

aos 1962

~~Cuba~~ 1964 *➤*

Book-Bay of Pigs

Nuclear Papers

McCone Speeches 7 June 63 - 25 May 64.

McCone Speeches 8 June 64 - 11 March 65

~~Cuba~~ 1962 *➤*

Prisoner Exchange #1- Aug 62

Eyes only Cables

Executive Registry DCI File 1963

Department of Defense 1954 - 1964

02306

CONFIDENTIAL

COMMISSION ON CIA ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE UNITED STATES

Washington, DC 20500

May 21, 1975

C-XI-22

MEMORANDUM

To: File

From: Mason Cargill MC

Subject: JUSTICE DEPARTMENT DOCUMENTS

On the afternoon of May 20, 1975, I briefly examined the Justice Department files on the Kennedy assassination, ranging from February 18, 1969, to January 28, 1971. According to Mr. Keeney and his secretary who has reviewed these files in detail, they contain no memo from any State Department employee who was in Mexico in 1963. Basically these files consist of letters from citizens, some referred from congressmen, and press clippings relating to the assassination.

Mr. Keeney's secretary referred me to several entries in these files respecting allegations by people who claimed to have been involved in the Kennedy assassination. One claimed to have been a CIA agent. There are also many letters from assassination "nuts." Other documents relate to court proceedings to force FBI agents to testify in the Clay Shaw trial in Louisiana.

One document is an FBI report, dated February 2, 1972, stating that one Richard von Kleist had contacted the FBI claiming he had information on the John F. Kennedy assassination. Kleist claimed certain people conspired in the Hotel Luna, Mexico City, in July, 1963. Kleist was not a State Department employee. He appeared to be a free-lance magazine writer.

MC:clb

CONFIDENTIAL

PROPERTY OF
THE WHITE HOUSE OFFICE

02866

Loach to Mohr 12-6-63
Re: Assassination of the President

that before looking at the FBI as to possible "leaks," he should carefully examine his own house. I told him I was quite thoroughly familiar with the way Guthman and Rosenthal dealt with the press and that as he well knew the wire service people stayed constantly in Guthman's private office. I told him it was quite obvious to me how the AP had learned that the report had been sent over to the Department.

Katzenbach reiterated that he had no complaints against the FBI. He stated again that the purpose of his call was to tell me about Senator Russell's feelings.

He added that he had another reason for calling and that was to determine if we could give him any ideas as to how Warren Olney could be dropped as Chief Counsel of the Presidential Commission. I told Katzenbach of our feelings concerning Olney. He stated that he was presently working through Congressman Hale Boggs and he thought he was going to be successful in getting Olney's name removed from consideration. He told me that Boggs was very sympathetic.

Katzenbach mentioned that Waggoner Carr, the Texas State Attorney General, would like very much to see the Director on Friday, 12-6-63. I asked him what for. He stated that Carr had no particular motive in mind other than to indicate to the press later on that he had discussed matters with the Director. I told him I could see no percentage in the Director's seeing Carr, that we were the investigative agency and that Carr's dealings should be with the Department and the Presidential Commission. Katzenbach indicated that the White House might think otherwise. He stated that the President was most anxious for Carr to be given attention in Washington inasmuch as Carr was running for office next year. I told Katzenbach I knew this, however, I still felt that the Director should not be injected into this matter. Katzenbach stated he would attempt to dissuade Carr from seeing the Director, however, Carr was quite persistent.

ACTION:

In view of the close friendship which Carr obviously has with the President, the Director may desire to just shake hands with Carr without sitting down and discussing facts concerning our report.

If he calls I will see him.
D.H.

RECEIVED FROM *H*

FEB 18 1976

FBI

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

S-E-C-R-E-T/NOFORN/LIMITED

REPORT NO. TDCSDB-3/550,097

DATE DISTR. 2 MAY 1962

PRECEDENCE ROUTINE

REFERENCES IN 28109

FIELD REPORT NO.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION. SOURCE GRADINGS ARE DEFINITIVE. APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.

1. ATTEMPTS OF FIDEL CASTRO TO COUNTERACT COMMUNIST PLANS TO CONTROL CUBAN GOVERNMENT.

2. MILITARY CONSPIRACY TO OVERTHROW CASTRO.

MARCH 1962

UNITED STATES (2 APRIL 1962)

1. FIDEL CASTRO CALLED ON A GROUP OF ARMY COMMANDERS ABOUT TWO WEEKS BEFORE THE OUSTER OF RAFAEL ESCALANTE ON 26 MARCH 1962 AND TOLD THEM THAT THE COMMUNISTS

WERE TRYING TO TAKE OVER THE GOVERNMENT IN CUBA. THE ARMY OFFICERS CONTACTED BY CASTRO WERE ROLANDO CUBELA, JOSE MARIA DE LA AGUILERA, FELIPE GONZALEZ MATOS, JUAN

PEREZ, JORGE SERRANO RIVERA, PEDRO MARTIN PELETO. CASTRO ASKED THEM TO PICK HIM UP, HE INTENDED TO REGAIN FULL CONTROL OF THE SOCIALIST REVOLUTION, AND THEY AGREED.

2. AT THE TIME OF ESCALANTE'S OUSTER CASTRO ALSO ORDERED THE TRANSFER OF A COMMUNIST LEADER IN MATANZAS PROVINCE TO AN AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATIVE IN ORIENTE

PROVINCE. (FIELD COMMENT: SOURCE COULD NOT REMEMBER THE NAME OF THE LEADER TRANSFERRED).

3. CASTRO ALSO ORDERED A COMPLETE INVESTIGATION OF FELIX TORRES, COMMUNIST LEADER IN LAS VILLAS PROVINCE. CASTRO TOLD THE ARMY COMMANDERS WITH WHOM HE TALKED THAT

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

S-E-C-R-E-T/NOFORN/LIMITED

ARMY/ACSI	NAVY	AIR	JCS	SECDEF	NSA	NIC	USIA	CCI	CNE	CCR	ORR	CO
-----------	------	-----	-----	--------	-----	-----	------	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

INFORMATION REPORT

FROM

AUG 15 1962

CIA

SECRET

201-25

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

SECRET/NOFORN/LIMITED

TDCSD2-3/650,097

IN 28109

PAGE 2

"IF NECESSARY I WILL HAVE TORRES SHOT IN THE CENTRAL PARK OF SANTA CLARA".

4. CASTRO MADE IT CLEAR TO HIS ARMY CONFIDANTS THAT, ALTHOUGH HE WAS NOT DEVIATING FROM THE SOVIET UNION OR THE COMMUNIST PARTY LINE, HE WOULD ARRANGE IT SO THAT LAZARO PENIA, BLAS ROCA, AND OTHER COMMUNISTS WOULD NOT BE OCCUPYING POSITIONS OF LEADERSHIP.

5. DESPITE THE FACT THAT THE ARMY LEADERS AGREED TO BACK UP CASTRO, THEY HAVE IN MIND A PLAN WHICH WILL INVOLVE THE ASSASSINATION OF EDEL, RAUL CASTRO, AND CHE GUEVARA AT SOME FORTUITOUS MOMENT AND THE TAKE-OVER OF THE GOVERNMENT FOR THEMSELVES. THESE MEN ARE OF THE OPINION THAT SUCH A PLAN WILL SUCCEED, AS THEY ARE IN CHARGE OF THE REGULAR ARMY AND MILITIA TROOPS IN CUBA. THE ARMY LEADERS SAY THAT THEY ARE NOT COMMUNISTS, AND THEY REALIZE THAT NOT ONLY THE CIVILIAN POPULATION, BUT ALSO A LARGE MAJORITY OF THE ARMED FORCES OF CUBA, ARE FED UP WITH CASTRO AND THE COMMUNISTS.

6. (SOURCE COMMENT: SOURCE SAID THAT THE SABOTAGE CURRENTLY BEING CARRIED OUT IN THE CITY AND PROVINCE OF HABANA CAN BE ATTRIBUTED TO THIS GROUP OF ARMY LEADERS. HE BASED HIS OPINION IN PART ON THE FACT THAT DE LA IGUEIRA IS A LEADER OF THE BANK WORKERS' UNION, AND THE NEW CUBAN NATIONAL BANK BUILDING IN HABANA WAS THE RECENT OBJECT OF SABOTAGE BY BURNING.)

7. FIELD DISSEM: CINCLANT, CINCARIB.

END OF MESSAGE

SECRET

CLASSIFICATION - DISSEMINATION CONTROLS

SECRET/NOFORN/LIMITED

CIA

UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Memorandum

- 1 - Mr. Belmont
- 1 - Mr. Rose
- 1 - Mr. Malley
- 1 - Mr. Rogge
- 1 - Mr. McGowan
- 1 - Mr. Hines

1 - DeLoach

- Mohr
- Casper
- Callahan
- Conrad
- DeLoach
- Evans
- Gale
- Rosen
- Sullivan
- Tavel
- Trotter
- Tele. Room
- Holmes
- Gandy

TO : A. H. Belmont

DATE: February 26, 1964

FROM : A. Rosen

SUBJECT: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION
ASSASSINATION OF THE PRESIDENT

W. J. Mohr
Rosen

While at the offices of the President's Commission on other matters, J. Lee Rankin requested Malley to stop by his office. Mr. Rankin advised that he desired to make it known that the Bureau had been of tremendous help to the President's Commission, that an extremely large volume of work had been produced by the Bureau and that the Bureau had been most cooperative in handling all requests which had been made by the President's Commission.

He commented that recently there had been quite an increase in the number of requests and there was a possibility that there would be many more additional requests. Mr. Rankin stated this was not intended as a criticism of the Bureau's work but instead was the following through of the Commission's desire to complete the Commission's record and leave no unanswered questions.

In this regard, Mr. Rankin went on to say that the Bureau, in conducting its investigation, had an extremely difficult and enormous task to perform and that he as well as other members of the Commission staff had been amazed at the amount of detailed information which had been developed by the Bureau in its investigation. He commented that the Commission in performing its tasks was of necessity making a most minute study of the Bureau's work as well as that of other Government agencies with the idea of picking the investigation to pieces to the extreme degree so that wherever it was possible to clarify any item, this could be handled while the Commission was in existence.

Mr. Rankin advised that in connection with the letter which had just recently been transmitted to the Bureau requesting an explanation concerning information relative to Special Agent James P. Hosty's name being omitted from a report prepared in the Dallas Office (report of Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling dated 12/23/63), he wanted the Bureau to know the following:

Enclosure sent 2-27-64

REC-53

5/ [Signature]

- 1 - Mr. Sullivan *3*
- 1 - Mr. Branigan
- 1 - Mr. Conrad
- 1 - Mr. Lenihan
- 1 - 62-109060
- 1 - 105-82555
- 1 - 44-24016

JRM:ML (14) 1964

This document is prepared in response to your request and is not for dissemination outside your Committee. Its use is limited to official proceedings by your Committee and the content may not be disclosed to unauthorized personnel without the express approval of the FBI.

SIX

Memorandum A. Rosen to A. H. Belmont
Re: THE PRESIDENT'S COMMISSION

The Commission had noted in reviewing the notebook in question that Agent Hosty's name appeared in the book along with the office telephone number and a license number. It had been noted that this information did not appear in the Dallas investigative report and members of the Commission wondered why this item did not appear. Mr. Rankin stated that prior to any question being raised concerning this item, the Bureau in one of its letters to the Commission (dated 1/27/64) set forth full information for the Commission's information explaining the appearance of Agent Hosty's name in the Oswald notebook. As a result of this information being furnished by the Bureau, the members of the Commission were fully aware that there had been no effort on the part of the Bureau not to make this information available. Mr. Rankin stated that after some discussion concerning this item, the members of the Commission directed Mr. Rankin to request the Bureau for an explanation so that the record of the Commission would show the exact circumstances by which this item was omitted from the Dallas report of 12/23/63 by Special Agent Gemberling.

ACTION:

Attached is a letter to J. Lee Rankin setting forth the reasons why Agent Hosty's name was omitted from the Dallas report of 12/23/63. We are enclosing for the Commission affidavits from Special Agent Robert P. Gemberling and John T. Kesler wherein they set forth their explanations in handling the Hosty entry in Oswald's address book. Both affidavits are excellent and should satisfy the Commission that our handling of the Hosty entry was sound.

Rel

WAB

over

WES

1/27/64

As there had been proper supervision here much of the correspondence from Commission re-questing clarification & additional investigations would have been avoided. Notwithstanding Rankin's statement that the record is not one reflecting any credit to the Bureau but rather a mere omission. H

REC-1

FEB 10 1964

FBI

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20505

Review Staff: 76-0412
13 May 1976

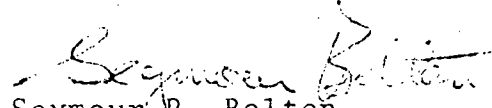
Mr. William G. Miller
Staff Director
Select Committee To Study Governmental
Operations With Respect To Intelligence
Activities
Dirksen Senate Office Building
Washington, D. C. 20510

Attention: Mr. E. Greissing

Dear Mr. Miller:

As requested by Mr. Greissing, transmitted herewith is a copy of a 1 May 1967 memorandum numbered 502 and captioned "Claimed Agency Affiliation by Conspiracy Case Figures". This document was recently released by the Agency in response to a Freedom of Information Act request.

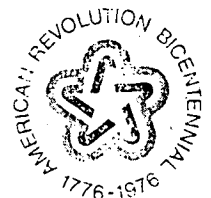
Sincerely,


Seymour R. Bolten
Chief, Review Staff

Attachment:
As Stated

RECEIVED

MAY 14 1976



B (9)

MEMO FOR THE RECORD:

After receipt of MEXI 7029 at ab at 1715 on 23 Nov 1963, saying that Mexi was having the Mexicans arrest Silvia Duran, ~~the assassin, MEXI,~~ order d us to phone Mexi and tell them not to do it. He showed us ordered, against my wishes, and also told a FLASH call. He did not then send. IDEN 1 answered and said it was too late to call off the arrest. He emphasized that the Mexicans had known of the Oswald involvement with Silvia Duran through the same information. He agreed with our request that the arrest be kept secret and that no information be leaked.

IDEN 4

TX-1240

23 Nov 63

o C/WH/33 MEMO for record re
MEXI station role in arrest of
~~the~~ Silvia DURAN by Mexicans.

JAN

CH

CS COPY

26F 289248

TO: COS

CLASSIFIED MESSAGE

DATE: 23 NOVEMBER 1963

STP

COMMO
CHRONO (DUMMY)

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

FILE: P-3593

Silvia DURAN P-
LITEMPO/Prod

DEFERRED		PRIORITY	INITIALS	DRG.	NUMBER
ROUTINE	XX	OPERATIONAL IMMEDIATE	INITIALS		

TO IMMEDIATE DIR INFO.

CITE MEXI 7025
NUMBER

KAPOK

REF: DIR 84888

3. MEXI-7025

1. SAW PHOTOS OF LEE OSWALD ON TELEVISION NIGHT OF 22 NOV AND IT OBVIOUS PHOTOS SENT TO DALLAS WERE NOT IDEN WITH LEE OSWALD HELD DALLAS. DATES ARE AS GIVEN ON PHOTOS.

2. MEXI STATION REVIEWING ALL AVAILABLE PHOTOS PERSONS ENTERING SOVIET AND CUBAN EMBASSIES.

3. MEXI SUGGESTING TO LITEMPO 2 THAT SILVIA DURAN WHO MEXICAN EMPLOYEE AT CUBAN EMBASSY AND WHO PUT LEE OSWALD ON TELEPHONE FROM CUBAN EMBASSY TO TALK TO SOVIET EMBASSY ON 26 SEPT BE ARRESTED IMMEDIATELY AND HELD INCOMMUNICADO UNTIL SHE GIVES ALL DETAILS OF OSWALD KNOWN TO HER. (see Ref 1)

4. LITEMPO 2 CAN SAY D.F.S. COVERAGE REVEALED CALL TO HIM IF HE NEEDS TO EXPLAIN.

RECORDED

END OF MSG

COORDINATING OFFICERS

SECRET
CLASSIFICATION

W.C.C.
RELEASING OFFICER

AUTHENTICATING OFFICER

OUTGOING

W

HF asks LUISA if she has heard the latest news and LUISA, in a joking tone says, "Yes, of course, I knew almost before KENNEDY". HF smiles and comments that is very bad: that at first they thought it had been one of the reactionary extremist who were against integration and that, but it seems that they apprehended a type who is nothing more than the president of one of the committees of the Fair Play for Cuba. LUISA: That she knew this also. HF: That nothing has been confirmed yet, but it seems...that the one who did it, was crazy, independently of the fact that this could have been said about KENNEDY "given the international conditions and the internal conditions of the United States, well..." LUISA: And externally, principally. HF: That's why I say, internationally...it seemed quite affected and they can't go through a great change, with a change of President or something of that sort; above all, that...LUISA: Interrupts and asks if it was a gringo who killed him and HF says yes, but said that he had been in Russia, and that he wanted to become a Russian citizen, but Russia had not wanted to nationalize him... LUISA is surprised and says "Listen - they really know things there!" HF: Yes; that he knows Russian very well and besides this type had gone with Fidel's forces to the Sierra, or wanted to go, something like that - who knows how it was. LUISA: Pretty serious. HF: Quite a bit; he asks what else she has learned and LUISA says just about that, that they learned about it a little while ago and they are... HF: That it's all very bad, that he was eating with some friends and commenting on the Revista Politica which had just come out, when someone came and gave them the news; that he was surprised and thought he was joking. LUISA: That she had been looking at the magazine, that the comrade had brought it to her...HF: That

RECEIVED FROM

JAN 28 1978

his friend commented that a Mexican had killed him, that probably he had realized that the United States had taken them out and out of the way. All of a sudden that it was all a joke, but they did not believe it until he told them on the radio; that's what they did and they learned about it: that the last he had heard, a moment ago, was that that type is one OSWALD, that it is believed that this is the one, but he has not confessed anything... LUISA: But they already know that he speaks Russian and belongs to the Pro-Cuba Committee; that they already know that he wanted to nationalize himself, but he has not confessed. HF says she is right, adding that it could be that they tried to find some let's say solution from him, because...LUISA after asking him to wait a minute, asks him to go on. HF: We think that if it had been or had seemed...public or had been one of the segregationists or against integration who had killed Kennedy, then there was, let's say, the possibility that a sort of civil war would arise in the United States; that contradictions would be sharpened, the critical situation the country is going through, then we were commenting here, that they found a resolution in this type, no? More international; they will find it or it was true, who knows; let's see what happens. LUISA smiles and asks what will happen. HF: Who knows. LUISA: Imagine, one, two, three and now, that makes three (she laughs) HF: I think that it will be the topic of the day at that party of SILVIA's. LUISA: They suspended it because they could not go. HF asks why, and LUISA says "so that after they can say that we are observing the death of KENNEDY, then we spoke with SYLVIA and she agreed to suspend it and leave it until next week, but it will not coincide with the burial (she laughs)". HF: That has to be taken into account. LUISA: That it will be after the mourning and all of that nonsense.

RECEIVED FROM

JAN 28 1976

3-

HF: Okay; he asks where she is going to stay now, and LUISA comments that now she plans to move tonight to the house of the doctor (female). HF asks if they know everything now, and LUISA says yes, but doesn't know how the thing is, or if they will have to stay in the embassy, however believes that today it will not be possible, because everyone has gone to the airport and the embassy has no car, however, possibly tomorrow morning instead of going to the study circle, she will move. HF: Then he will call her tomorrow. LUISA: To try the embassy or at the house, since if they will not stay at the embassy, she will go home where she will be at about 10. HF accepts.

Soviet Embassy.- 15-60-55.-
27 Sept 63.-

134-M8.-T128-
0900-2114 hrs.

395- (1605) IN.- OV. - From the Cuban Consulate- Says that there is an American here who has requested a transit visa for Cuba because he is going to the USSR. OV. - Wants to know with whom he (American) spoke at the Soviet Embassy because she (OV) had sent him over to them thinking that if the Soviets approved the visa then the Cubans would give him one without anymore processing - only advising the Emigration of Cuba. OV - wants to know with whom he (American) spoke since he himself doesn't know either and he was told that there were no problems. IV. - asks that OV. wait a minute. 404-- 410 OV is SILVIA DURAN of the Cuban Consulate and explains the same to the other IV. This one tells her to leave her name and number so he can call her. SILVIA gives it to him along with the tel. num. 11-28-47.- Silvia says as a personal thing that she has moved and that she has not advised about her change of address and will not receive the Bulletin and she can advise them now. IV. asks that she call KOUKHARENKO in order to change the address, and then asks for the name of the Cultural Attache. SILVIA says it is TERESA PROENZA whose number is 14-13-26. IV. thanks her.-- 435--

EMBAJADA RUSA.- 1-40-55.-

27 septiembre 63.-

1005/42

395-

Entrada.- HD del Consulado de Cuba, dice que esta allí

.. un ciudadano Americano que fue a solicitar una visa para C
on Tránsito porque va para la URSS y entonces quiere saber co
quien habia hablado porque ella lo mandó con ellos de la Emba
da rusa diciendole que si ellos le hacian o aceptaban la visa
que entonces ellos los cubanos tambien se la daban sin mas -
tramitos nadamas avisando a Emigración en Cuba, y quiere saber
con quien habló porque el dice que no sabe tampoco con que -
persona y que le dijeron que si que no tonia problema. HD le
pide espere un momento. 408-- 410-- MF es SILVIA DURAN del
Consulado de Cuba y explica lo mismo a otro HD. Este le dice
que le deje su telefono y su nombre para que despues le llamen
SILVIA se lo proporciona así como el telefono 11-28-47.- Y que
aprovechá como cosa personal de que ella se cambio de domicilio
y no ha podido avisar para que le envíen el boletin y que ahor
se la puede dar. HD le pide que llamo a KOVNIARENKO para que le
de su cambio, y pide le de el nombre de la Consejero o Agregad
Cultural. SILVIA dice que se llama TERESA PROENZA y le llaman
al 14-13-26. HD que gracias.-- 435--

Attachment b:

A telephone call to the Soviet Embassy made at 1805 hours on 27 September 1963 by Silvia DURAN of the Cuban Embassy saying there was an American citizen at the Cuban Embassy requesting a Cuban visa in transit to the USSR. She was asked to leave her telephone number (11-28-47).

27 Sept

..3.-135-M22.-

IV - inside voice.

OV - outside voice.

288-

Out to 14-13-26.- (1625 hrs)- (Cuban Embassy) IV. - asks the number of the Cuban Consul. OV. - It's --11-28-47.-- 294--

295-

Out to 11-28-47.--(1626 hrs)- IV asks SILVIA if the American has been there. SILVIA: says yes, he is here now. IV.- According to the letters that he showed from the Consulate in Washington he wants to go to Russia to stay for a long time with his wife who is Russian. But we have not received the answer from Washington concerning his problem and considering the processing it will take 4 to 5 months. Without that permission of the USSR they have to request and better still the visa can't be given here without asking Washington. But according to this man, he belongs to an organization in favor of Cuba and he has said that the Cubans can't give him a visa without the Russian visa and I don't know what to do with him. I have to wait for the answer from Washington. SILVIA - We have to wait also because his problem is that he knows no one in Cuba and it's difficult to obtain a visa in these conditions. He expected to process the visa. He knew it would take long to process the Russian visa and would wait for it in Cuba and leave from there for the USSR. IV. - The thing is that if his wife is now in Washington she will receive the visa for returning to Russia. She will receive the visa in Washington and having the visa she can sent it to any place for example here or any other place but right now she doesn't have it. SILVIA - Naturally, and we can't give him a letter of recommendation because we don't know if his visa will be approved. IV. - We will only give the visa according to indications (instructions) SILVIA. - Then that is what I will put in my plans.

IV.- We can't give him a letter of recommendation either because we don't know him. Please pardon the bother. SILVIA .- No bother and thank you very much.--

--331--

295-

27-Sept-1963
1626 hrs

SILVIA le pregunta a ID que si ha ido a las oficinas americanas en Washington el quiere ir a la URSS para estar allí mucho tiempo con su esposa que es rusa, pero todavía no se ha recibido la contestación de Washington a su problema, pero eso según los trámites ocupan unos cuatro o cinco meses pero sin tener ese permiso de la URSS deben de preguntar y mas bien no se lo puede dar aquí el visado sin preguntarlo a Washington pero según este señor le mostró una carta en que es un miembro de una organización en favor de Cuba y ha dicho que ellos los Cubanos no pueden darle el visado sin el visado ruso y ahora ID no sabe que hacer con el, porque deben de esperar la contestación de Washington. SILVIA que ellos tambien, porque el problema de el, es que el no conoce a nadie en Cuba y entonces si es asi es muy difícil que le den la visa, porque el pensaba tramitar su visa, porque como el ya sabia que se iba a tardar mucho en esperar el visado ruso en Cuba y ya de allá irse a la URSS. ID que la cosa es que si su esposa está ahorita en Washington va a recibir ahorita el visado o el permiso de la URSS para regresar a la patria, ella va a recibir su visado en Washington pero teniendo ese visado ella podrian comunicarle a cualquier lugar ese permiso por ejemplo aqui o en cualquier otra parte lo puede recibir, pero ahorita no las tienen. SILVIA que claro y que tampoco se le puede dar una carta porque no saben si su visa será aprobada. ID que ellos solo daran el visado según las indicaciones. SILVIA que entonces eso pondrá en su planilla. ID que tampoco se le puede dar ninguna carta de recomendación porque no se lo conoce y que perdona por la molestia. SILVIA que no hay cuidado y que muchas gracias.

Attachment c:

A telephone call to the Cuban Embassy made at 1626 hours on 27 September 1963 by an unidentified

28 Sept 1963

208

IN - OV. from the Cuban Consulate - says that there is an American there in the Consulate who had been at the Soviet Embassy. IV. Wait a minute. 213-- OV. Is SILVIA DURAN and speaks English with someone outside--and comments in Spanish that they installed a telephone for APARICIO and takes down the number as 14-12-99--- 230-- SILVIA informs (them) of the American and says she will call.-- 232--235-- OV.- speaks in Russian. IV.- speaks in English.-- BOTH CONTINUE IN ENGLISH.--244 --1151 hrs.--

Lienvey

20 SET. 1953

15 60 55

en su consulado esta un ~~norteamericano~~ norteamericano que estuvo allí en la Embajada Rusa. MI que espere un momento. 233-- MI es SILVIA DURAN y habla INGLÉS con alguna persona Rusa-- y come en español que le pusieron telefono a APARICIO y lo apunta que es el 14-12-99-- 231-- SILVIA le dice sobre el ciudadano norteamericano y que les va a hablar.-- 232-- 235-- HF habla RUSO. MD le habla en INGLÉS.-- SIGUEN LOS DOS EN INGLÉS.--244 -- 1151 hrs.

208.

/Please see the Spanish transcription/. MO while waiting

speaks in English/to someone in the background: He said wait

..Do you speak Russian? Yes. Why don't you talk to him?..

I don't know.. /MO takes the phone and says in broken Russian

I was in your Embassy and spoke to your consul. Just a minu

MI takes the phone and asks MO in English what does he want

MO: /in Russian/ Please speak Russian.

MI: What else do you want?

MO: I was just now at your Embassy and they took my address

MI: I know that.

MO: /speaks terrible, hardly recognizable Russian/ I did not know it then. I went to the Cuban Embassy to ask them for my address, because they have it..

MI: Why don't you come again and leave your address with us, it not far from the Cuban Embassy.

MO: Well, I'll be there right away.

RECEIVED FROM

JAN 23 1976

CIA

h6:

Sub Contract

50-8-10-

... dice que allí
 ... que estuvo allí
 ... 129-- 130-- 131--
 ... persona fuera-- y coment
 ... a ... y lo apunta que
 ... sobre el ciudadano
 ... 232-- 233-- No habla
 ... LOS DON EN INGLÉS.--244--
 -- 1151 hrs.

208-
 23 SEP. 1963
 56055

208.

/Please see the ... while waiting
 speaks in ... to ... in the background: He said wait
 ..Do you speak ...? Yes. Why don't you talk to him?..
 I don't know.. / ... takes the phone and says in broken Russian/
 I was in your Embassy and spoke to your consul. Just a minute
 MI takes the phone and asks NO in English what does he want?
 NO: /in Russian/ Please speak Russian.
 MI: What else do you want?
 NO: I was just now at your Embassy and they took my address.
 MI: I know that.
 NO: /speaks terribly, hardly recognizable Russian/ I did not
 know it then. I went to the Cuban Embassy to ask them for
 my address, because they have it..
 MI: Why don't you come again and leave your address with us, it
 not far from the Cuban Embassy.
 NO: Well, I'll be there right away.

Attachment d:

A telephone call to the Soviet Embassy made at
 1151 hours on 22 September 1963 by Silvia DURAN
 of the Cuban Embassy who puts on an unidentified
 norteamericano man who tells the Soviet that he
 was just at their Embassy and wants to give them
 his address. The Soviet tells him to return to
 the embassy with the address.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY. 15-69-87

1 October 63

L26-M26-T129

1031 - 2002

humb → man outside
man outside

45.

In at 1031A MO talks to MI in broken Russian.

MO: Hello. I was at your place last Saturday and I talked to your consul. They said that they'd send a telegram to Washington, and I wanted to ask you if there is anything new?

MI: I'd like to ask you to call another phone number.

MO: Please.

MI: Please write it down; 15-60-55 and ask for a consul.

MO: Thank you.

MI: Please.

RUSSIAN EMBASSY. 15-60-55

1 October 63

45. In at 1031. MO talks to MI. In broken Russian.

MO: Hello. I was at your place last Saturday and I talked to your consul. They said that they'd send a telegram to Washington, and I wanted to ask you if there is anything new?

MI: I'd like to ask you to call another phone number.

MO: Please.

MI: Please write it down; 15-60-55, and ask for a consul.

MO: Thank you.

MI: Please.

Attachment a:

A telephone call to the Soviet Military Attache at 1031 hours on 1 October 1963 by an unidentified man speaking broken Russian who asked about a telegram which they were to send to Washington. Unidentified man said he was at the Soviet Embassy "last Saturday". Soviet told him to call 15-60-55.

128.

Out to 15-12-64 at 0955. OBYEDKOV talks to OBRUBOV.

OBY: VOLODYA, come here as fast as you can.

OBR: Alright.

135.

(previously transcribed)

140.

(previously transcribed)

man outside

151.

In at 162 (?) MO / the same person who phoned a day or so ago and spoke in broken Russian/ speaks to OBYEDKOV.

MO: Hello, this LEE OSWALD (phon) speaking. I was at your place last Saturday and spoke to a consul, and they said that they'd send a telegram to Washington, so I wanted to find out if you have anything new? But I don't remember the name of that consul.

OBY: KOSTIKOV. He is dark /hair or skin?/.

LEE: Yes. My name is OSWALD.

OBY: Just a minute I'll find out. They say that they haven't received anything yet.

LEE: Have they done anything?

OBY: Yes, they say that a request has been sent out, but nothing has been received as yet.

LEE: And what...? /OBY hangs up/.

249.

(previously transcribed)

1 October 63

In at 1035 hours NO/the same person who called a day or so ago and spoke in broken Russian/speaks to OBYDOKOV.

NO: Hello, this LEE OSWALD (phon) speaks. I was at your place last Saturday and spoke to a consul, and they said that they'd send a telegram to Washington, so I wanted to find out if you have anything new? But I don't remember the name of that consul.

OBY: KOSTIKOV. He is dark /hair or skin/.

LEE: Yes. My name is OSWALD.

OBY: Just a minute I'll find out. They say that they haven't received anything yet.

LEE: Have they done anything?

OBY: Yes, they say that a request has been sent out, but nothing has been received as yet.

LEE: And what...? /OBY hangs up/.

Attachment f:

A telephone call to the Soviet Embassy at 1035 hours on 1 October 1963 by the same man who called previously (28 September 63) and spoke broken Russian. He said his name was Lee OSWALD and wanted to know if they had heard anything. Soviet said no.

An Extract From Kennedy's Address to Press
Washington Post, Tuesday, November 19, 1963, p. A15

(AP) Nov. 18 -- The following is a text of President Kennedy's address tonight before the Inter-American Press Association:

* * *

"The genuine Cuban revolution -- because it was against the tyranny and corruption of the past -- had the support of many whose aims and concepts were noble.

"But that hope for freedom and progress was destroyed.

"The goals proclaimed in the Sierra Maestra were betrayed in Havana.

"It is important to restate what now divides Cuba from my country and from all the American countries: It is the fact that a small band of conspirators has stripped the Cuban people of their freedom and handed over the independence and sovereignty of the Cuban nation to forces beyond the hemisphere. They have made Cuba a victim of foreign imperialism, an instrument of the policy of others, a weapon in an effort dictated by external powers to subvert the other American republics. This, and this alone divides us. As long as this is true nothing is possible. Without it everything is possible.

Ready and Anxious

"Once this barrier is removed we will be ready and anxious to work with the Cuban people in pursuit of those progressive goals which, a few short years ago, stirred their hopes and the sympathy of many people throughout the entire hemisphere.

"No Cuban need feel trapped between dependence on the broken promises of foreign communism and the hostility of the rest of the hemisphere. For once Cuban sovereignty has been restored we will extend the hand of friendship and assistance to a Cuba whose political and economic institutions have been shaped by the will of the Cuban people."

* * *

Unofficial Envoy

TAB L

An Historic Report from Two Capitals

by Jean Daniel

A recent trip to the United States, followed by a journey to Cuba, made it possible for me to establish a "dialogue" between the late President Kennedy and Prime Minister Fidel Castro. Since my arrival in Mexico, where this article is being written, I have been asked whether the impressions I derived from these interviews could shed any light on the assassination of the President and on future relations between Lyndon B. Johnson and Castro.

Last week in these pages I answered the first question by describing the reactions of Fidel Castro, with whom I was visiting at the time, to John Kennedy's death. Here I shall explore the second question by reconstituting the Kennedy-Castro dialogue from the viewpoint of one who was a witness to it.

THE AUTHOR

President Kennedy received me at the White House on Thursday, October 24. My appointment had been scheduled for 5:30. I waited in the Cabinet Conference Room, and at 5:45 the President, following his usual custom, came to look for me himself so that he could escort me into his office. He apologized for the delay, not so much as a courtesy or to flatter me, but to explain the scheduling of his time, which seemed to be very strictly organized. As we passed through the small room where his secretary was working, we caught a glimpse of Mrs. Kennedy leaving by a French window on her way to the private garden of the White House. The President called her back to introduce me.

It was still Indian summer in Washington. The weather was very warm, and both the President and Mrs. Kennedy were very lightly dressed, thus enhancing the impression of youth, charm, and simplicity which was in rather surprising contrast to the solemnity of entering these august chambers. The President (athletic looking in his well-tailored suit, speaking with quick, abrupt gestures and a mobile expression but, at times, freezing up and becoming disconcertingly, almost, I would say, completely expressionless) invited me to be seated on the semi-circular sofa which was in the middle of his office. He sat in a rocking chair opposite the sofa. The interview was to last from 20 to 25 minutes, and it was interrupted only by a brief telephone call.

The President immediately asked me how the French situation was developing. After my reply, he spoke about General de Gaulle. He talked in a relaxed fashion,

like someone who has at last found solace in indifference after having long been exasperated and fascinated. John Kennedy was a man who liked to get to the heart of a matter quickly, ~~and~~ make decisions even more rapidly. But this was not possible in dealing with de Gaulle, who is more difficult to handle than Khrushchev. One day, impatient at not understanding the General's reasoning and intent upon convincing him, Kennedy telephoned de Gaulle direct. All in vain. Oddly enough, however, since the recent visit of de Gaulle's foreign minister, Couve de Murville, to Washington Mr. Kennedy had ceased to be so deeply concerned about Franco-American relations. The truth is, he had *made up his mind* not to worry about them any more. According to him, it was a waste of time.

"Mr. Couve de Murville and I both verified that we didn't agree on anything," the President told me. "And we agreed that such total disagreement was hardly calculated to create a flourishing friendship between two great Western nations. I came to the conclusion that General de Gaulle's strategy, which is rather incomprehensible to me, requires a certain amount of tension with the United States. It would seem that only through this tension is it possible to restore to Europe the desire to think for itself and renounce its torpid dependence on American dollar aid and political guidance!"

President Kennedy went on to sum up, with conciseness and vigor, the points of disagreement between the United States and France. On the subject of Germany, nuclear policy, Europe, the idea of "independence," he told me what has since become public

knowledge. He added, however, that France had a strange way of manifesting its independence, particularly, for example, on the subject of Vietnam and Cuba. It seemed ironic and irritating to him that the French Chief Executive was apparently bent on telling him how the United States should proceed, without assuming any risks himself. He told me that no one was more appreciative than he of advice, information, and even criticism; but that these were all the more valued if the friends proffering them were themselves committed to a program of action.

I then asked Mr. Kennedy what could be expected from General de Gaulle's proposed visit to the United States next February. He replied: "Absolutely nothing." But he followed this up immediately and with a broad grin, as though savoring in advance the pleasure of the impending meeting: "It will be exciting, just the same. General de Gaulle is an historic figure; he is decidedly the strangest great man of our time."

Relations with Cuba

Taking the initiative at this point, I brought up the subject of Vietnam and Cuba, saying that the Gaullists were not the only ones in France who deplored certain mistaken US policies. I pointed out that the first time I had the opportunity of meeting John Kennedy, he was a Senator and had just made a resounding speech on the subject of Algeria. ~~Were~~ the ideas set forth in that speech been faithfully applied in Saigon and Havana? Here my notes are very specific, and I shall let the late President speak through them:

"We haven't enough time to talk about Vietnam, but I'd like to talk to you about Cuba. Incidentally, our conversation will be much more interesting when you return, because Ben Bradlee [of *Newsweek*] tells me you are on your way to Cuba now.

"Every now and then I read articles in the European press pointing out that we Americans were blind to what was happening in the Cuban situation. I have just learned that General de Gaulle himself regarded Communism in Cuba as nothing but the accidental and temporary form of a will to independence from the United States. Of course it is very easy to understand this 'will to independence' around President de Gaulle."

John Kennedy then mustered all his persuasive force. He punctuated each sentence with that brief, mechanical gesture which had become famous:

"I tell you this: we know perfectly what happened in Cuba, to the misfortune of all. From the beginning I personally followed the development of these events with mounting concern. There are few subjects to which I have devoted more painstaking attention. My conclusions go much further than the European analyses. Here is what I believe.

"I believe that there is no country in the world, including all the African regions, including any and all the countries under colonial domination, where economic colonization, humiliation and exploitation were worse than in Cuba, in part owing to my country's policies during the Batista regime. I believe that we created, built and manufactured the Castro movement out of whole cloth and without realizing it. I believe that the accumulation of these mistakes has jeopardized all of Latin America. The great aim of the Alliance for Progress is to reverse this unfortunate policy. This is one of the most, if not *the most*, important problems in American foreign policy. I can assure you that I have understood the Cubans. I approved the proclamation which Fidel Castro made in the Sierra Maestra, when he justifiably called for justice and especially yearned to rid Cuba of corruption. I will go even further: to some extent it is as though Batista was the incarnation of a number of sins on the part of the United States. Now we shall have to pay for those sins. In the matter of the Batista regime, I am in agreement with the first Cuban revolutionaries. That is perfectly clear."

After a silence during which he was able to note my surprise and my interest, the President continued: "But it is also clear that the problem has ceased to be a Cuban one, and has become international — that is, it has become a Soviet problem. I am the President of the United States and not a sociologist; I am the President of a free nation which has certain responsibilities in the Free World. I know that Castro betrayed the promises made in the Sierra Maestra, and that he has agreed to be a Soviet agent in Latin America. I know that through his fault — either his 'will to independence', his madness or Communism — the world was on the verge of nuclear war in October, 1962. The Russians understood this very well, at least after our reaction; but so far as Fidel Castro is concerned, I must say I don't know whether he realizes this, or even if he cares about it." A smile, then: "You can tell me whether he does when you come back. In any case, the nations of Latin America are not going to attain justice and progress that way, I mean through Communist subversion. They won't get there by going from economic oppression to a Marxist dictatorship which Castro himself denounced a few years ago. The United States now has the possibility of doing as much good in Latin America as it has done wrong in the past; I would even say that we alone have this power — on the essential condition that Communism does not take over there."

Mr. Kennedy then rose to indicate that the interview was over. I apologized for keeping him to ask two quick questions. The first: Could the United States tolerate economic collectivism? He answered: "What about Sekou Touré? And Tito? I received Marshal Tito three days ago, and our discussions were most posi-

To : Terry Lenzner
From : Bob Muse
Subject: Interview of John Roselli

On Wednesday February 20, 1974, Scott Armstrong, Marc Lackritz and Bob Muse interviewed John Roselli at the office of Roselli's attorney, Tom Wadden, 888 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone 833-1440. Also present were Wadden's associates Bryan B. McMenamin and Leslie Scherr.

Wadden began the interview by noting that for the first time, he had discussed with Roselli the Maheu Cuban matter with which we were concerned; and found that it presented a great problem of national security. Accordingly he had tried to reach Senator Ervin, an old acquaintance, and see if he could persuade the Senator from allowing this interview to go forward. He did not get in touch with Ervin directly but talked to a staff member in Ervin's office, whom he would not identify. He further noted that Roselli was insistent upon not giving any information about his Cuban activities and would rather go to jail than be compelled to testify about the matter. Thus the interview was not productive insofar as Roselli's involvement with Maheu in 1960 was concerned. However Wadden did allow us to interview Roselli about his background and we reserved the right to have an executive session before a Senator where John Roselli might be compelled to testify about his involvement with Maheu in Cuba. (It should be noted that Wadden would not identify his privilege claim other than saying it related to national security.)

John Roselli presently resides with his sister and brother-in-law, a Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Daigle at 522 Southwest Temp Corner, Plantation, Florida 33314. His telephone number there is area 305 581-6585. He has been living in retirement with them since he left jail at the end of last summer. Prior to moving to Florida he had been in the federal prison for thirty-three months, having been convicted in the Friar's Club case, a conspiracy in which he was charged along with Maurice Friedman, Benjamin Teitlebaum, and Manuel Jacobs. (He noted that Hank Greenspun had no involvement either as a co-defendant or unindicted co-conspirator in that case.)

With regard to Bob Maheu, he met Maheu for the first time in the mid-50's in either Washington or California through a mutual acquaintance, Herman Spitzel. When questions were asked as to what his subsequent involvement with Maheu was, Roselli's attorney instructed him not to answer any questions on the ground of national security.

Roselli did however indicate how he and Maheu had made arrangements for Hughes to live at the Desert Inn when Hughes first arrived there in late 1966. He said that he had received a call from Maheu, who needed to make arrangements for Hughes to move to Las Vegas from Boston. According to Maheu, no one wanted to give Hughes any rooms. Roselli at the request of Maheu left his residence in Los Angeles and went up to Las Vegas and asked his acquaintance Ruby Kolod, who owned 13% of the Desert Inn, to accommodate Hughes and allow him to take two of the penthouses at the Desert Inn. At the time Maheu was in charge of security and responsible for seeing that Hughes arrived unnoticed in Las Vegas. Kolod acquiesced and told Roselli that the top floor of the Desert Inn would be available at the going rate, but that they would have to leave the hotel by New Years. When the New Years date was approaching, Maheu called and said that they had received notice from Kolod and were suppose to leave their premises. Roselli then convinced Kolod to allow them to stay. At the same time he told Maheu that Hughes should buy the Hotels and avoid any problems. Maheu responded that he was of the impression that Hughes didn't

want to get involved in any of the gambling businesses and would not therefore want to purchase the hotel. It was at this point that Roselli conceived of the idea of trying to sell the hotel, and approached Kolod and asked if he would be willing to sell it. Kolod replied that if Roselli could make arrangements to sell it he would receive a finder's fee. Roselli then turned around and asked Maheu if he wanted to purchase it. Maheu responded that he would and Roselli turned the matter over to his attorney Ed Morgan who then handled the matter until the end. Roselli also instigated some talk about the possibility of purchasing the Sands and, while he did not negotiate it, received at a later date from Ed Morgan a check for \$95,000 which represented his finder's fee for the sale of both the Desert Inn and the Sands.

Roselli noted that while Moe Dalitz was the owner of the Desert Inn, he did not negotiate with him because he found him less agreeable than Kolod. He said that he had some minor dealings with Dalitz but none of them related to matters concerning the Las Vegas hotel industry.

With regard to Ed Morgan, Roselli met him in the middle 50's. Since that time Morgan has represented him in different Las Vegas interests. He noted that Morgan did not represent him in his Friars' Club defense (but did arrange for Jim Cantillon, a Los Angeles attorney to handle the matter). He said that he had no trouble with Morgan's handling of the Desert Inn finder's fee, since he trusted Morgan implicitly. He noted that Morgan had arranged for John Roselli to be represented by Tom Wadden, his present attorney. This representation first began on the appeal from the Friar's Club.

Roselli indicated that his only present interest in Las Vegas concerns his holdings in the gift shop at the Frontier hotel. His involvement there started in 1967 when he had an arrangement with Mr. Friedman. This set-up did not work out and Roselli resigned as President of the gift shop. Thereafter he made an arrangement with a Mr. Breen whereby he would furnish Breen with money and indemnify him against any losses if Breen would run the gift shop. This arrangement has worked out fairly well and he continues to receive his share of the profits each year from the gift shop. He mentioned that it was his opinion that Breen had been poorly treated by the Hughes enterprises, since Hughes first purchased the Frontier. He recalls, at his last meeting with Maheu, asking Maheu to lend Breen \$60,000 for the gift shop. Maheu said he would get back to him but never did. Ultimately a loan was arranged through Perry Thomas at the Valley Bank of Nevada.

Since 1967 Roselli has seen Maheu only once. And while he does not recall the date of that meeting he remembers that it was in Los Angeles before Maheu had terminated with Hughes. He recalls that Maheu was in Los Angeles at the time while his wife was having a foot operation, and that he called Roselli to have supper. Roselli has no recollection of the conversation that the two had at supper other than that they discussed, as noted above, the possibility of arranging a loan for Breen at the Frontier Hotel Gift Shop.

He said he has known Peter Maheu since the middle 1950's and that he went to Peter's wedding reception. His only involvement with Peter occurred whenever Robert Maheu wanted a message conveyed to Roselli. He recalls no subsequent substantial discussions with Peter Maheu.

He indicated he knew nothing about Larry O'Brien, Tony Hatsis, or Jack Cleveland. Similarly he has no recollection of ever having met Bebe Rebozo, and knows of the person only through newspaper articles.

With regard to his appearance before the Frontier Hotel grand jury in

Los Angeles, he remembers being represented by James Cantillon a Los Angeles attorney. He remembers that this grand jury was convened sometime in the summer of 1970 and that his appearance took place before he went to jail, which was January 25, 1971. He has no recollection of David Nissen, the prosecutor, ever having made a comment about Maheu; nor did he question Roselli about his recollection of his involvement with Maheu in the Cuban undertaking. Roselli had very bad words about Nissen and mentioned that Nissen had once filed with Judge Gray an unsigned and undated statement discussing Roselli's background, which Roselli, and Wadden both said was very inaccurate.

Roselli has no recollection of being asked to be an informer by Nissen. He does remember, however, being approached by two FBI agents in 1966 about the possibility of being an informer. This possibility is discussed in the court files.

Roselli recalls appearing four or five times before the Frontier Hotel grand jury. He answered questions extensively only on the first day and thereafter appeared at the request of Nissen and waited around. Wadden indicated that we should make a request of Judge Byrne or whoever else might have access to those grand jury minutes to get Roselli's testimony about the Frontier. Roselli does not recall having talked to Bob Maheu about his appearance before the grand jury. He said he had no recollection of Maheu appearing there but, after being advised by Wadden that Maheu's appearance was well noted in the paper, he said he may have read about it.

He said he has no recollection or knowledge of Bob Maheu ever making an application on Roselli's behalf for reduction of sentence.

With regard to political contributions, he has never had any discussions with Rebozo, or had any conversations with anyone about any contributions (of over \$10,000) to a Presidential campaign. He has no recollection of the Teamsters making any substantial contributions to the Presidential Campaign. Similarly he has no knowledge of Terry Thomas making any contribution.

Roselli has no recollection of ever discussing with Maheu any of Maheu's problems or contacts with the Administration. Specifically, he does not recall Maheu ever talking about Stans or any involvements Stans may have had with Thomas or Greenspun.

He knew nothing about any use of stolen stocks.

With regard to Jim Crosby, Jack Davis and Mary Carter Paint Co. he knew nothing. Similarly he knew nothing about Jim Golden.

He had no knowledge of Bob Peliquin or Intertel's involvement at Paradise Island. Wadden chimed in by noting that he had been an old associate of Hundley and had gone to Paradise Island with Hundley about 7 years ago to look at the Paradise Island set-up.

Roselli has never talked with or met Jack Caulfield. Nor does he recall ever having any private individuals interview him while he was in jail. He recalls however, that three officers from the Immigration Department once visited him and told him about the detainer that was being held on him. Similarly, while he was in jail, the IRS interviewed him in Los Angeles about the finder's fee he received in the Frontier Hotel. The investigation may have related somewhat to Maheu, but, since it was so short, he does not recall what the discussion about Maheu concerned. He noted that no one has ever asked him about Danner, Rebozo or any members of the Administration.

With regard to Hank Greenspun, Roselli has known him since the 50's. The last time he met Greenspun was when he ran into Greenspun in Los Angeles shortly after he got out of prison, at which time they talked a few minutes. No questions were asked and there was no discussion with Greenspun about his involvement with Maheu. He noted that Greenspun has never questioned him about any matters.

He noted that he has never met Gordon Liddy, Howard Hunt or any of the Cuban Americans who were involved in the Watergate break-in. He said however that he has been Liddy once, and that was at Terminal Island when he was acting as a prison librarian. There were no discussions with Liddy. He is fairly certain he has never met Hunt with regard to any CIA involvement of his own. He also noted that he has never had any property or business dealings in Cuba.

The interview concluded with the serving of a subpoena upon Mr. Roselli and the decision to hold a further meeting under oath at a later date.

To : Terry Lenzner
From : Bob Muse
Subject: Interview of John Roselli

On Wednesday February 20, 1974, Scott Armstrong, Marc Lackritz and Bob Muse interviewed John Roselli at the office of Roselli's attorney, Tom Wadden, 888 17th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C., telephone 833-1440. Also present were Wadden's associates Bryan B. McMenamin and Leslie Scherr.

Wadden began the interview by noting that for the first time, he had discussed with Roselli the Maheu Cuban matter with which we were concerned; and found that it presented a great problem of national security. Accordingly he had tried to reach Senator Ervin, an old acquaintance, and see if he could persuade the Senator from allowing this interview to go forward. He did not get in touch with Ervin directly but talked to a staff member in Ervin's office, whom he would not identify. He further noted that Roselli was insistent upon not giving any information about his Cuban activities and would rather go to jail than be compelled to testify about the matter. Thus the interview was not productive insofar as Roselli's involvement with Maheu in 1960 was concerned. However Wadden did allow us to interview Roselli about his background and we reserved the right to have an executive session before a Senator where John Roselli might be compelled to testify about his involvement with Maheu in Cuba. (It should be noted that Wadden would not identify his privilege claim other than saying it related to national security.)

John Roselli presently resides with his sister and brother-in-law, a Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Daigle at 522 Southwest Temp Corner, Plantation, Florida 33314. His telephone number there is area 305 581-6585. He has been living in retirement with them since he left jail at the end of last summer. Prior to moving to Florida he had been in the federal prison for thirty-three months, having been convicted in the Friar's Club case, a conspiracy in which he was charged along with Maurice Friedman, Benjamin Teitlebaum, and Manuel Jacobs. (He noted that Hank Greenspun had no involvement either as a co-defendant or unindicted co-conspirator in that case.)

With regard to Bob Maheu, he met Maheu for the first time in the mid-50's in either Washington or California through a mutual acquaintance, Herman Spitzel. When questions were asked as to what his subsequent involvement with Maheu was, Roselli's attorney instructed him not to answer any questions on the ground of national security.

Roselli did however indicate how he and Maheu had made arrangements for Hughes to live at the Desert Inn when Hughes first arrived there in late 1966. He said that he had received a call from Maheu, who needed to make arrangements for Hughes to move to Las Vegas from Boston. According to Maheu, no one wanted to give Hughes any rooms. Roselli at the request of Maheu left his residence in Los Angeles and went up to Las Vegas and asked his acquaintance Ruby Kolod, who owned 13% of the Desert Inn, to accommodate Hughes and allow him to take two of the penthouses at the Desert Inn. At the time Maheu was in charge of security and responsible for seeing that Hughes arrived unnoticed in Las Vegas. Kolod acquiesced and told Roselli that the top floor of the Desert Inn would be available at the going rate, but that they would have to leave the hotel by New Years. When the New Years date was approaching, Maheu called and said that they had received notice from Kolod and were suppose to leave their premises. Roselli then convinced Kolod to allow them to stay. At the same time he told Maheu that Hughes should buy the Hotels and avoid any problems. Maheu responded that he was of the impression that Hughes didn't

want to get involved in any of the gambling businesses and would not therefore want to purchase the hotel. It was at this point that Roselli conceived of the idea of trying to sell the hotel, and approached Kolod and asked if he would be willing to sell it. Kolod replied that if Roselli could make arrangements to sell it he would receive a finder's fee. Roselli then turned around and asked Maheu if he wanted to purchase it. Maheu responded that he would and Roselli turned the matter over to his attorney Ed Morgan who then handled the matter until the end. Roselli also instigated some talk about the possibility of purchasing the Sands and, while he did not negotiate it, received at a later date from Ed Morgan a check for \$95,000 which represented his finder's fee for the sale of both the Desert Inn and the Sands.

Roselli noted that while Moe Dalitz was the owner of the Desert Inn, he did not negotiate with him because he found him less agreeable than Kolod. He said that he had some minor dealings with Dalitz but none of them related to matters concerning the Las Vegas hotel industry.

With regard to Ed Morgan, Roselli met him in the middle 50's. Since that time Morgan has represented him in different Las Vegas interests. He noted that Morgan did not represent him in his Friars' Club defense (but did arrange for Jim Cantillion, a Los Angeles attorney to handle the matter). He said that he had no trouble with Morgan's handling of the Desert Inn finder's fee, since he trusted Morgan implicitly. He noted that Morgan had arranged for John Roselli to be represented by Tom Wadden, his present attorney. This representation first began on the appeal from the Friar's Club.

Roselli indicated that his only present interest in Las Vegas concerns his holdings in the gift shop at the Frontier hotel. His involvement there started in 1967 when he had an arrangement with Mr. Friedman. This set-up did not work out and Roselli resigned as President of the gift shop. Thereafter he made an arrangement with a Mr. Breen whereby he would furnish Breen with money and indemnify him against any losses if Breen would run the gift shop. This arrangement has worked out fairly well and he continues to receive his share of the profits each year from the gift shop. He mentioned that it was his opinion that Breen had been poorly treated by the Hughes enterprises, since Hughes first purchased the Frontier. He recalls, at his last meeting with Maheu, asking Maheu to lend Breen \$60,000 for the gift shop. Maheu said he would get back to him but never did. Ultimately a loan was arranged through Perry Thomas at the Valley Bank of Nevada.

Since 1967 Roselli has seen Maheu only once. And while he does not recall the date of that meeting he remembers that it was in Los Angeles before Maheu had terminated with Hughes. He recalls that Maheu was in Los Angeles at the time while his wife was having a foot operation, and that he called Roselli to have supper. Roselli has no recollection of the conversation that the two had at supper other than that they discussed, as noted above, the possibility of arranging a loan for Breen at the Frontier Hotel Gift Shop.

He said he has known Peter Maheu since the middle 1950's and that he went to Peter's wedding reception. His only involvement with Peter occurred whenever Robert Maheu wanted a message conveyed to Roselli. He recalls no subsequent substantial discussions with Peter Maheu.

He indicated he knew nothing about Larry O'Brien, Tony Hatsis, or Jack Cleveland. Similarly he has no recollection of ever having met Bebe Rebozo, and knows of the person only through newspaper articles.

With regard to his appearance before the Frontier Hotel grand jury in

Los Angeles, he remembers being represented by James Cantillon a Los Angeles attorney. He remembers that this grand jury was convened sometime in the summer of 1970 and that his appearance took place before he went to jail, which was January 25, 1971. He has no recollection of David Nissen, the prosecutor, ever having made a comment about Maheu; nor did he question Roselli about his recollection of his involvement with Maheu in the Cuban undertaking. Roselli had very bad words about Nissen and mentioned that Nissen had once filed with Judge Gray an unsigned and undated statement discussing Roselli's background, which Roselli, and Wadden both said was very inaccurate.

Roselli has no recollection of being asked to be an informer by Nissen. Hedoes remember, however, being approached by two FBI agents in 1966 about the possibility of being an informer. This possibility is discussed in the court files.

Roselli recalls appearing four or five times before the Frontier Hotel grand jury. He answered questions extensively only on the first day and thereafter appeared at the request of Nissen and waited around. Wadden indicated that we should make a request of Judge Byrne or whoever else might have access to those grand jury minutes to get Roselli's testimony about the Frontier. Roselli does not recall having talked to Bob Maheu about his appearance before the grand jury. He said he had no recollection of Maheu appearing there but, after being advised by Wadden that Maheu's appearance was well noted in the paper, he said he may have read about it.

He said he has no recollection or knowledge of Bob Maheu ever making an application on Roselli's behalf for reduction of sentence.

With regard to political contributions, he has never had any discussions with Rebozo, or had any conversations with anyone about any contributions (of over \$10,000) to a Presidential campaign. He has no recollection of the Teamsters making any substantial contributions to the Presidential Campaign. Similarly he has no knowledge of Terry Thomas making any contribution.

Roselli has no recollection of ever discussing with Maheu any of Maheu's problems or contacts with the Administration. Specifically, he does not recall Maheu ever talking about Stans or any involvements Stans may have had with Thomas or Greenspun.

He knew nothing about any use of stolen stocks.

With regard to Jim Crosby, Jack Davis and Mary Carter Paint Co. he knew nothing. Similarly he knew nothing about Jim Golden.

He had no knowledge of Bob Peliquin or Intertel's involvement at Paradise Island. Wadden chimed in by noting that he had been an old associate of Hundley and had gone to Paradise Island with Hundley about 7 years ago to look at the Paradise Island set-up.

Roselli has never talked with or met Jack Caulfield. Nor does he recall ever having any private individuals interview him while he was in jail. He recalls however, that three officers from the Immigration Department once visited him and told him about the detainer that was being held on him. Similarly, while he was in jail, the IRS interviewed him in Los Angeles about the finder's fee he received in the Frontier Hotel. The investigation may have related somewhat to Maheu, but, since it was so short, he does not recall what the discussion about Maheu concerned. He noted that no one has ever asked him about Danner, Rebozo or any members of the Administration.

With regard to Hank Greenspun, Roselli has known him since the 50's. The last time he met Greenspun was when he ran into Greenspun in Los Angeles shortly after he got out of prison, at which time they talked a few minutes. No questions were asked and there was no discussion with Greenspun about his involvement with Maheu. He noted that Greenspun has never questioned him about any matters.

He noted that he has never met Gordon Liddy, Howard Hunt or any of the Cuban Americans who were involved in the Watergate break-in. He said however that he has been Liddy once, and that was at Terminal Island when he was acting as a prison librarian. There were no discussions with Liddy. He is fairly certain he has never met Hunt with regard to any CIA involvement of his own. He also noted that he has never had any property or business dealings in Cuba.

The interview concluded with the serving of a subpoena upon Mr. Roselli and the decision to hold a further meeting under oath at a later date.

1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32

(VERIFICATION — 446, 2015.5 C. C. P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF } ss.

I am the _____

in the above entitled action; I have read the foregoing _____

and know the contents thereof; and I certify that the same is true of my own knowledge, except as to those matters which are therein stated upon my information or belief, and as to those matters I believe it to be true.

I certify (or declare), under penalty of perjury,* that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on _____ at _____, California
(date) (place)

Signature

(PROOF OF SERVICE BY MAIL -- 1013a, 2015.5 C. C. P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA }
COUNTY OF Los Angeles } ss.

I am a citizen of the United States and a resident of the county aforesaid; I am over the age of eighteen years and not a party to the within entitled action; my business address is:

9601 Wilshire Blvd. Suite 400, Beverly Hills, California 90210

On June 25, 1971, I served the within Notice of Motion For Reduction of Sentence (Rule 35 FRCP); Points and Authorities; Affidavits in Support Thereof Plaintiff

on the _____ in said action, by placing a true copy thereof enclosed in a sealed envelope with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at Beverly Hills, California addressed as follows:

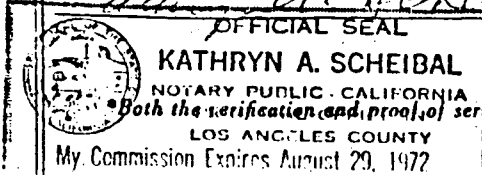
DAVID R. NISSEN
Assistant U.S. Attorney
Chief, Criminal Division
1200 U.S. Courthouse
312 North Spring St.
Los Angeles, Calif. 90012

I certify (or declare), under penalty of perjury,* that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on June 25, 1971 at Beverly Hills, California
(date) (place)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 25th day of June, 1971.

Myrna J. Weinstein
Myrna J. Weinstein
Signature



KATHRYN A. SCHEIBAL

Both the verification and proof of service by mail forms, being signed under penalty of perjury, do not require notarization.

GENERAL SERVICES ADMINISTRATION
National Archives and Records Service

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the Administrator of General Services, I certify on his behalf, under the seal of the United States General Services Administration, that the attached reproduction(s) is a true and correct copy of documents in his custody.



SIGNATURE <i>Gilbert Dorame</i>	
NAME GILBERT DORAME	DATE FEB 12 1974
TITLE Center Manager	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF DEPOSITORY General Services Administration (9NC-1) Federal Records Center, NARS 4747 Eastern Avenue Bell, CA 90201	

GSA 68-13478

R9 Overprint 33 (4-72)

GSA FORM APR 68 6791E

1 ROBERT L. MEYER
2 United States Attorney
3 DAVID R. NISSEN
4 Assistant U. S. Attorney
5 Chief, Criminal Division
6 1200 U. S. Courthouse Building
7 312 North Spring Street
8 Los Angeles, California 90012
9 Tel: 688-2406

10 Attorneys for Plaintiff,
11 United States of America.

FILED

FEB 17 4 46 PM '71

CENTRAL DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIF.

12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
13 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

14 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
15 Plaintiff,)
16 v.)
17 FILIPPO SACCO, also known)
18 as JOHN ROSSELLI,)
19 Defendant.)

No. 1175-PH-CD

GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION TO
DEFENDANT'S MOTION TO
REDUCE SENTENCE

20 Plaintiff, United States of America, strongly opposes
21 defendant's Motion to Reduce Sentence based upon the files and
22 records in the case and the attached Memorandum.

23 Respectfully submitted,

24 ROBERT L. MEYER
25 United States Attorney

26 *David R. Nissen*
27 DAVID R. NISSEN
28 Assistant United States Attorney
29 Chief, Criminal Division

30 Attorneys for Plaintiff,
31 United States of America.

32 DRN:jt

- 1 -

MEMORANDUM

2 John Rosselli is actually Filippo Sacco, born July 4, 1905,
3 in Italy of parents Vincenzo and Maria Sacco. Vincenzo Sacco
4 came to the United States after the birth of Filippo, his oldest
5 child, and in 1911, Mrs. Sacco and Filippo joined Vincenzo in
6 the United States where they resided as aliens in East Boston.

7 Filippo Sacco completed the sixth grade in the public
8 schools of East Boston and was discharged from school in 1917.
9 By this time Filippo had two younger brothers and two younger
10 sisters. In 1918, Vincenzo Sacco died. His wife Maria and the
11 five children moved into the residence of Liberato Cianciulli
12 and a daughter was born in 1920. In 1922, Maria and Cianciulli
13 were married.

14 In 1922, Filippo had a job driving a horse-drawn milk
15 wagon and was nicknamed "Milky". However, in addition to his
16 legitimate occupation, Filippo had made connections with the
17 criminal element in East Boston and was engaged in narcotic
18 traffic with his headquarters in and around Maverick Square.
19 On September 14, 1922, Filippo sold morphine to a government
20 informant named Fisher while under surveillance by a narcotic
21 agent. On September 19, 1922, Filippo arranged for a large
22 sale from his "source" and was present and under agent sur-
23 veillance when the morphine was delivered. On September 29,
24 1922, Filippo Sacco and his "source" were arrested by Federal
25 narcotics agents. On October 18, 1922, the Federal Grand Jury
26 in Boston indicted Sacco for the sale of narcotic drugs and
27 two days later he was released on bail. While awaiting trial
28 in the narcotics case, in Federal Court, Sacco was arrested and
29 indicted in Massachusetts State Court for grand larceny and
30 was released on bail on July 2, 1923.

2 In 1923, while he was on bail awaiting trial in the
3 narcotics and larceny cases, Filippo Sacco jumped bail in both
4 cases and disappeared from East Boston. The Government narcotics
5 informant, Fisher, disappeared about the same time and Government
6 sources believe that he may have been killed to prevent him from
7 testifying. Because of his fugitive status, both indictments
8 against Sacco were dropped.

9 After Sacco's flight from his home in 1923, he spent some
10 time in New York and Chicago, and finally made his appearance in
11 Los Angeles in 1924 under the fictitious name "John Roselli."
12 Sources indicate that Sacco engaged in bootlegging and hijacking
13 during this period and police records show he was frequently
14 arrested on such charges as carrying concealed weapons, and sus-
15 picion of robbery.

16 After 1930, Sacco became associated with the Al Capone
17 gang in Chicago and was also closely associated with organized
18 crime in Los Angeles. Reliable sources relate that he was an
19 executioner for the criminal organizations in both cities. In
20 1936, by demands and threats, Sacco forced his way into part
21 ownership of "Nationwide News Service," a horseracing information
22 service used by bookmakers across the country.

23 After prohibition was repealed, Sacco left the bootlegging
24 business and associated himself with Columbia Picture Studios.
25 As a close friend of Los Angeles underworld leader Jack Dragna,
26 Sacco soon became known as a labor muscleman and racketeer for
27 the movie studios. In 1943, Sacco was indicted on a charge of
28 conspiracy to extort millions of dollars from movie producers
29 and a labor union. Also indicted were union officials Browne
30 and Bioff, and the following ranking members of the Chicago La
31 Cosa Nostra family: Frank Nitto (aka Nitti), Louis Campagna,
32 Paul DeLucia (aka Paul "the waiter" Ricia), Phil D'Andrea,
Francis Manitote (aka Frank Diamond), and Charles "Cherry Nose"

2 Gioe. In 1944, Sacco and the Chicago defendants were convicted
3 and all were sentenced to ten years in prison.

4 In 1947, Sacco and all his co-defendants were paroled
5 immediately upon their becoming eligible therefor. There were
6 indications that their release had been secured by bribery but
7 admissible evidence sufficient for prosecution was not obtained.
8 In July 1948, Sacco's parole was revoked because of his con-
9 tinued association with known criminals and he was imprisoned
10 until November 1948, when his parole was reinstated. Shortly
11 after Sacco's parole terminated in March 1954, William Bioff, a
12 key Government witness at the extortion trial was murdered by
13 the bombing of his vehicle. (The trial judge reportedly had
14 warned the defendants that if anything happened to Bioff while
15 they were on parole he would hold them responsible.) Two other
16 co-defendants of Sacco have also been victims of gang slayings.

17 Upon his release from prison, Sacco returned to Los Angeles
18 and again associated himself with a movie studio. Reliable
19 sources report that this was a front and in fact, through his
20 close association with Sam Giancana of Chicago, Sacco received
21 the responsibility of overseeing the concealed interests in
22 Las Vegas casinos of the Chicago underworld. Sacco immediately
23 became a powerful figure in Las Vegas. He travels back and
24 forth between Las Vegas and Los Angeles extensively and asso-
25 ciates with the known Cosa Nostra members and major gamblers.

26 Rosselli appeared before the Kefauver Committee investi-
27 gating organized crime and falsely testified concerning his
28 association with underworld figures and even his own personal
29 background.

30 During the period 1956-1958, Sacco was very active in
31 the construction and pre-opening operation of the Tropicana Hotel,
32 and Sacco received the lease to operate the gift shop. The

2 Nevada Gaming Control Board refused to allow the Tropicana to
3 open as long as Sacco was associated with its operation, where-
4 upon the hotel owners were forced to buy back the gift shop lease
5 at a cost of \$180,000, reportedly about thirty times the amount
6 paid for the lease.

7 During the above period, Sacco also involved himself in the
8 production of shows for the Tropicana, but again the Gaming
9 Control Board refused to allow him to participate in any capacity
10 and he sold his interest. Following his ouster from the
11 Tropicana, Sacco sold ice machines to most of the Las Vegas hotels
12 at prices far in excess of prices on the open market. Sacco has
13 also received numerous "finders fees" from various Las Vegas
14 hotels and casinos for which few if any services were performed.

15 In October 1960, Sacco and T. W. Richardson were involved
16 in placing a wire tap on the telephone of comedian Dan Rowan in
17 Las Vegas at the request of Chicago gangster Sam Giancana.

18 In May 1968, Sacco was convicted of failing to register as
19 an alien and report his address annually. In the course of that
20 trial, it was shown that birth records in Chicago, Illinois, had
21 been forged in an effort to make it appear that Sacco had been
22 born there as John Rosselli. Sacco has long been a close friend
23 of Edward J. Barrett, County Clerk, Cook County, Illinois, in
24 whose office the birth records for Chicago were kept.

25 Among Sacco's underworld associates are the following:

26 Al Capone - head of the Chicago underworld gang;

27 Charles F. Fischetti - a Capone lieutenant;

28 Micky Cohen - gambler and racketeer;

29 Jack Dragna - leader of the Cosa Nostra, Los Angeles,
30 now deceased;

31 Benjamin "Bugsy" Siegel - member of Murder, Inc.,
32 murdered June 20, 1947;

Allen Smiley - gambler, bookmaker, racketeer;
2 Tony Accardo - ranking Cosa Nostra figure;
3 Momo Adams - ranking Cosa Nostra figure; and
4 Frank Costello - ranking Cosa Nostra figure.

5
6 Numerous prospective witnesses in the course of investiga-
7 tions concerning Sacco's criminal activities have expressed or
8 displayed fear at the prospect of being called to testify
9 against him, and a number of witnesses have refused to testify.

10 In the Friars Club trial, it was apparent that a number of
11 witnesses deliberately perjured themselves in order to exonerate
12 Sacco, including Friedman, Vinnie Donato, Lee Deer, and Nat Ross.

13 Defendant Sacco was convicted in the Friars Club case in
14 December 1968 of interstate travel in aid of a racketeering
15 enterprise and interstate transportation of fraudulently obtained
16 securities. He was also convicted of making a false statement in
17 his income tax return. Sacco has had a long practice of concealing
18 the source and nature of his income. He was sentenced to five years
19 in prison.

20 In view of Sacco's extensive criminal record extending back
21 more than 40 years, as well as his membership and participation
22 in the organized criminal syndicate known as Cosa Nostra, we
23 strongly urge that defendant Sacco's sentence not be reduced for
24 any reason whatsoever. He is a genuine menace to society and,
25 in particular, to those witnesses who have testified against him.

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE BY MAIL

I, JUNE S. TOKUYAMA, declare:

That I am a citizen of the United States and resident or employed in Los Angeles County, California; that my business address is Office of United States Attorney, United States Courthouse, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California 90012; that I am over the age of eighteen years, and am not a party to the above-entitled action;

That I am employed by the United States Attorney for the Central District of California who is a member of the Bar of the United States District Court for the Central District of California, at whose direction the service by mail described in this Certificate was made;

that on February 17, 1971, I deposited in the United States mails in the United States Courthouse at 312 North Spring St., Los Angeles, California, in the above-entitled action, in an envelope bearing the requisite postage, a copy of

**GOVERNMENT'S OPPOSITION TO DEFENDANT'S MOTION
TO REDUCE SENTENCE**

addressed to

Adrian Marshall, Esq.
Attorney at Law
9601 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 400
Beverly Hills, California 90210

at his last known address, at which place there is a delivery service by United States mail.

This Certificate is executed on February 17, 1971, at Los Angeles, California.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.


JUNE S. TOKUYAMA

MM 2/14/74

To: Terry Lenzner

From : Jim Moore

Subject: Robert Maheu - John Roselli -

Hereis a summary of what I have done on the Roselli-Maheu connection.

Yesterday I spoke with David Nissen, who prosecuted Roselli in 1968 for being an unregistered alien and for being involved with hidden owners in the Friar's Club case. Nissen never met Maheu or spoke with him. However, he did remember that stories about Maheu and Roselli being involved in anti-Castro plots did come to his attention when he was investigating and prosecuting Roselli. He couldn't remember the source of those stories, saying that his information came from many people, including Justice Department lawyers in Washington and the FBI. One story he heard was that Maheu tried to intervene in Washington, either through direct contacts in the FBI or at Justice or through Edward P. Morgan, to kill the Roselli prosecution on the basis that Roselli had helped the United States in Cuba. Maheu was reportedly an old CIA agent, . Nissen remembers hearing at some point that Roselli had gone to Cuba in an attempt to assassinate Castro .

Nissen said that there are extensive files on Roselli maintained by the FBI or the Department. Nissen had a vague recollection that the files contained a story about Maheu somehow being involved in a wiretap on Sam Giancona, for whom Roselli worked. Nissen also remembered information about a meeting between Maheu and Giancona regarding Cuba, but he couldn't remember any of the specifics.

When Roselli came up for sentencing, he was represented by Tom Wadden, who had been associated in some capacity with Edward Bennett Williams. Wadden filed a motion to reduce sentence and included with it two columns by Jack Anderson that recounted the story of Roselli and Maheu trying to assassinate Castro. Nissen thought the motion might also have included an affidavit from Edward P. Morgan. The government successfully resisted the motion on the grounds of fraud, since Wadden produced no witnesses or documentation to support his claim. I called the Federal Court in Los Angeles, and they have sent the motion for reduction of sentence and attached papers to us. The Clerk there told me that in addition to the Anderson columns, the motion included affidavits from Anderson and Les Whitten vouching for the unnamed source of the columns.

Roselli is now in Florida so he can be reached, but, according to Nissen, Giancona is in exile somewhere in Mexico.

FRONTIER CASE

Nissen never heard about Maheu being questioned in Washington in lieu of the Grand Jury appearance. Nissen did not try the ^{Frontier} case, because he had been promoted to supervisory capacity. However, he seemed surprised that he had never heard of such a meeting. He gave me the names of three lawyers who handled the case after he gave up direct responsibility for it. My phone interview with the first of them, Jerry Ullman, is written up as a separate interview. The second Lawyer, John Hornbeck, has not yet returned my phone call. The third, Tom Kotoski, actually tried the case. He is now an assistant United States Attorney in Los Angeles and about to become head of the San Francisco Strike Force. He will be in Washington Thursday and Friday, February 14 and 15, and I have asked him to call me as soon as possible.

that file
One final note - Nissen said/the Rose/Hi/in the Justice Department

contains many references to Maheu. He never, however, saw or heard about a file kept on Maheu himself.

Richard Crane, head of the Organized Crime office in Los Angeles, is also in town until the end of this week. He may know something about Maheu and Roselli, as well as about Balitz coming back to the Desert Inn. He should call me this evening or tomorrow morning. Also, Mike DeFeo, head of the Kansas City Strike Force, will be in town tomorrow and Friday. He, according to Crane, might know something about the Dunes. In addition, Will Wilson mentioned the strike force man from Kansas City as the one who set up the Maheu interview at the Justice Department. I spoke with DeFeo today, and he will call me tomorrow to arrange a meeting time before he leaves town.

NAME : Sam GIANCANA
ALIASES : Sam Mooney, Sam Malone
DESCRIPTION : Born 7-16-08, Chicago, Ill.;
 5'9", 175 lbs., hazel eyes,
 dark chestnut hair, fair
 complexion and medium build.
LOCALITIES FREQUENTED : Resides at 1147 Wenonah Ave.
 Oak Park, Ill. Frequents
 the Army Lounge, Norwood
 House, Villa Venice, all of
 Chicago, Illinois.
FAMILY BACKGROUND : Wife, Angeline DeTolve, died in 1954. Has three
 daughters, Annette, Bonita Lou and Francine.
 Mother deceased, father is Tony Giancana, and
 sisters are Mary, Josephine and Victoria. Sam's
 consort is Ladana Collins, 20 E. Delaware, Chicago,
 Illinois.
CRIMINAL ASSOCIATES : Tony Accardo, Paul Ricco, Willie Baddone, Nicholas
 D'Amico, Sam Battaglia and Leonard Gianola, all of
 Chicago, Illinois.
CRIMINAL HISTORY : FBI #58437, Chicago PD #E-27465. Subject has re-
 cord of 13 arrests dating from Sept. 1925, on such
 charges as murder, grand larceny, auto theft,
 burglary and liquor law violations with two felony
 convictions.
BUSINESS : Owns the Forest Lounge, the R & S Liquor Co., the
 Lohmar Dist. Co., Chicago, Ill., and has gambling
 interests and an interest in the shrimp business
 in Cuba.
MODUS OPERANDI : A top ranking member of the Mafia in the State of
 Ill. and a director of the organization's activi-
 ties in Chicago and vicinity.



NAME : Giovanni ROSELLI

ALIASES : John Roselli, John Russell,
John Kassel, John Passelli

DESCRIPTION : Born 7-4-04 Chicago, Ill,
5'8", 171 lbs, brown-grey
hair, blue eyes.

LOCALITIES FREQUENTED : Resides 1251 No. Crescent
Hts., Hollywood, Cal. Fre-
quents gambling casinos at
Las Vegas where he has room
at Tropicana Hotel. Travels
frequently all parts U.S.

FAMILY BACKGROUND : Divorced from movie actress June Lang; father:
Vincenzo; mother: Maria Russo (both deceased);
cousin: Joseph Evangelista.

CRIMINAL ASSOCIATES : Dragna family, Philip Kastel, Harold Meltzer,
Francisco Costiglia, Charles Fischetti, Louis
Piscopo.

CRIMINAL HISTORY : FBI #3339986. L.A. Sheriff's Office #51247.
Record dating from 1926 includes arrests for
suspicion of robbery, vagrancy, interfering with
trade, mail fraud & violation of parole.

BUSINESS : Vice-President Monte Prosser Productions and
varied other interests.

MODUS OPERANDI : A top Mafia figure at Los Angeles and Las Vegas.
Active in labor racketeering and control of gamb-
ling.



SAM J. ERVIN, JR., N.C., CHAIRMAN
HOWARD H. BAKER, JR., TENN., VICE CHAIRMAN
HERMAN E. TALMADGE, GA. EDWARD J. GURNEY, FLA.
DANIEL K. INOUE, HAWAII LOWELL P. WICKER, JR., CONN.
JOSEPH M. MONTOYA, N. MEX.

SAMUEL DASH
CHIEF COUNSEL AND STAFF DIRECTOR
FRED D. THOMPSON
MINORITY COUNSEL
RUFUS L. EDMISTER
DEPUTY COUNSEL

United States Senate

SELECT COMMITTEE ON
PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN ACTIVITIES
(PURSUANT TO S. RES. 60, 87D CONGRESS)

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

MEMORANDUM PERSONAL AND CONFIDENTIAL

To: Senator Ervin

From: Terry Lenzner and Marc Lackritz

Subject: Relevance to S. Res. 60 of John Rosselli's
testimony about his CIA activities

Summary:

John Rosselli and his attorney, Tom Wadden, object to testifying about Rosselli's involvement with Robert Maheu in a CIA-financed plot to assassinate Fidel Castro in the early 1960's. The objection is based upon national security grounds as well as an assertion by Mr. Wadden that the material is not relevant to our inquiry under S. Res. 60.

Testimony of Mr. Rosselli about this matter is relevant and necessary to our investigation for a variety of reasons.

Facts:

During the last year of the Eisenhower Administration, the CIA apparently financed and organized a plot to assassinate Fidel Castro. Among the participants in this plot were Robert Maheu and John Rosselli. Maheu had a public relations business at the time, and Rosselli was associated with some alleged organized crime figures (e.g. Sam Giancana) who had lost substantial gambling investments when Castro came to power. Apparently, the plot continued into the early 1960's even after the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion, but it failed in attaining its objective of killing Castro.

Only a few officials in the government knew of the existence of the plot at that time.

Justice Department officials stumbled across this information about the plot as a result of their investigation into an illegal wiretap by Sam Giancana in the early 1960's.

The sensitive information was brought to the attention of FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, and either he or then-Attorney General Robert Kennedy ordered the prosecution of Giancana dropped in order not to compromise national security considerations.

The information about the alleged assassination plot then lay dormant in a secret file in the Department of Justice until early 1969, when Assistant Attorney General Will Wilson requested the file from the Deputy Chief of the Organized Crime Section. The file was returned to Central Files shortly after it was taken out.

Assistant Attorney General Wilson next requested the secret Justice file in early 1971 in connection with his interview of Robert Maheu on January 27, 1971 (see attached chronology). This interview at the Department of Justice, in lieu of a grand jury appearance, was arranged by a telephone call to Attorney General Mitchell on January 19, 1971, only one day after Jack Anderson published his first column linking both Maheu and Rosselli to the CIA plot to kill Castro. (see attached)

However, the significance of Anderson's column on January 18, 1971, was that on the same day, Haldeman requested Dean to find out what he could about the Hughes - Maheu - O'Brien relationship.

In the follow-up memos from Caulfield to Dean on the Maheu-O'Brien link, Caulfield notes Maheu's prior "covert activities" for the CIA and advises Dean that a check into CIA, FBI, and IRS files on Robert Maheu is advisable to avoid a "counter-scandal."

In addition, Assistant Attorney General Wilson showed the sensitive "Castro file" to Attorney General Mitchell, in January, 1971, and discussed with him the political implications of the information. Following the on-the-record interview of Maheu on January 27, 1971, by Lynch, Wilson and Petersen, Maheu was interviewed privately by Wilson concerning his prior CIA activities with John Rosselli. Maheu was not forthcoming with information about the plot at that time. Attorney General Mitchell discussed the contents of the sensitive file with President Nixon, according to Wilson, who had advised him to do so.

Conclusion:

Therefore, the obsession of the Administration in keeping tabs on Larry O'Brien in 1971 and 1972 was in part motivated by a fear that Maheu would impart some of this sensitive information about the plot

to O'Brien. Alternatively the objective was to discover if there was any information about the plot that might be damaging to the Democrats that O'Brien might possess from Maheu. And these concerns could have been a possible motivation for the break-in to the offices of the DNC and Larry O'Brien by four Cuban-Americans on June 17, 1972, especially since their directions were to photograph any documents relating to Cuban contributions or Cuban involvement in the 1972 Democratic campaign.

It is for these reasons that we wish to question John Rosselli about the nature and scope of his activities with Robert Maheu in the early 1960's.

February 1, 1971

August 15, 1971

John Rosselli, former Director of the National Democratic Council, had a close relationship with Robert Maheu, who was a member of the DNC. Rosselli was also a member of the DNC and had a high position in the organization. He was also a member of the DNC and had a high position in the organization.

John Rosselli, former Director of the National Democratic Council, had a close relationship with Robert Maheu, who was a member of the DNC. Rosselli was also a member of the DNC and had a high position in the organization.

With Maheu, Rosselli was a member of the DNC and had a high position in the organization. He was also a member of the DNC and had a high position in the organization.

John Rosselli, former Director of the National Democratic Council, had a close relationship with Robert Maheu, who was a member of the DNC. Rosselli was also a member of the DNC and had a high position in the organization.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS

Thanksgiving, 1970	Hughes leaves Las Vegas.
December 4, 1970	Maheu is fired.
January 18, 1971	Jack Anderson column published linking Mal and Rosselli to plot to kill Castro.
January 18, 1971	Haldeman sends memo to Dean requesting information on O'Brien-Maheu-Hughes relationship.
January 19, 1971	Jack Anderson column appears with more detail on Maheu's involvement in plot to assassinate Castro.
January 19, 1971	Attorney General John Mitchell called Robert Maheu in Las Vegas at 5:12 p.m. and talked
January 25, 1971	Caulfield to Dean memo discussing Danner relationship with Maheu, O'Brien relationship with Maheu, and request for investigation in CIA, FBI, IRS files for information to avoid a "counter-scandal."
January 25, 1971	John Rosselli enters prison.
January 26, 1971	Dean to Haldeman memo on Maheu-O'Brien-Hughes relationship
January 27, 1971	Maheu interviewed at Department of Justice by A.A.G. Will Wilson, Henry Petersen and Bill Lynch, in lieu of an appearance before the Grand Jury. Interview is about "skimming" in Las Vegas.
January 27, 1971	A.A.G. Wilson and Petersen meet with Maheu privately to discuss Maheu's prior CIA activities.
February 1, 1971	Caulfield to Dean memo noting that Maheu was involved in "covert activities" for the CIA in early 1960's.
February 12, 1971	Rosselli's attorney files a Motion to Reduce Sentence based on Rosselli's prior CIA activities.

Maheu recruited John Rosselli, a ruggedly handsome gambler with contacts in both the American and Cuban un-

years ago, in Indianapolis. Asked about Rosselli, Harvey said he had a high regard for him

equality —By of "Sun"

This is cover page of a
25 count indictment
arising from his use of
the FRIBS Club in Beverly
Hills for illegal gambling
activities.

FILED

DEC 21 1967

CLERK, U. S. DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
BY *W. J. Adams* DEPUTY

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff,

v.

MAURICE H. FRIEDMAN;
MANUEL JACOBS (aka RICKY JACOBS);
VICTOR G. LANDS;
T. WARNER RICHARDSON,
FILIPPO SACCO (aka JOHN ROSSELLI);
BENJAMIN TEITELBAUM,

Defendants.

NO. 1432

I N D I C T M E N T

[18 U.S.C. §371: Conspiracy;
18 U.S.C. §1952: Interstate
Transportation in Aid of
Racketeering; 18 U.S.C. §2314:
Interstate Transportation of
Funds Obtained by Fraud;
47 U.S.C. §502: Operating Un-
certified Communication Device;
26 U.S.C. §7206 (1) Subscribing
False Tax Return.]

The Grand Jury charges:

COUNT ONE

[18 USC §371]

Commencing prior to June 15, 1962, and continuing to the date of the return of this indictment, defendants MAURICE H. FRIEDMAN, MANUEL JACOBS (also known as RICKY JACOBS), VICTOR G. LANDS, T. WARNER RICHARDSON, FILIPPO SACCO (also known as JOHN ROSSELLI), BENJAMIN TEITELBAUM, and their unindicted co-conspirators Ernest S. Allen, Vernall Furlong (also known as William G. Douglas), Edwin Nathaniel Gebhard (also known as Pete Kelly, Pete Peterson, and George McFarland), Alfred Mathes, George E. Seach, and Albert Snyder agreed, confederated and conspired together to commit offenses against the United States as follows:

(a) To travel in interstate commerce and use facilities

DRN:mlm:mt

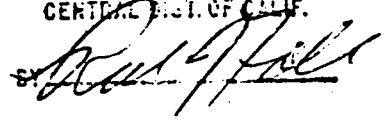
1 ADRIAN MARSHALL
2 WADDEN, WALL & RUDY
3 9601 Wilshire Blvd.
4 Suite 400
5 Beverly Hills, California 90210
6 272-9211

7 Attorneys for Defendant
8 Filippo Sacco, also known as
9 John Rosselli

FILED

JUN 28 9 31 AM '71

CLERK U.S. DISTRICT COURT
CENTRAL DIST. OF CALIF.



8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

17-6-71
2 PM

11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
12 Plaintiff,)
13 vs.)
14 FILIPPO SACCO, also known as)
15 JOHN ROSSELLI, et al,)
16 Defendants)

NO. 1432 - Criminal (WP6)

NOTICE OF MOTION FOR
REDUCTION OF SENTENCE
(RULE 35 FRCP); POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES; AFFIDAVITS
IN SUPPORT THEREOF

17
18 TO DAVID R. NISSEN, Chief, Criminal Division, United States Attorneys
19 Office, Los Angeles, California:

20 PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that On July 6, 1971, at 2:00 o'clock P.M.,
21 or as soon thereafter as the matter can be heard, at the Courtroom of the
22 Honorable William P. Gray, defendant, Filippo Sacco, also known as
23 John Rosselli, will move the Court for a reduction of sentence entered in this
24 case. Said motion will be based upon the grounds stated herein, the
25 affidavits attached hereto, additional affidavits defendant proposes to file
26 before the date of the hearing, oral testimony to be presented at the hearing,
27 and all of the files, records, pleadings and other documents in this case.

28 Defendant was convicted of one count of violation of 18 U.S.C.
29 §371, one count of violation of 18 U.S.C. §1952, three counts of violation of
30 18 U.S.C. §2314 and one count of violation of 26 U.S.C. §7206 (1).

31 Defendant was sentenced to three years imprisonment and a fine
32 of \$10,000.00 on Count One, two years to run consecutively to Count One and

1 a fine of \$10,000.00 for Count Six, and two years imprisonment to run
2 concurrently with Count Six and a fine of \$10,000.00 for each of Counts
3 Sixteen, Seventeen and Eighteen of the Indictment, and one year imprisonment
4 to run concurrently with Count One and a fine of \$5,000.00 for Count
5 Twenty-Two. The total imprisonment was five years and the total fine was
6 \$55,000.00.

7 On January 18th and 19th, 1971, there appeared in newspapers
8 throughout the country nationally syndicated articles by columnist
9 Jack Anderson alleging that defendant had assisted the Central Intelligence
10 Agency of the United States Government as set forth in said articles.
11 The affidavits of Jack Anderson and his assistant, Les Whitten, are
12 attached hereto and included therewith are copies of the columns, set forth
13 as Exhibits A and B. Exhibits A and B were published on the 18th and 19th
14 of January, 1971. Attached as Exhibit C is a follow-up column which
15 appeared on February 24, 1971, and Exhibits D and E which are copies
16 of the office records of columnist Jack Anderson, which were released
17 and published on April 18th and April 27th, 1971.

18 The undersigned is informed that at no time prior to the
19 sentencing of defendant were the matters set forth in Exhibits A and B
20 of the attached affidavits brought to the Court's attention. It is the belief
21 of the undersigned that had these matters been brought to the Court's
22 attention they would have materially affected the sentence handed down
23 by the Court in this case.

24 Defendant proposes to file and serve additional affidavits in
25 support of this written motion and to present the testimony of at least one
26 witness at the hearing on July 6, 1971. The additional affidavits and/or
27 testimony to be produced at the hearing may relate to the financial ability
28 of defendant to pay the fine of \$55,000.00 as well as the condition of
29 defendant's health.

30 /// ///
31 /// ///
32 /// ///

POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

1. Rule 35 of the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure.
2. United States v. Ellenbogen (2nd Cir.) 390 F. 2d 537.

DATED: June 25, 1971.

Respectfully submitted,

ADRIAN MARSHALL
WADDEN, WALL & RUDY

By


ADRIAN MARSHALL

Attorneys for Defendant,
Filippo Sacco, also known
as John Rosselli

AFFIDAVIT IN SUPPORT OF MOTION
FOR REDUCTION OF SENTENCE
AND REQUEST FOR EVIDENTIARY HEARING

CITY OF WASHINGTON)
) ss.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA)

JACK ANDERSON, being duly sworn, deposes and says the following:

1. I am a nationally syndicated columnist writing under my own by-line. For many years prior to the death of Mr. Drew Pearson, he and I wrote a column known as the "Washington Merry-Go-Round".

2. I wrote the articles attached hereto as Exhibits A and B pertaining to certain activities performed by John Rosselli, the Defendant herein, on behalf of the United States Government.

3. The information contained in said articles was made available to me by persons employed by the United States Government who, in the past, have supplied me with accurate and truthful information as pertains to other subjects.

4. After receiving said basic information, my staff and I conducted an impartial and independent investigation regarding John Rosselli's activities as described in Exhibit A, which were performed at the behest of Agents of the United States Government.

5. The aforementioned investigation satisfied me that the facts set forth in Exhibit A are a truthful account of Mr. Rosselli's activities as described therein.


JACK ANDERSON

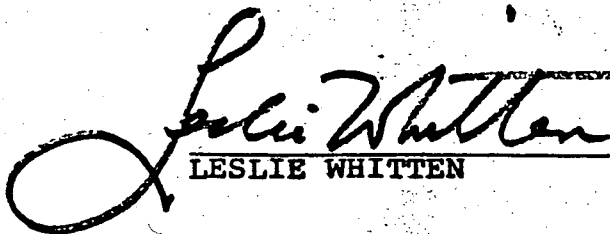
Sworn to before me this 17th day of June, 1971.


NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires March 31, 1975

he twice reaffirmed his "high regard" for Rosselli. I advised him I was making an affidavit on Rosselli's behalf and he expressed concern for Rosselli, asked his present status and said he would "follow up" on Rosselli's behalf from his end.

6. Based on my part of the investigation, I am satisfied that the facts set down in Exhibit A, appended to the Affidavit of Jack Anderson, are a truthful account of Rosselli's activities on behalf of the United States.


LESLIE WHITTEN

Sworn to before me this 17th day of June, 1971.


NOTARY PUBLIC

My Commission expires March 31, 1975

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,

being by me first duly sworn, deposes and says: that he is the _____

in the above entitled action; that he has _____ read the foregoing _____

and knows the contents thereof; and that the same is true of _____ own knowledge, except as to the matters which are
therein stated upon _____ information or belief, and as to those matters he believes it to be true.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____
day of _____ 19 _____

Notary Public in and for said County and State of California
(SEAL)

Received copy of the within Notice of Motion, Motion for Reduction
of Sentence and Request for Evidentiary Hearing, Memorandum of Points and
Authorities in Support thereof. 12th day of February 1971

RECEIVED A COPY OF THIS DOCUMENT

THIS 12th DAY OF Feb. 1971 Attorney for Plaintiff
Received copy of the within _____ day of _____ 19 _____

U. S. ATTORNEY'S OFFICE

BY E. Horn Attorney for _____

(AFFIDAVIT OF SERVICE BY MAIL — 1013a, C. C. P.)

STATE OF CALIFORNIA
COUNTY OF LOS ANGELES,

_____ being first duly sworn says: That affiant is a citizen of the
United States and a resident of the county aforesaid; that affiant is over the age of eighteen years and is not a party to the
within above entitled action; that affiant's residence address is: _____
business _____

that on the _____ day of _____ 19 _____, affiant served
the within _____

on the _____ in said action, by placing a true copy thereof in an envelope
addressed to the attorney _____ of record for said _____ at the
residence
office address of said attorney _____, as follows: " " _____

and by then sealing said envelope and depositing the same, with postage thereon fully prepaid, in the United States mail at the
city where is located the office of the attorney _____ for the person _____ by and for whom said service was made.
That there is a delivery service by United States mail at the place so addressed or " " there is a regular communication by
mail between the place of mailing and the place so addressed. _____ and _____

Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____
day of _____ 19 _____

Notary Public in and for said County and State of California
(SEAL)

*Here quote from envelope name and address of addressee.
**When the letter is addressed to a post office other than where mailed from, strike out "and" when addressed to the same city
where mailed from, strike out "or."

1 ADRIAN MARSHALL
WADDEN, WALL & RUDY
2 9601 Wilshire Boulevard, Suite 400
Beverly Hills, California 90210
3
4 272 9211
5 Attorneys for Defendant
6
7

8 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
9 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA
10

11 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,)
12 Plaintiff,)
13 vs.)
14 FILIPPO SACCO, also known)
as JOHN ROSSELLI,)
15 Defendant.)
16

NO. 1175- PH

MOTION FOR REDUCTION
OF SENTENCE AND
REQUEST FOR EVIDENTIARY
HEARING

17
18 Defendant FILIPPO SACCO, also known as JOHN ROSSELLI, by his attorneys,
19 ADRIAN MARSHALL and WADDEN, WALL & RUDY, requests this Court
20 to grant a hearing for the presentation of oral testimony and other evidence
21 in support of defendant's Motion for Reduction of Sentence entered in this
22 case. As grounds therefor defendant alleges:

- 23 1. Defendant was convicted of six counts of violation of Title 8
24 U.S.C. Sections 1302 and 1306 (a) and Title 8 U.S.C. Sections 1305 and
25 1306 (b) and sentenced to six months on Count 1 and thirty days on Counts
26 2 through 6, all to run concurrently.
- 27 2. On January 18, 1971, the mandate was spread and defendant was
28 ordered to surrender to the United States Marshal at noon on January 25, 1971,
29 for direct delivery of defendant to Terminal Island for service of his sentence.
- 30 3. On January 18 and 19, 1971, there appeared in newspapers through
31 out the country nationally syndicated articles of columnist Jack Anderson
32 alleging that defendant had assisted the Central Intelligence Agency in an

1 assassination attempt against Fidel Castro. Attached hereto as Exhibits A
2 and B are Xerox copies of said publications.

3 4. At no time prior to the sentencing of defendant were the
4 matters referred to in Exhibits A and B brought to the Court's attention.

5 5. At an evidentiary hearing, defendant will present oral testimony
6 and other evidence in support of this motion related to the matters set forth
7 in Jack Anderson's column which defendant feels will materially affect the
8 Court's reconsideration of the sentence entered in this case.

9 6. On or before February 19, 1971, defendant proposes to file
10 and serve additional affidavits in support of this written motion.

11
12 Dated: February 12, 1971

13 Respectfully submitted,

14 ADRIAN MARSHALL
15 WADDEN, WALL & RUDY

16
17 By Adrian Marshall

18 ADRIAN MARSHALL
19 Attorneys for Defendant.
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
32